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• 当当网5星级评价图书 • 卓越亚马逊“最受欢迎图书”

石春祯英语阅读理解 220篇

题

本

编著 / 石春祯 北京大学外国语学院教授
翻译 / 张勇先 中国人民大学外国语学院副院长

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前言

本书以 2009 版《石春祯英语阅读理解 220 篇》为基础修订而成。

本书的 220 篇文章全部选自国外最新出版的英文原版书刊。选材以议论文和说明文为主, 主要涉及科普、经济、社会生活、文化教育、人的生理和心理等方面。

本书共分四大部分。每部分 10 个单元, 全书共 40 个单元。

每单元的前 4 篇为多项选择练习, 每篇文章后附有 5 道阅读理解题。这些题目以深层次问题为主, 主要涉及文章的主旨要义, 作者的意图、观点或态度, 文章的总体结构以及上下文之间的关系等。

每单元最后一篇为英译汉练习, 要求把划线的 5 句话译成汉语, 重点练习根据上下文准确理解英语原文并用汉语正确表达的能力。

第三、四部分的每单元第 5 篇为新题型练习, 其中包括: 选择搭配题、段落排序题, 以及选择小标题、选择论据的题目。

为方便读者使用, 本书分成两册: 题本和解析本。在解析本中提供了每篇文章的难句透析、答案注释和全文翻译。

解析本是为读者检验自己对文章的理解是否准确而设置的。建议读者先靠自己的力量千方百计真正读懂每一篇文章, 争取在读懂文章的基础上把题目做对。如果个别地方实在有困难, 自己解决不了的话, 再去查阅解析本。

本书旨在帮助读者尽快提高英语阅读理解能力。要想提高真实的阅读理解能力, 首先不在于读了多少篇文章, 而在于究竟读懂了多少。阅读时千万不要贪多, 不能图快, 而应靠自己的力量真正读懂文章, 读懂一篇是一篇。即使每天只能读懂一篇, 只要坚持下去, 经过 220 天, 读懂 220 篇文章, 自己的英语阅读理解能力必然有了飞跃。英语阅读理解部分的考试成绩必然会大幅度提高。

本书不是模拟题。如果把本书当作模拟题, 匆匆忙忙看完一篇文章, 做完练习后, 马上查答案、看注释、读译文, 觉得一下子都懂了, 就接着做下一篇, 这样做下去, 220 篇都做完了, 英语的阅读理解能力不会真正提高, 更不用说考试成绩了。

学习英语时, 词汇固然很重要, 但是, 不应该把词汇当知识来学。学习词汇, 不是知道的越多越好, 而是会用的越多越好。读者在使用本书过程中, 首先应关注大纲中基本词汇的熟练使用。阅读文章时, 应着重培养根据上下文推断词义的能力。本书每个单元的参考词汇表是为了减轻读者阅读过程中查找生词的困难而设置的。读者没有必要花大量时间死记硬背这些词汇。

本书可供准备参加硕士研究生入学统一考试的读者使用。也可供那些对提高英语阅读理解能力感兴趣的读者使用, 尤其适合大学英语四级以上水平的读者使用。

本书文章涉及多类题材, 希望能在扩充知识方面给读者带来一定益处。

英国曼彻斯特大学(Manchester University)的 Sunny 女士为本书的选材做了很大贡献, 在此特向 Sunny 女士表示真诚地感谢!

本书 220 篇文章的全部译文都是由中国人民大学张勇先教授翻译的, 在此特向张勇先教授表示由衷地感谢!

石春祯
2009 年 1 月 18 日

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PART ONE 基础练习篇 I

UNIT 1

It never rains but it pours.

不鸣则已，一鸣惊人。

Text 1-1

Not all of the potential solutions to climate change are futuristic, expensive or exotic. In fact, most Americans can find one of the most significant carbon-reducing innovations of the last 30 years standing in their kitchens, keeping the butter hard.

Refrigerators sold in the United States have grown 5% more energy efficient every year since 1975. Today they save 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year compared to what they'd use if they were still built to 30-year-old standards, or about a third of the annual output of all the nation's nuclear plants.^① Upgraded fridges have lowered electricity bills for consumers and avoided millions of tons of carbon that would otherwise have been emitted by power plants. Heating and air-conditioning systems also have grown more efficient, and fluorescent lightbulbs are a big step ahead of power-hungry incandescents.

