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Advanced English Reading

施发敏 ©主编



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PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书

高级英语 阅读教程

Advanced English Reading

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- Alexander Voronel: *China's Booming Economy: Do the Risks Outweigh the Opportunities?*
Alexis Jetter: *The Sleep Cure*
Brad Stone: *The Keyboard Kids*
Christopher Dickey and Carla Power: *Soccer Gets Sexy*
David Lagesse: *Channel Surfing*
Denise Grady: *SARS Is New and It Kills, But How Dangerous Is It?*
Douglas Birch: *Hamilton Smith's Second Chance*
Doug Ohlmeier: *China's Joining WTO and Globalization*
Dr. Carl G. Jung: *Pioneer in Analytic Psychology* in *International New York Times* (online)
Earnest Hemingway: *A Farewell to Arms*
Ian Ousby: *Review on A Farewell to Arms*
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James J. Cramer: *You Talkin' to Me*
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Joanna Slater and Yan Zhihua: *Sales Force*
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Richard Minter: *Be Your Own Boss*

Richard Turner: *A Tabloid Shocker*

Ron Stodghill Jackson: *Class Warfare*

Sean Callahan: *Alcohol's TV Flirtation more than a Threat*

前言

众所周知,输入是语言习得过程中的一个关键环节,而阅读又是众多输入方式中极其重要的一种。然而,面对市场上琳琅满目的阅读材料,学生却常常苦于无书可读。究其原因,林林总总。其一,有些传统材料不仅知识陈旧,信息贫乏,而且缺少对当今重大政治事件及社会经济发展走势的介绍与分析。学生的知识摄入与社会出现断层。其二,非语言障碍,如文化背景知识方面的匮乏,使得学生难以领会文章内在的精髓。其三,现代英语测试中,阅读材料篇幅长、难度大,特别是判断、推理题有所增加,对学生阅读的准确性、有效性要求更高,而学生现有的阅读材料既无趣味性又无针对性。基于以上三点,为了满足英语程度达到四级以上的学生及高级英语学习者的需求,我们编写了这本阅读教材。本教材从多方面、多角度精选了英美著名报刊上的时文、新论;内容丰富,行文流畅,练习形式多样。具体而言,本书有以下三大特点。

一、题材广泛,内容时尚

本书选材集中于十个方面:时事聚焦,风云人物,经济视野,科技长廊,休闲娱乐,异域风情,文学欣赏,教育天地,社会掠影和传媒管窥等。文章内容集知识性和趣味性于一体。学生通过阅读这些精选的报刊原文,可以拓宽视野,改善思维,提高素质,同时进一步增进对欧美国家文化的了解,最终达到最大限度地提高英语阅读能力的目的。

二、编排独特,难度适中

为使学生乐于阅读,易于阅读,本书选材难度适中,疑难词汇在文章每页均有注释,这样就避免了学生边阅读边查看生词表的麻烦,使学生能够全神贯注,

一鼓作气地完成阅读。此外,为方便学生理解文章,我们在一些文章后附有背景简介和难句点评,学生可以更加全面深入地理解文章主题。

三、练习设置别具一格

本书的目的在于培养学生在最短时间内通过最少的线索获取最大限度的信息的能力。为此,本书的练习分为两大类:一类侧重于具体语言点的练习;一类侧重于阅读理解能力提高的练习,从词汇、句子、段落到篇章各个层面的练习一应俱全。例如猜词练习,先给出范例,然后要求学生在文章中选出的句子中,根据上下文词的构成、语法知识及题中给出的包含被猜单词的同语境例句,写出它们的同义词或英语解释;或是给出一些英语解释,让学生从上下文中找出相应的单词或短语。再如解义练习,包括判断正误、简答、评判阅读讨论。评判阅读练习部分的设置旨在鼓励学生边读边记下当时的感受和想法,并加以诠释和评判。据此,学生可以检测自己的英语语言是否能够达到独立的“放飞”,并力争逐渐达到同运用本族语一样去了解大千世界的水平。此外,我们还设置了一些与阅读内容相关的改错及写作练习,巩固学习成果,学以致用。

本书由张惠、沈新红、单爽爽、吴琼、施发敏编写。美籍语言专家 Carol Yates 审阅了本书全稿并给予了指导,在此深表谢意。

因水平和时间所限,难免有错误和疏漏之处,敬请广大读者及同行专家批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 12 月

于青岛

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Unit One

News 时事聚焦

Passage 1

China's Joining WTO and Globalization

Doug Ohlmeier

China's Joining WTO Means More Global Trade

Produce industry leaders are applauding the World Trade Organization's agreement to add China to its membership.

