



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材（第二版）

Reading Master

大学英语 泛读教程

☐ 原著 James Baron
☐ 改编 总主编 王健芳
主 编 邓 耘
洪 云



高等教育出版社



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Reading Master 4
James Baron

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《大学英语泛读教程（第三版）》系列教材是在美国圣智学习公司出版的Reading Master系列教材的基础上，根据《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》及四、六级考试对阅读能力的要求，结合中国大学生英语学习的特点，改编而成的新型阅读教材。教材精心挑选了富有时代性、知识性、趣味性及可读性的素材，设计了由浅入深的练习，内容涵盖阅读理解、词汇巩固、翻译实践以及思辨训练等，力求做到既能有效提升学生的英语阅读能力，又能拓展学生的文化知识视野。教材适用于各类高校的大学一至四年级学生，可作为课堂阅读训练教程或供学生自主学习使用。

2013年12月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型进行了调整。根据新题型对阅读能力的要求，学生不仅需要有更好的阅读理解能力和宏观概括总结能力，还要能在实际语言环境中查询有效信息，对信息进行加工处理。而最新的《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》在基础、提高及发展三个教学级别中对阅读理解能力都有明确的描述，包括恰当运用阅读技巧与策略，理解中心大意、主要事实和有关细节、关键信息、文章结构和隐含义，以及能对阅读材料的内容进行综合分析，形成自己的理解和认识。

《大学英语泛读教程（第三版）》系列教材的设计模式和编写理念恰好体现了以上变革的趋势和要求。原教材依据《欧洲语言共同参考框架》（Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, 简称CEF）编写而成，以丰富而鲜活的素材激发学习者的阅读兴趣，内容涵盖社会、科技和文化等不同领域，语言地道，人文性强。练习设计从阅读理解到词汇训练，再到思辨能力的培养，由浅入深。阅读理解的练习中包含阅读技巧的提示，引导学生主动运用相关阅读技巧与策略完成各项练习；词汇训练将词汇作为阅读能力提升的重要基础，通过多角度的词汇练习设计增加重点词汇的复现和巩固，帮助学习者完成词汇的输入与储备；在训练阅读能力的同时，教材还注重挖掘主题内涵，设计讨论与思考题引导学生对文章进行分析与反思，形成自己的观点并言之有物。此外，教材难度梯度科学合理，每单元篇幅适宜，对学习者的既存在一定挑战，又不会对其造成过大的阅读压力。

同时，为更有针对性地全面提高学生的阅读水平和能力，在改编中，根据我国英语教学的实际情况，编者还增加、补充了部分内容：

1. 每篇文章后增设Notes，对文章背景及知识点、难点进行简要介绍和解释，拓展学习者

的文化知识视野；

2. 充实了讨论题和思考题，使学习者学有所思、思有所悟，同时也为学习者进行口头表达提供了语料和机会；
3. 增加了循序渐进的翻译练习，以提升学习者的英语语言运用能力，为四、六级考试打下基础；
4. 根据《大学英语课程教学要求》的分级词表，在每个单元中增设了中英文双语注释的词汇表，便于学习者扫清阅读障碍；
5. 每一册后增加总词表，便于学习者学习、查阅；
6. 为教材配备了文章录音、电子教案、阅读技巧讲解、教师用书、试卷等教学资源，方便教师与学生使用。

本套教材共分四级，每级由十二个学习单元、四个复习单元组成。除教材外，每级还配有资源学习服务网站（<http://abook.hep.com.cn>），学生可在该网站获取文章录音、单元自测、阅读技巧讲解等学习资源。教师用户可在中国外语网（<http://www.cflo.com.cn>）获取教师用书、电子教案、学期测评试卷等教学资源包。