Critics of government efforts to fend off global warming often complain that the economic costs aren't worth the gains-better to adapt later to a warmer planet than suffer now by turning down the thermostat.^② This argument relies on a lot of dubious assumptions, starting with the notion that quality of life won't be significantly reduced in a world plagued by drought, wildfires, increased disease and famine, more powerful storms, mass species extinction and higher sea levels.^③ It also assumes that the cost of cleaning up after all that will be less than the cost of preventing it from happening.^④

Nicholas Stern, former chief economist with the World Bank, estimates that failing to invest in cutting carbon would eventually cost up to 20% in lost income worldwide. The final report from the U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change pointed out that adapting to global warming is a necessity because it's too late to stop the process, but that doesn't reduce the need to head off the worst effects.^⑤

Global-warming deniers are right about one thing: Phasing out fossil fuels will be expensive. But the most effective way of doing so not only doesn't add costs, it saves money and boosts economies. Energy efficiency is the fastest, safest and cheapest method currently available for cutting carbon emissions. It's also one of the least understood, because it involves a lot more than adding insulation to buildings or installing power-sipping air conditioners. To make really hefty efficiency gains, the U.S. must follow California's lead in restructuring incentives for utilities, and regulatory agencies should do much more to encourage important innovations such as cogeneration plants.^⑥

【407 words】

1. By citing the example of fluorescent lightbulbs, the author intends to show that _____.

- A. they are more energy efficient than incandescents
- B. they are one of the best innovations we ever know
- C. solutions to climate change are not necessarily unusual
- D. many measures have been taken to fight global warming

2. The author points out that refrigerators _____.

- A. have become more and more advanced
- B. consume less power than ever before
- C. are responsible for global warming
- D. initiate carbon-reducing campaign

3. Some people criticize government for the efforts to diminish global warming, for they believe that _____.
 - A. it's better for people to live in a warmer world
 - B. it's more cost-efficient to clean up the world later
 - C. the quality of life will become higher in the future
 - D. people can adapt to whatever change they may face
4. The author argues that _____.
 - A. it's too late to stop the process of global warming
 - B. the investment in cutting carbon boosts economies
 - C. it's obviously a necessity to adapt to global warming
 - D. the worst effects of global warming can be alleviated
5. The author suggests that currently we should _____ to cut carbon emissions.
 - A. improve energy efficiency
 - B. develop cogeneration plants
 - C. reduce the use of fossil fuels
 - D. invest in new forms of energy

Text 1-2

Our understanding of the Emotional System today is still in the Dark Ages. This has its analogy to the time when people's understanding of our Solar System was based upon the belief that the Sun revolved around the Earth, as it certainly appeared that way—however, just the reverse was true.^① The problem was, as long as we believed the Sun went around the Earth, we were limited as to how far we could go in the Solar System.

We find the same condition existing today in regard to the Emotional System. Society believes that our emotional feelings are a result of our experiences in our environment. In essence: something happened and it made me feel the way I do. This belief, though it is certainly the way it appears, is just the reverse of how it really works.

What happens to us as we embrace an emotional feeling is that it is first received by our brain, which converts it into electrical energy that flows through our body by means of the central nervous system.^② We can often "feel the charge" in our body associated with the experience of emotions. When this occurs an electromagnetic field is generated around our body which attracts to us another person who has an identical electromagnetic field around their body and the same emotional feeling in their heart.^③

We have not been able to make much progress in the emotional area. Let's face it, although this age reflects great advancements in technology, the feelings in the hearts of men and women are still plagued by darkness.

Believing that something or someone made us feel the way we do gives rise to the concept of victimization.^④ To see self as a victim places the responsibility for our feelings on someone or something other than self.^⑤ The real problem with this view is that if we are not responsible for having created our feelings, we are also unable to change those feelings and create new and different ones.

This dilemma we face creates quite a struggle in life. Although we may externally struggle with different circumstances and situations, the emotional feelings associated with them are always the same—frustration, resentment, anger, etc.^⑥ It is as if we have fallen into quicksand, gotten stuck, and the only way we know to extricate ourselves is to struggle. What we find is that the more we struggle to get out, the deeper in we sink.

To state a simple rule: there is an inverse relationship between struggling with a problem and understanding the problem. Understanding how the emotional system really works allows the resolution of problems without struggle. This understanding is the key to unlocking the emotional doorway to enter into the Kingdom of Heavenly Feelings within us.

【460 words】

1. By referring to the solar system, the author intends to show _____.

- A. the evolution of the Emotional System
 - B. the mechanism of the Emotional System
 - C. the widespread ignorance of the Emotional System
 - D. the analogy between Solar System and Emotional System
2. It is widely believed that our emotional feelings _____.
 - A. result from our experiences in the environment
 - B. justify our struggle with the adverse environment
 - C. plague us more than anything else in the environment
 - D. are shared by people with an identical electromagnetic field
 3. The author argues that _____.
 - A. the environment generates our feelings
 - B. everyone is responsible for his own feelings
 - C. one shouldn't be blamed for his resentment or anger
 - D. one's feelings are created by something or someone else
 4. In the author's opinion, the concept of victimization in the emotional area _____.
 - A. should be justified
 - B. should be embraced
 - C. should be recognized
 - D. should be gotten rid of
 5. It can be inferred from the text that the effective way to get rid of unhealthy feelings is to understand _____.
 - A. how to get out of the quicksand with ease
 - B. how our emotional feelings are brought about
 - C. the relationship between feelings and adversity
 - D. the essence of the Kingdom of Heavenly Feelings

Text 1-3

Two years ago, a Danish environmentalist called Bjorn Lomborg had an idea. We all want to make the world a better place but, given finite resources, we should look for the most cost-effective ways of doing so. ① He persuaded a bunch of economists, including three Nobel laureates, to draw up a list of priorities. They found that efforts to fight malnutrition and disease would save many lives at modest expense, whereas fighting global warming would cost a colossal amount and yield distant and uncertain rewards. ②

That conclusion upset a lot of environmentalists. This week, another man who upsets a lot of people embraced it. John Bolton, America's ambassador to the United Nations, said that Mr Lomborg's "Copenhagen Consensus" provided a useful way for the world body to get its priorities straight. Too often at the UN, said Mr Bolton, "everything is a priority." The secretary-general is charged with carrying out 9,000 mandates, he said, and when you have 9,000 priorities you have none.