"I see it as increasing trade and increasing competition," said Nancy Tucker, Vice President of International Affairs for the Produce Marketing Association, Newark, Del.

"As **tariffs** come down, slowly it will make the price of our products more competitive," Tucker said. "It's a big market we will have."

More Competition

However, the news will also make for a more competitive international marketplace.

Tucker said the nearby major producing countries of New Zealand and Australia will also be eyeballing the China market.

Frank Tarrant, director of the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service **horticultural** and tropical products division, said the accession will be a boost for many U.S. fruits and vegetables.

Meaningful Opportunities

"It's a great development for the U.S.," he said. "Horticultural exports will get additional market access opportunities we have never had before. These reductions are real and meaningful."

Industry representatives say they expect a lot of produce will continue to be shipped through Hong Kong, which has conducted a lot of trans-shipments into China's mainland.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman expressed agreement with the accession talks.

End to Import Bans

"For American farmers and **ranchers**, China's entry into the rules-based WTO trading system means sig-

tariff ['tæɪrɪf] *n.* 关税
horticultural [ˌhɔːti'kʌltʃərəl] *adj.* 园艺的
rancher ['ræntʃə] *n.* [美]农场主

nificantly increased access to the world's most populous market," she said. "China has committed to specific market-opening measures that will benefit U.S. products, including reduced tariffs and an end to import bans."

When fully implemented, Veneman said China's commitments could add \$2 billion a year to U.S. agricultural exports. China has also agreed to eliminate agricultural export subsidies.

"This paves the way for the text of the agreement to be adopted formally at the WTO Ministerial Conference," Veneman said.

Conference Workshops

"China's accession into the WTO has been a popular topic at PMA International Trade Conferences," Tucker said. The organization has held workshops on trade with China for three of the past four years.

A workshop on China in international trade is scheduled for the organization's 2001 International Convention and **Exposition**, scheduled for Philadelphia, on Oct. 27.

PMA will conduct a research study next year in China to provide a snapshot of the country's retail business. The study will examine topics such as what produce retailers are selling and how they receive their produce.

The organization said it plans to release the results in time for its 2002 International Convention and Exposition, which will be held in New Orleans.

Globalization: Now More Than Ever

On Sept. 11, an unseen enemy launched an attack on economic, military and governmental landmarks of the United States.

Beyond the tremendous loss of innocent lives and physical property, the attack was clearly aimed at the ideals of America—our values and the economic system that has made the U.S. economy the envy of the world.

Those responsible for these acts portray the United States as the **embodiment** of all that is evil with globalization and the worldwide economy it has **spawned**. They use the failures of globalization as an excuse to exploit their millions of **constituents** in the underdeveloped world.

Sometime soon, the U.S. military will strike back against those who it is determined have committed these acts. A military response is appropriate—some would say overdue. But even if the military objective is achieved, that alone will not get to the heart of the matter.

It is crucial that the U.S. economy return to full speed ahead and continue to be the driving force behind expansion of the global economy.

Globalization, or at least the present phase of it, generally is viewed as having started with the end of the Cold War in 1989. And for all its shortcomings, the free flow of goods, services, capital and labor across the borders of the world's trading nations—the process that has come to be called globalization—still of-

exposition [ˌɛkspəˈzɪʃən] *n.* 博览会, 展览会

embodiment [imˈbɒdɪmənt] *n.* 体现, 具体化

spawn [spɔːn] *vt.* 引起, 造成

constituent [kənˈstɪtjuənt] *n.* 选民, 委托人

fers the best chance to fulfill the dreams of so many of the world's poor.