总之，《大学英语泛读教程（第三版）》版式活泼，图文并茂；素材鲜活，趣味性强；难度梯度科学合理，篇幅适宜；注重夯实词汇基础，阅读、翻译训练有效，兼顾思辨能力的提升；教材与配套资源网站一体化设计，教学资源齐备。希望学生通过对本教材的学习，开阔视野，更好地掌握相关阅读技能，在愉悦的阅读中提高学习兴趣，逐步增强英语阅读应用能力。

由于编者的水平有限，本系列教材难免存在不足之处，恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2015年12月

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UNIT 01

A Green Future

Reading: Eco-Cities: Creating Green Urban Spaces

Words to Know: Environment; key word: set

Further Reading: Brazil: A Tropical Breadbasket



Before You Start

- Does your hometown have a lot of green spaces? What are they?
- Is there a lot of pollution where you live? Where do you prefer to live: the populated area or the less populated one? Why?
- Does the government do enough to improve the environment in cities? As far as you know, what has government done till now? What still needs to be done?



Reading



Eco-Cities: Creating Green Urban Spaces

Definitions vary as to what constitutes an eco-city, but — by and large — the aim of any city aspiring to this status is to be completely self-sustaining. For any city to achieve this, all of its energy would need to be produced through renewable sources, such as solar and wind power, thereby eliminating carbon waste. Although no city in the world is currently close to doing this, there are several prominent examples of cities where an integrated policy of green measures is being undertaken.

Stockholm, Sweden

A As part of its commitment to an initiative called Vision 2030, Sweden's capital has set six environmental goals. These are the development of an efficient transportation system; a commitment to sustainable energy, land, and water use; improved waste treatment; and the use of safe, environmentally friendly building and product materials. Notable progress has been achieved already in some areas, including legislation that requires unused land to be redeveloped before urban expansion is allowed to continue. Between 1990 and 2010, CO₂ emissions were reduced by 25 percent, and the city is working toward being free of fossil fuels by 2050. In the waterfront area of Stockholm Royal Seaport, there are hopes that this will have been achieved as early as 2030.

Tianjin, China

B The earliest plan to create a green metropolis in China was associated with the Shanghai Expo in 2010, when Dongtan on Chongming Island near Shanghai was designated to become a self-sustaining, largely car-free tract of land roughly half the size of Manhattan, housing a population of 500,000 within 30 years. However, Dongtan is likely to be overtaken by the eco-city planned at Tianjin. The Tianjin project is intended as a model of how to combat the country's environmental problems. Developed on previously uninhabitable land, the city has some of China's strictest energy standards, with incentives offered to construction firms that employ cutting-edge green technology. Critics have pointed out that the key performance indicators for reducing pollution are extremely ambitious and that, so far, efforts have concentrated exclusively on recycling and the use of public transportation. However, as the Chinese authorities say, you cannot run before you can walk. They insist that the Tianjin eco-city will prove realistic with time and that it is an essential experiment leading the way for the rest of the country.

Freiburg, Germany

C Strategies were implemented to turn Freiburg into an eco-city as early as the 1960s, when measures were put in place to reduce CO₂ emissions by 25 percent. Citizens of the Black Forest city have been involved



in environmental issues since that time and they are known in Germany for their passion for both cycling and recycling. Freiburg is home to the first completely self-sustaining solar-powered building and even has a soccer stadium with its own solar power generator. In addition to these sunny initiatives, the city has also emphasized waste disposal. As of 2005, non-recyclable waste has been incinerated with the resulting energy used to provide electricity to almost 25,000 households.



Will a fully self-sustaining city ever be created? At the moment, some of the difficulties of creating such an urban environment appear insurmountable. Perhaps the biggest barrier lies in the implications such a city would have for the personal freedoms that we enjoy. For example, private car use might be banned and restrictions placed on many aspects of life that we now take for granted. Some opponents have argued that in such controlled environments big corporations will have even more power than ever. Whatever the case, how we deal with our environments while maintaining urban lifestyles will be crucial to the future of mankind.