So, over the weekend, Mr Bolton sat down with UN diplomats from seven other countries to rank 40 ways of tackling ten global crises. The problems addressed were climate change, communicable diseases, war, education, financial instability, governance, malnutrition, migration, clean water and trade barriers.

Given a notional \$ 50 billion, how would the ambassadors spend it to make the world a better place? Their conclusions were strikingly similar to the Copenhagen Consensus. After hearing presentations from experts on each problem, they drew up a list of priorities. The top four were basic health care, better water and sanitation, more schools and better nutrition for children. Averting climate change came last.

The ambassadors thought it wiser to spend money on things they knew would work. Promoting breast-feeding, for example, costs very little and is proven to save lives. It also helps infants grow up stronger and more intelligent, which means they will earn more as adults. Vitamin A supplements cost as little as \$ 1, save lives and stop people from going blind. And so on.

For climate change, the trouble is that though few dispute that it is occurring, no one knows how

severe it will be or what damage it will cause.^③ And the proposed solutions are staggeringly expensive. Mr Lomborg reckons that the benefits of implementing the Kyoto protocol would probably outweigh the costs, but not until 2100.^④ This calculation will not please Al Gore. Nipped at the post by George Bush in 2000, Mr Gore calls global warming an “onrushing catastrophe” and argues vigorously that curbing it is the most urgent moral challenge facing mankind.^⑤

Mr Lomborg demurs. “We need to realise that there are many inconvenient truths,” he says. But whether he and Mr Bolton can persuade the UN of this remains to be seen.

【460 words】

1. According to some economists, fighting global warming _____.
 - A. is of little help to make the world a better place
 - B. is as favorable as fighting malnutrition and disease
 - C. is not the first priority for us to make the world better
 - D. is one of the priorities for us to make the world better
2. By saying “everything is a priority”, John Bolton means that _____.
 - A. it is reasonable to think of fighting global warming as a priority
 - B. if you thought that way, there would be no priority at all
 - C. it is a useful way for the UN to get its priorities straight
 - D. every mandate to be carried out is actually a priority
3. According to some UN diplomats, _____.
 - A. fighting global warming is worth spending a huge amount of money on
 - B. promoting breast-feeding is more urgent than fighting global warming
 - C. averting climate change should be excluded from the list of priorities
 - D. there are at least 40 effective ways to tackle the top ten global crises
4. According to the text, Mr Lomborg _____.
 - A. doubts whether climate change is occurring
 - B. proposes an ideal solution for climate change
 - C. knows clearly how severe the future climate change will be
 - D. questions the immediate benefits of averting climate change
5. It seems that the UN _____.
 - A. still takes averting climate change as a priority
 - B. fails to realize many inconvenient truths in the world
 - C. has its crucial policies challenged by many member countries
 - D. is trying to tackle all the global crises to make the world better

Text 1-4

Begin with the fuss over wiretapping. According to Robert Byrd, a Democratic senator from West Virginia, George Bush has assumed “unchecked power” that is “reserved only for kings and potentates”. Barbara Boxer of California says there is “no excuse” for Mr Bush’s actions. A growing chorus of outrage, including Congressman John Lewis and John Dean (of Watergate fame), has suggested impeachment. Over at the *Nation*, Jonathan Schell argues that “Bush’s abuses of presidential power are the most extensive in American history”. The administration “is not a dictatorship”, he concedes, before adding that “it does manifest the characteristics of one in embryonic form.”^⑥

And the proof of dictatorship? On more than 30 different occasions, Mr Bush authorised the tapping of telephone calls made by American citizens. Tapping domestic telephone calls without getting a warrant is illegal. But Mr Bush claims that his constitutional powers as commander-in-chief allowed him to do so because all these calls were international ones. He maintains that going to the courts would have been cumbersome and that his first priority was to prevent another terrorist attack.^⑦

You can pick at this reasoning—for instance, there are retrospective warrants that might have done the trick.^④ But it is hard to claim that Mr Bush is being outlandish on any of these scores. John Schmidt, an associate attorney-general under Bill Clinton, thinks Mr Bush has the constitutional power to approve such taps; General Michael Hayden, the deputy director of national intelligence, has argued that the programme “has been successful in detecting and preventing attacks inside the United States”.