To be sure, globalization has brought with it some of the most dramatic changes of the post-World War II period. As Cold War political boundaries have faded, cultural differences once again are allowed to become vehicles for division and violence.

Globalization's opponents repeatedly have expressed their opposition to what they see as a movement that pays too little attention to the issues of the environment, the depletion of resources and the growing gap between rich and poor. There is no doubt that their **grievances** are valid.

But globalization also has made progress in opening world markets to a growing number of lesser-developed economies. It has called the world's attention to the special problems of poverty among women, to issues of child labor and to the **scandalous** lack of even the most basic medical services throughout the lesser-developed world.

Globalization also has helped open the world's borders, permitting the greatest flow of human migration the world has ever known. Because of global trade agreements, there is more opportunity today for the poor of one country to find work and a better life through immigration. And many immigrants have risked their lives to get into the United States and other developed countries where they now contribute to—and participate in—the global economy.

Anti-globalization demonstrators in Seattle, Washington D.C., London and Genoa attempted to slow down the process of globalization. And now terrorists have tried to kill it.

The U.S. business community cannot let this happen. Tomorrow and every day thereafter, we should continue to provide the momentum to help fulfill the promise of globalization.

The basis of that promise is the participation in an economy that gives all people of the world something to gain. Only then will we start to get to the heart of the matter.

The United States cannot abandon this dream. We are the right country at the right time in history to provide the leadership for this mission. Rather than retreat, the forces of globalization should be moved along at a more rapid pace so as to pull into the process more economies in the lesser-developed world.

At present, the United States makes up about 8 percent of the world population but consumes almost 70 percent of the world's resources. In view of the fact that more than half of the world's population lives on less than \$3 a day—and half of those people live on \$1 a day—it is not difficult to understand how the rest of the world could view us negatively.

The United States will have to show other nations and other peoples that it can be sensitive to the hopes and fears of the rest of the world. On Sept. 15, the *New York Times* suggested that during the crises in New York City that corporate executives should have a higher profile in demonstrating leadership and concern for their employees.

I agree. Now it is the time for U.S. corporate leaders to take a higher profile in the development of the world economy, demonstrating our concerns for our neighbors and showing that we, not the terrorists, are the ones to look to for a better fu-

grievance ['grɪvəns] *n.* 委屈, 冤情, 不平
scandalous ['skændələs] *adj.* 令人震惊的

ture.

Since the attacks, many have said that the world would never be the same again. That may be true.

But I still believe that the United States has a special mission on this globe at this time in history. Part of that mission is to lead the world to the fulfillment of a common dream of peace and prosperity for all.

As the U.S. business community recovers from this tragedy, I hope it also rises to the same challenge.

Exercises

Reading Comprehension →

True or False

Directions: In the blank provided, indicate whether each statement is true or false according to the passage you have just read. Write “T” for true and “F” for false.

- 1. Under the terms of the trade deal of WTO, American companies in every sector will have a better chance of achieving breakthroughs in the Chinese market than ever before.
- 2. China's joining WTO will increase its exports and reduce its unemployment.
- 3. Increased trade means a higher standard of living, improved social stability for China.
- 4. Capital, rather than people and preservation of the environment, should be the primary objective of any expansion of global trade.
- 5. Labor and social unrest will grow as foreign competition forces unprofitable state-owned factories to shut down. Therefore, social stability will not improve after China's joining WTO.
- 6. China's commitment gives the U.S. agricultural products much more access to the Chinese market, millions of Chinese farmers will be pushed into the cities, adding to the social problems.
- 7. If we want to speed up the process of globalization, it is unnecessary for us to pay more attention to the issues of environment, the depletion of resources and the growing gap between rich and poor.
- 8. “9·11” air attack was clearly aimed at the ideals of America, their values and their economic system. Hence, what we have to do is to find a way of embedding the global market into a network of shared values.

Critical Reading

Directions: You are required to think critically about your reading material and answer the following questions. Use what you have read to generate and think about ideas beyond the article. Remember that a critical attitude means that you will not react and argue for the sake of arguing but

that you will reserve judgement and make a decision only when you have done some more thinking.

1. Explain why produce industry leaders are applauding the World Trade Organization's agreement to add China to its membership.
2. What is WTO? What does China's membership in WTO bring us?
3. The author in *New York Times* said that "corporate executives should have a higher profile in demonstrating leadership and concern for their employees." What does it imply?
4. Do you think we need a global market with a human face rather than a market driven only by calculations of a short-term profit? Why?
5. In the article, the author mentions that "9·11 Event" was an attack aiming at "the ideals of America", and "terrorists have tried to kill globalization." Do you agree? What can we do now? Can we find a way out? If so, explain your plan supporting your idea with solid reasoning. If not, explain why not.

Vocabulary from Context ➡

Directions: For each item in this exercise, a sentence from the article above containing a new word (underlined) is quoted first. Next, there is an additional sentence using the word in the same sense and providing another context clue. So, the definition you give should make sense in both sentences.

Model: "The barbaric acts of terrorists in New York and Washington were indeed a tragedy of worldwide scale."

The barbaric treatment of animals has no place in any decent society.

Barbaric means _____.

1. "The nearby major producing industries of New Zealand and Australia will also be eyeballing the China market."

The two opponents eyeballed each other.

Eyeball means _____.

2. "Frank Tarrant, ...said the accession will be a boost for many U.S. fruit and vegetables."

It wants the government to take action to boost economy.

Boost means _____.

3. "When fully implemented, Veneman said China's commitments could add 2 billion a year to U.S. agricultural exports."

The government promised to implement a new system to control financial loan institutions.

Implement means _____.

4. "China has also agreed to eliminate agricultural export subsidies."

Air services are not yet sound enough economically to operate without government subsidies.

Subsidies means _____.

5. "The organization has held workshops on trade with China for three of the past four years."

The Jamaica Festival is planning a series of workshops and business seminars.

Workshop means _____.

6. "Those responsible for these acts portray the United States as the embodiment of all that is evil with globalization and the worldwide economy it has spawned."

To portray the beautiful scene in words is impossible.

Portray means _____.

7. "A military response is appropriate—some would say overdue."

The debate is long overdue.

Overdue means _____.

8. "As Cold War political boundaries have faded, cultural differences once again are allowed to become vehicles for division and violence."

Although the leaders withstood the challenge, divisions grew.

Division means _____.

9. "There is no doubt that their grievances are valid."

They put forward many valid reasons for not exporting.

Valid means _____.

10. "Tomorrow and everyday thereafter, we should continue to provide the momentum to help fulfill the promise of globalization."

This national struggle is gaining momentum everyday.

Momentum means _____.

Respond in Writing ➡

Directions: (group work) Discuss your answers with each other and have one member of the group record the answers. A member of the group may be asked to share the group's answers with the class. After your discussion, write a composition on the topic listed below and you can base it on the result of your discussion.

1. Brainstorm the advantages of China's membership in WTO, and compare them with those in the reading material.
2. List possible reasons for Anti-globalization.
3. Write a summary of the article in no more than 150 words.

Passage 2

China's Olympics (I)

Michael Collins

Later on the evening of Friday 13 July, 2001, in Beijing, a long, deep-throated roar greeted with tumultuous joy the announcement from Moscow that the Chinese capital had won the vote to host the 2008 Olympic Games. Instantly the sky was ablazed with the colours of an **exuberant** firework display and, soon after, top leaders headed by President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji, acknowledged the enthusiastic **acclamation** of an **ecstatically** joyful crowd gathered in front of the Millennium Monument. Soon Tiananmen Square was alive with a heaving, flag-waving throng, embracing each other, unfurling streamers, singing patriotic songs and dancing in delight.