That assertion is for Congress to probe, but the real argument here is surely one of nuance: it has to do with how much freedom you should reasonably curtail in the name of security.^⑤ Mr Bush may have crossed a line, but he has hardly smashed through it. Most European countries have more intrusive surveillance regimes than America's. As for impeachment, the prospect of having to defend Mr Bush against the charge that he went a tad too far trying to avert a terrorist attack is the sort of thing Karl Rove salivates about.^⑥

【353 words】

1. What led to the challenge to President George Bush's power?
 - A. His abuses of presidential power.
 - B. The characteristics of his administration.
 - C. A growing chorus of outrage to his recent actions.
 - D. His authorization of tapping of telephone calls.
2. Bush's excuse for wiretapping is that _____.
 - A. he has constitutional power to do so
 - B. the prevention of terrorism is the top priority
 - C. international calls might be made by terrorists
 - D. no warrant is needed for tapping telephone calls
3. _____ least supports Bush's authorization of wiretapping.
 - A. The press
 - B. John Schmidt
 - C. Michael Hayden
 - D. Jonathan Schell
4. The author believes that _____.
 - A. freedom must be sacrificed to certain extent to safeguard security
 - B. even Congress has no more power to wiretap than the President
 - C. Mr Bush has been successful in fighting against terrorism
 - D. Mr Bush went too far trying to avert another terrorist attack
5. The author _____ Mr Bush's authorization of wiretapping in many occasions.
 - A. despises
 - B. discusses
 - C. appreciates
 - D. approves of

Text 1-5

【英译汉】

Beside the 580 Freeway east of the San Francisco Bay, the hills are alive with the sound of whooshing. Wind turbines cover the hills for miles around, some like giant eggbeaters but most looking like big airplane propellers on poles, spinning in the near-constant breeze through Altamont Pass. When it was built starting in 1981, this was the largest wind farm in the world, and it cemented California's place as a pioneer in alternative energy. (1) Now it's an outdated relic, relying on old-fashioned technology that produces less power and kills more birds than modern equipment.

Wind turbines, especially the older devices in California, can be buzz saws for birds and bats, though newer, taller turbines seem less deadly. In any case, a study by the National Academy of Sciences found no evidence that wind farms are decreasing bird populations; global warming is a much bigger threat to birds and bats than wind blades. (2) Renewable power is too important to allow such projects to be derailed by narrow interest groups, which is why California and other states should take steps to streamline the approval process.

Besides community opposition, a key roadblock is the lack of transmission lines. (3) Wind power has a classic chicken-and-egg problem: Investors don't want to build wind farms unless lines already exist to connect them to urban centers, and utilities don't want to add lines until the turbines are spinning. California, Texas and two other states have come up with a solution. In April, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission signed off on a plan to shift part of the cost of power lines to California consumers. (4) Utilities can charge higher rates to pay for building lines to high-wind areas; once generators connect to the lines, the cost will be recovered via access charges paid by the wind farms. This should become a national model.

(5) The first to benefit from the new regulation will probably be a transmission project from Southern California Edison that is eventually expected to carry 4,500 megawatts from wind farms planned in Tehachapi — that's the equivalent of two nuclear power plants the size of San Onofre, or enough to power 2.9 million homes.

【357 words】

超纲词汇

Text 1-1

cogeneration	/ˌkəʊdʒənə'reɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	热电联产
dubious	/ˈdjuːbiəs/	<i>adj.</i>	不可靠的,可能有问题的
exotic	/eg'zɒtɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	异国情调的,外来的,奇异的
fend off			挡开,避开
fluorescent	/ˈflue'resənt/	<i>adj.</i>	荧光的,发荧光的
incandescent	/ˈɪnkæn'desənt/	<i>adj.</i>	白热的,白炽的;遇热发光的
phase out			逐步停止采用,逐步淘汰
plague	/pleɪg/	<i>vt.</i>	折磨,困扰,麻烦
sip	/sɪp/	<i>v.</i>	吸吮
thermostat	/ˈθəməstæt/	<i>n.</i>	自动调温器,恒温器

Text 1-2

extricate	/ˌekstrikeɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	解救,救出
inverse	/ˈɪn've:s/	<i>adj.</i>	颠倒的,相反的
plague	/pleɪg/	<i>vt.</i>	折磨,困扰
quicksand	/ˈkwɪksænd/	<i>n.</i>	流沙,危险而捉摸不定的事物
victimization	/ˌvɪktɪmaɪ'zeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	牺牲,被害

Text 1-3

avert	/ə've:t/	<i>vt.</i>	避免,防止
bunch	/bʌntʃ/	<i>n.</i>	一群,一帮
colossal	/kə'lɒsl/	<i>adj.</i>	巨大的,庞大的
consensus	/kən'sensəs/	<i>n.</i>	意见一致;多数人的意见;舆论
Copenhagen	/ˌkəʊpən'heɪɡən/	<i>n.</i>	哥本哈根
curb	/kɜ:b/	<i>vt.</i>	抑制,控制
demur	/dɪ'mɜ:/	<i>vi.</i>	反对,表示异议,迟疑
governance	/ˈɡʌvənəns/	<i>n.</i>	统治,管理;控制
laureate	/ˈlɔ:riɪt/	<i>n.</i>	戴桂冠的人
malnutrition	/ˌmælnju(:)'triʃən/	<i>n.</i>	营养失调,营养不良
mandate	/ˈmændeɪt/	<i>n.</i>	委托,任务,授权
nip	/nɪp/	<i>vt.</i>	箝,挤,压缩
notional	/ˈnəʊʃənəl/	<i>adj.</i>	概念上的,想象的,象征的

protocol	/ˈprəʊtəkəl/	n.	(条约)草案, 草约; (外交) 议定书
staggeringly	/ˈstæɡərɪŋli/	adv.	摇晃地, 蹒跚地

Text 1-4

attorney general	/əˈtɜːni ˈdʒenərəl/	n.	首席检察官, 司法部长
cumbersome	/ˈkʌmbəsəm/	adj.	讨厌的, 麻烦的, 笨重的
curtail	/kəˈteɪl/	vt.	缩短, 减缩, 限制
dictatorship	/dɪkˈteɪtʃɪp/	n.	独裁, 专政
embryonic	/embriˈɒnɪk/	adj.	[生] 胚胎的, 开始的, 初期的
impeachment	/ɪmˈpiːtʃmənt/	n.	弹劾, 指摘
intrusive	/ɪnˈtruːsɪv/	adj.	闯入的, 插入的
nuance	/njuːˈɑːns/	n.	细微差别
outlandish	/aʊtˈlændɪʃ/	adj.	奇怪的, 古怪的
potentate	/ˈpəʊtənteɪt/	n.	当权者, 统治者
retrospective	/retrəˈspektɪv/	adj.	回顾的, 回想的
salivate	/ˈsæliveɪt/	v.	过量分泌唾液
smash	/smæʃ/	v.	(网球等) 打球, 杀球
surveillance	/səˈveɪləns/	n.	监视, 监督
tad	/tæd/	n.	微量, 少量
tap	/tæp/	v.	窃听电话
wiretap	/ˈwaɪə tæp/	v.	搭线窃听, 窃听或偷录

Text 1-5

buzz	/bʌz/	n.	嗡嗡声
cement	/siˈment/	vt.	巩固
fizzle	/ˈfɪzəl/	vi.	发嘶嘶声, 失败
recover	/riˈkʌvə/	vt.	恢复, 收回, 取回
streamline	/ˈstriːmlaɪn/	vt.	使(企业、组织等)简化并更有效率
whoosh	/wuʃ/	vi.	(飞速行进等发出声音) 嗖, 呼, 咳

答案速查

Text 1-1 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A

Text 1-2 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

Text 1-3 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. A

Text 1-4 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. B

Text 1-5

【参考译文】

- 这些设施使用的技术很落后, 现已过时, 成了无用的遗迹。和现代设施相比, 落后的技术不仅发电少, 而且还使很多鸟死于非命。
- 可再生能源极其重要, 绝对不能允许狭隘利益集团阻挠这些项目的发展。这就是为什么加利福尼亚和其他州应该采取措施简化批准程序的原因。
- 风力发电是个典型的先有鸡还是先有蛋的问题: 投资者不愿意建设风力发电场, 除非已经架好了可通到城市中心的电线; 供电局不愿意架设电线, 除非发电厂已经开始运行。
- 供电局可提高电费, 来筹措通往多风地区的架线经费。一旦发电机接通电网, 则可用风力发电场支付的人网费来冲抵架线所花费用。
- 从这项新规定最先获益的很可能是连通南加州爱迪生的电力传输工程。预期该工程最终可从计划在特哈查皮建设的风力发电场传输 4500 兆瓦电力。这相当于两个圣安福核电厂的发电能力, 足够供 290 万个家庭用电。

UNIT 2

No man is born wise or learned.
没有生而知之者。

Text 2-1

Mom was right—stand up straight, brush your hair and quit running around.

Those rules may have seemed annoying, but it turns out they make all the difference in the way people perceive you. ① Actions don't just speak louder than words—they can completely drown them out. And slouching or moving too fast through the office can make you look like an underling, according to body language experts.

There's much more that your body can convey. In fact, 55% of what you communicate is said through your body language and facial expression, according to one study. Knowing how to send the right message can help you succeed in work and in love.

To be seen as powerful and confident on the job, the rules are clear. Always stand up straight and offer a solid handshake. ② Also, walk fast—but not too fast. Slow walkers appear to be less ambitious, while those who walk too speedily are clearly subordinates, says Kevin Hogan, author of *The Secret Language of Business*. ③ Those who walk with efficiency look like leaders.

Both sexes can soften up a little when they leave the workplace. In an amorous setting, men can round their posture and should bend a little, so that their eyes meet their dates' at the same level. ④ Eye contact is key to showing another person that you're listening, but there is a right way and a wrong way to do it. Train your eyes on the other person's "golden triangle," the area between the eyes and the tip of the nose. But avoid staring directly into someone's pupils—it can come off as creepy.