Why does this victory mean so much to China, and what does it mean for the future, once the tumult and the shouting die and the seven years of preparation in earnest begin? Clearly it fuels an enormous boost in prestige for the country, gives a further stimulus to its strongly growing economy and plants the seal on its policies of reform and opening up. These, first begun in 1978, have been pursued with growing strength and growing confidence since 1992, when China, under the capable leadership of Deng Xiaoping, defined itself as a socialist society intent on creating a social market economy with Chinese characteristics. But even more than these immediate effects, the coming of the Olympic Games to Beijing realizes a goal which for more than a century Chinese people have increasingly yearned for; recognition, respect and acceptance as an equal by the rest of the world. Along with the country's accession to the World Trade Organization, the victory of Beijing's Olympic bid is taken as confirmation that the policy of reform and opening up is the key to future security and success. Yet China's commitment to the Olympics is motivated not only by these important though incidental benefits but also by the long-standing and increasingly important role of sport in Chinese culture. Ancient relics that have been unearthed show that the Chinese have been practicing physical exercise for thousands of years and have for many centuries treated physical exercise as a part of recreation, entertainment and keeping-fit activities. As far back as the Western Zhou Dynasty (1066 B.C.—771 B.C.), archery and lifting

exuberant [ig'zju:bərənt] *adj.* 繁茂的, 丰富的, 非凡的

acclamation [,æklə'meɪʃən] *n.* 欢呼, 喝彩, (以欢呼、鼓掌等表示的)拥护, 赞成

ecstatically [eks'tætikli] *adv.* 欣喜若狂地

of bronze tripods were practised in forms that today would be accepted as sports. Part of a 3,000-year-old carving at a cliff in Chuang Yuan, Yunnan province, depicts running and pyramid acrobatics. Chariot-driving, wrestling, martial

arts, games on ice, polo and football are all among the sports known in China from early times.

Today over 300 million people in China take part in some form of sport, and an ever-widening range of sports are followed **avidly**. The **emblem** of the Beijing Olympics, resembling a five-pointed star in the colours of the Olympic rings, represents a person doing traditional shadow-boxing (*tai chi*). **Embodying** smoothness, harmony, vitality and mobility, the emblem represents the essence of the country's traditional sports culture.

China was first officially represented at the Olympics in Amsterdam in 1928 and entered its first athletes in Los Angeles in 1932. Chinese competitors faced a bitter struggle for many years because of lack of equipment and training facilities and it was not until 1984 that the pistol shooter Xu Haifeng won China's first gold medal, which was presented by Juan Antonio Samaranch himself. China won 15 golds at those Games, 16 at Barcelona in 1992 and 16 again at Atlanta in 1996. At the Sydney Olympics in 2000, Chinese athletes thrilled their country and deeply impressed the world by taking fourth place in the medals table with 28 golds; and they are making their mark in this year's Winter Olympics.

Not least among the reasons for the city's successful bid, therefore, is the frank acknowledgement of its shortcomings by national and municipal leaders and the ample evidence they have already given for their determination and capacity to overcome them.

On Sept. 9, 2000, President Jiang Zemin wrote to Juan Antonio Samaranch: "My colleagues and I fully support Beijing's Olympic bid." China plans to create over seven years a venue which will exceed the world's highest expectations and have the potential to give the best Games ever. Mayor Liu Qi has promised a world class transport system, leading-edge technology and a beautiful clean environment. Given the constraints on capital, human resources, organizational capacity, infrastructure and learning ability which are to be expected in a still developing economy, that will be a **stupendous** achievement, especially in the light of the tremendous success of the Sydney Olympics.

As far back as 1990 Beijing successfully hosted its first comprehensive international sports event, the 11th Asian Games, and was narrowly unsuccessful in its bid for the 2000 Olympics in 1993. On 20 February, 2001, IOC technical representatives made a five-day inspection visit as the basis for a final report to the IOC. They professed themselves highly satisfied and much impressed both with the city's plans and resources and with the progress already made. Their report, published the following month, declared Beijing fully qualified to host the Games and added the highly significant comment that Beijing's bid offered "unique advantages." In autumn 2001 the city delighted Olympic officials, including the new IOC President Jacques Rogge, with the universally high standards achieved in its hosting of the Universiade (the World Student Games). There remains, of course, a long agenda of work to be addressed and much still to be learnt. But as Mayor Liu Qi has put it: "We regard the bid

avidly ['ævidli] *adv.* 热心地

emblem ['embləm] *n.* 标志; 符号

embody [im'bɒdi] *vt.* 体现; 使具体化

stupendous [stju:'pendəs] *adj.* 惊人的, 巨大的