In both business and pleasure, first impressions are crucial. For a first meeting, the best way to get on a person's good side is to literally stand on their right-hand side. "If a guy comes up and talks to a girl on her left side, he's already lost the battle," says Hogan. Because of the way the brain works, over 90% of the population—those who are right-handed—view people who stand on their right more favorably than those who stand on their left. ⑤

A great way to build up another person's comfort is to mimic his or her movements. If your date takes a sip of wine, do the same several seconds later. If your boss crosses her legs, cross yours too. Mirroring is something "we instinctively do when we are attracted; we just don't notice," says Gregory Hartley, author of *Get People to Do What You Want*. But whether we're doing it unconsciously or on purpose, it will have the same effect.

【434 words】

1. The author believes that when one communicates with others, actions _____.
A. don't speak louder than words
B. are more important than words
C. can substitute words completely
D. are no less impressive than words
2. One's confidence can be perceived by _____.
A. secret language of business
B. whether he works effectively
C. his nonverbal communication
D. what he says and what he does
3. It seems that eye contact is _____.
A. a very tricky art for us to master
B. an often overlooked skill to have
C. considered impolite or aggressive
D. usually assumed to indicate honesty
4. When it comes to making the first impression, _____.

- A. courteous behavior helps enormously
 - B. a positive attitude is utmost important
 - C. maintain an upbeat manner and a smile
 - D. express your individuality appropriately
5. According to the text, appropriate body language _____.
- A. manifests itself in mimicking your date
 - B. promises the success in work and in love
 - C. helps you feel more strong and confident
 - D. helps create a good first impression of you

Text 2-2

The heat wave in Europe in early August 2003 was a catastrophe of heartbreaking proportions. With more than 3,500 dead in Paris alone, France suffered nearly 15,000 fatalities from the heat wave. Another 7,000 died in Germany, 8,000 in Spain and Italy, and 2,000 in the United Kingdom. Understandably, this event has become a psychologically powerful metaphor for the frightening vision of a warmer future and our immediate need to prevent it.

For Europe as a whole, about 200,000 people die from excess heat each year. However, about 1.5 million Europeans die annually from excess cold. That is more than seven times the total number of heat deaths. Just in the past decade, Europe has lost about 15 million people to the cold, more than 400 times the iconic heat deaths from 2003. That we so easily neglect these deaths and so easily embrace those caused by global warming tells us of a breakdown in our sense of proportion. ^①

How will heat and cold deaths change over the coming century with global warming? Let us for the moment assume—very unrealistically—that we will not adapt at all to the future heat. Still, the biggest cross-European cold/heat study concludes that for an increase of 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit in the average European temperatures, “our data suggest that any increases in mortality due to increased temperatures would be outweighed by much larger short-term declines in cold-related mortalities.” ^② For Britain, it is estimated a 3.6°F increase will mean 2,000 more heat deaths but 20,000 fewer cold deaths. Likewise, another paper incorporating all studies on this issue and applying them to a broad variety of settings in both developed and developing countries found that “global warming may cause a decrease in mortality rates, especially of cardiovascular diseases.” ^③

But of course, it seems very unrealistic and conservative to assume that we will not adapt to rising temperatures throughout the 21st century. ^④ Several recent studies have looked at adaptation in up to 28 of the biggest cities in the United States. Take Philadelphia. The optimal temperature seems to be about 80°F. In the 1960s, on days when it got significantly hotter than that (about 100°F), the death rate increased sharply. Likewise, when the temperature dropped below freezing, deaths increased sharply.

Yet something great happened in the decades following. Death rates in Philadelphia and around the country dropped in general because of better health care. But crucially, temperatures of 100°F today cause almost no excess deaths. However, people still die more because of cold weather. One of the main reasons for the lower heat susceptibility is most likely increased access to air-conditioning. ^⑤ Studies seem to indicate that over time and with sufficient resources, we actually learn to adapt to higher temperatures. Consequently we will experience fewer heat deaths even when temperatures rise.

[465 words]

1. The death toll in several European countries is noted to show that _____.
 - A. it was hotter in early August 2003 than ever before
 - B. it is urgent to prevent the coming of a warmer future
 - C. the catastrophe in Europe in 2003 was heartbreaking
 - D. Europe suffered from more heat deaths than anywhere else
2. The author believes that _____.
 - A. we have lost our sense of proportion
 - B. it is irrational to embrace heat deaths
 - C. cold deaths should claim due attention

- D. the heat deaths in 2003 were only iconic
3. In the author's opinion, with global warming, _____.
- A. mortality rates will remarkably decrease
 - B. there will be less cardiovascular diseases
 - C. people will surely adapt to the future heat
 - D. temperature will rise 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit
4. The example of Philadelphia is used to illustrate that _____.
- A. rising temperatures will cause more deaths
 - B. people still die more because of cold weather
 - C. rising temperatures will cause no excess deaths
 - D. people will be less susceptible to rising temperatures
5. The author argues that _____.
- A. all deaths should be treated with equal concern
 - B. it is vital to avoid many more dying from cold
 - C. heat waves will no longer cause excess deaths
 - D. excess cold will cause more deaths in the future

Text 2-3

By the time most people realized that whales were not oversize fish but warm-blooded mammals with large brains, sophisticated social structures and an elaborate language of squeals, clicks and low moans, it was nearly too late.^① The orgy of unrestrained whale hunting, which began in the 1600s and became industrialized in the 19th century, had already sent many species into serious decline. Environmental groups, fearing that the whales would become extinct, lobbied hard to bring the hunting and killing to a halt. In 1986 they came very close: the International Whaling Commission (IWC) voted to prohibit whaling, allowing it only for scientific purposes or, in a handful of cases, such as among native peoples in Alaska and Greenland, to preserve ancient food-gathering practices.^②

But the treaty has proved all too easy to get around. Japan, Iceland and Norway, in particular, have slaughtered tens of thousands of whales in the past 20 years. The first two countries claim they are doing it for science, although much of the meat they take ends up on dinner tables. Norway doesn't even bother pretending. It openly flouts the IWC's rules.

Now Japan has upped the ante; at the annual meeting of the IWC last week in the Caribbean nation of St. Kitts and Nevis, the Japanese pushed through a resolution calling for a repeal of the whaling moratorium, declaring it "no longer necessary".^③

Fortunately for the whales, the resolution isn't binding. The vote was 33 to 32 in favor, but it would have taken a 75% majority to overturn the ban. For whaling opponents, however, the vote was an ominous sign of Japan's power over the IWC—and of its willingness to use strong-arm tactics and not-so-subtle bribery to get its way.^④ Japan has reportedly showered more than \$100 million in aid in recent years on island nations that it has persuaded to back its pro-whaling positions.

And though Japan's allies don't have the votes to overturn the whaling ban, it takes only a simple majority to make other changes—to take future votes on secret ballots, for example, so that nations can't be held accountable for their positions, or to exclude antiwhaling groups from IWC meetings.^⑤ Indeed, Japan last week sparred once again with Greenpeace—the organization that agitated hardest for the original ban—until Japan was pressured to back off.

【388 words】

1. The author intends primarily to tell readers in the first paragraph that _____.
- A. unrestricted whaling will inevitably result in whales' extinction
 - B. there has been some achievement in the protection of whales

- C. the whales would become extinct in the foreseeable future
D. whales are warm-blooded mammals worth strict protecting
2. The International Whaling Commission _____.
- A. is dedicated to the protection of ever-decreasing whales
B. allows scientists to slaughter whales for their research
C. is not powerful enough to prohibit unrestricted whaling
D. tries its best to prohibit the hunting and killing of whales
3. The resolution pushed through by the Japanese isn't binding because _____.
- A. it exploits illegal tactics to accomplish its aim
B. only a few nations back its pro-whaling position
C. its not-so-subtle bribery tactics has been revealed
D. more votes are needed to overturn the whaling ban
4. It is implied that _____.
- A. future votes will be taken on secret ballots
B. Greenpeace strongly supports the whaling ban
C. nations openly taking pro-whaling position are few
D. both Alaska and Greenland are against the whaling ban
5. The text is mainly about _____.
- A. revenge of the whale hunters
B. the protection of declining whales
C. Japan's powerful command of the IWC
D. the tactics used to overturn the whaling ban

Text 2-4

Ben Bernanke, Mr Greenspan's successor, likes to explain America's current-account deficit as the inevitable consequence of a saving glut in the rest of the world. Yet a large part of the blame lies with the Fed's own policies, which have allowed growth in domestic demand to outstrip supply for no less than ten years on the trot.^① Part of America's current prosperity is based not on genuine gains in income, nor on high productivity growth, but on borrowing from the future.^② The words of Ludwig von Mises, an Austrian economist of the early 20th century, nicely sum up the illusion: "It may sometimes be expedient for a man to heat the stove with his furniture. But he should not delude himself by believing that he has discovered a wonderful new method of heating his premises."^③

Handovers to a new Fed chairman are always tricky moments. They have often been followed by some sort of financial turmoil, such as the 1987 stockmarket crash, only two months after Mr Greenspan took over.^④ This handover takes place with the economy in an unusually vulnerable state, thanks to its imbalances. The interest rates that Mr Bernanke will inherit will be close to neutral, neither restraining nor stimulating the economy. But America's domestic demand needs to grow more slowly in order to bring the saving rate and the current-account deficit back to sustainable levels. If demand fails to slow, he will need to push rates higher. This will be risky, given households' heavy debts. After 13 increases in interest rates, the tide of easy money is now flowing out, and many American households are going to be shockingly exposed. In the words of Warren Buffett, "It's only when the tide goes out that you can see who's swimming naked."

How should Mr Bernanke respond to falling house prices and a sharp economic slowdown when they come? While he is even more opposed than Mr Greenspan to the idea of restraining asset-price bubbles, he seems just as keen to slash interest rates when bubbles burst to prevent a downturn.^⑤ He is likely to continue the current asymmetric policy of never raising interest rates to curb rising asset prices, but always cutting rates after prices fall.^⑥ This is dangerous as it encourages excessive risk taking and allows

the imbalances to grow ever larger, making the eventual correction even worse. If the imbalances are to unwind, America needs to accept a period in which domestic demand grows more slowly than output.

The big question is whether the rest of the world will slow too. The good news is that growth is becoming more broadly based, as demand in the euro area and Japan has been picking up, and fears about an imminent hard landing in China have faded. America kept the world going during troubled times. But now it is time for others to take the lead.

【479 words】

1. America's current prosperity can be attributed to _____.
 - A. high productivity growth
 - B. increased incomes of most Americans
 - C. far too much saving in the rest of the world
 - D. its extravagant lifestyle at the expense of future
2. Which of the following is compared to "heating one's premises with his furniture"?
 - A. America's domestic demand grows much faster than supply.
 - B. America's domestic demand grows much slower than supply.
 - C. America's job creation is obviously weaker than usual.
 - D. American incomes have increased much more slowly than ever before.
3. The imbalances of American economy _____.
 - A. result from the current-account deficit
 - B. result from the Federal Reserve's policies
 - C. coincide with the handover to a new Fed chairman
 - D. are often followed by some sort of financial turmoil
4. It can be inferred from the text that in America _____.
 - A. the saving rate should be increased
 - B. the current-account deficit is sustainable
 - C. the current interest rates can help stimulate its economy
 - D. investors are eager to finance the current-account deficit
5. Mr Bernanke will probably manage to _____.
 - A. restrain asset-price bubbles
 - B. lower households' heavy debts
 - C. maintain the current imbalances
 - D. unwind the current imbalances

Text 2-5

【英译汉】

By far the biggest hurdle to expansion of solar power is cost. Solar panels are usually made of silicon, and the world is running out of it. Yet the economics of solar may be about to change. (1) Aided by hefty infusions of venture capital in recent years, solar companies are on the cusp of developing new technologies that generate more power using less silicon, prompting predictions that costs for solar systems could be cut in half within the next three years.

That process might be accelerated with a little more nurturing from the federal government. (2) This year, the Energy Department will spend \$ 303 million on research and development for nuclear power and \$ 427 million on coal, while forking out a paltry \$ 159 million on solar. That may be because the country gets less than 0. 01% of its electricity from the sun, but it doesn't reflect solar power's potential.

Enough solar energy hits the Earth in an hour to supply all the world's electricity needs for a year. A 100-square-mile area of Nevada, if equipped with solar devices, could supply the U. S. with all the power it needs, according to the Energy Department. Again, such pronouncements don't address the real-world practicalities. (3) But given that neither coal nor nuclear power is a practical solution to global

warming, U. S. research priorities are badly skewed.

If roof-mounted solar panels aren't quite ready for prime time, concentrated solar power systems might soon become a hit. (4) These are usually arrays of reflectors installed in sunny areas like the Mojave Desert, where they concentrate sunlight to heat a liquid that turns to steam and powers a turbine. (5) The Solar Energy Generating Systems, an installation of nine solar arrays in the Mojave that puts out 354 megawatts, has been considered the biggest such plant in the world, but it won't be for long. Five more Mojave plants are scheduled to come on line in the next few years; together they will generate more than 1,000 megawatts. These projects have to jump many of the same transmission hurdles as wind farms.

【342 words】

超纲词汇

Text 2-1

amorous	/æməərəs/	adj.	多情的, 恋爱的, 表示爱情的
creepy	/kri:pi/	adj.	令人毛骨悚然的
mimic	/mimik/	vt.	模仿, 摹拟
posture	/pɒstʃə/	n.	姿势, 体态
pupil	/pju:pəl/	n.	瞳孔
slouch	/slautʃ/	vi.	懒散困倦地站着, 坐着或行走
subordinate	/sə'bɔ:dinet/	n.	下属
underling	/ʌndəliŋ/	n.	手下, 下属

Text 2-2

cardiovascular	/kɑ:diəu'væskjulə/	adj.	心脏血管的
catastrophe	/kə'tæstrefi/	n.	灾变, 灾祸
iconic	/ai'kɒnik/	adj.	人像的, 传统的
metaphor	/metəfə/	n.	隐喻, 暗喻
mortality	/mɔ:'tæliti/	n.	死亡人数, 死亡率
optimal	/ɒptiməl/	adj.	最佳的, 最理想的
susceptibility	/səsepti'biliti/	n.	敏感性, 易感性

Text 2-3

agitate	/ædʒiteit/	v.	鼓动, 煽动
ante	/ænti/	n.	赌注
ballot	/bəleɪt/	n.	选举票, 投票, 票数
moratorium	/mə'reɪtɔ:riəm/	n.	停止偿付, 延缓偿付
ominous	/ɒminəs/	adj.	不吉利的, 不祥的
orgy	/ɔ:dʒi/	n.	纵酒狂欢, 放荡
repeal	/ri'pi:l/	n.	废除, 撤销
slaughter	/slɔ:tə/	v.	屠杀, 杀戮
spar	/spɑ:/	vi.	争论, 辩论; 对骂; 舌战
squeal	/skwi:l/	n.	长而尖锐的叫声
tactics	/tæktiks/	n.	战术, 策略
up	/ʌp/	vt.	提高, 抬高

Text 2-4

asymmetric	/æsi'metrik/	adj.	不均匀的, 不对称的
crash	/kræʃ/	n.	(行情)大跌, 市场崩溃
curb	/kə:b/	vt.	抑制, 控制