Notes

① Stockholm (Subtitle 1)

Stockholm is the capital of Sweden and the most populous city in the Nordic region, with 914,909 people living in the municipality, approximately 1.4 million in the urban area, and 2.2 million in the metropolitan area.

② Freiburg (Subtitle 3)

It is a city in Baden-Württemberg, Germany with a population of about 230,000. In the south-west of the country, it straddles the Dreisam river, at the foot of the Schlossberg.

A Do You Get It?

* Multiple Matching

Match the three main cities featured in the reading text (a–c) with the statements 1–10 below. If the place referred to is not one of the main ones, choose d.

a. Stockholm

b. Tianjin

c. Freiburg

d. Other

- _____ 1. Half a million people were going to live there.
- _____ 2. You'll find many famous landmarks there, like Wall Street and Central Park.
- _____ 3. It's in a country that's part of Scandinavia.



- _____ 4. People like to exercise here.
- _____ 5. A sport's venue uses renewable energy in this city.
- _____ 6. It will function as a test case for the rest of the country.
- _____ 7. People say the city won't be that green after all.
- _____ 8. There was a major event here.
- _____ 9. Parts of the city are expected to achieve environmental aims sooner than others.
- _____ 10. This location sounds like it's close to the countryside.



* Reading Comprehension

Based on the reading text, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions.

- 1. What is NOT true of Stockholm? *Detail*
 - a. It is a capital city.
 - b. It is in Sweden.
 - c. It is expanding fast.
 - d. It reduced CO₂ emissions by a quarter in 20 years.
- 2. Why does the author refer to "sunny initiatives"? *Narrative Purpose*
 - a. To show how nice the weather is in Freiburg.
 - b. As a play on words.
 - c. Because he believes that solar power is the best renewable energy source.
 - d. Because he thinks it sheds light on a problem.
- 3. What is the overall tone of the article? *Main Idea*
 - a. Positive.
 - b. Negative.
 - c. Suspicious.
 - d. Neutral.
- 4. To what does the word *this* refer in the last line of the first paragraph? *Inference*
 - a. Eliminating carbon emissions.
 - b. Using solar power.
 - c. Producing renewable energy.
 - d. Making cities greener.

B Master Your Vocabulary

* Find the Word

Complete the sentences with a word from the box using an appropriate tense or form.

eliminate
implement

initiative
uninhabitable

emission
aspire

metropolis
combat

- 1. For every woman, what we _____ is not just one day like this every year, but living in

respect and quality each and every moment of our lives.

2. If Willy can take the _____ to focus on studying for the university entrance examination, then he should have no trouble getting a scholarship.
3. Batman patrols the streets of Gotham city, a(n) _____ known for its high crime rate and danger.
4. Congress has criticized new government measures to _____ crime.
5. Although scientists are curious about Mars, the planet is still considered to be a hostile environment and largely _____.
6. The _____ of gases such as carbon dioxide should be stabilized at their present level.
7. The government promised to _____ a new system to control final loan institutions.
8. If you think you may be allergic to a food or a drink, _____ it from your diet.

* Key Word: set

In the first line of the passage about Stockholm, the word **set** is used in relation to goals. Many other phrases in English use the word **set** with different meanings. Which of the following words can follow **set**? Check the boxes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fire | <input type="checkbox"/> a game |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a trend | <input type="checkbox"/> an alarm |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a goal | <input type="checkbox"/> a table |
| <input type="checkbox"/> an example | <input type="checkbox"/> an exam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a date | <input type="checkbox"/> an argument |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a reason | <input type="checkbox"/> in motion |

* Phrasal Verbs

The following sentences all use phrasal verbs with the word **work** in them. Look at the sentences to see how each phrasal verb is being used, then match 1–10 with the definitions a–j.

a. get rid of
d. beat up
g. add
j. find

b. use another way
e. did something quickly
h. make an effort to

c. in the process of doing
f. offer labor to repay
i. caused to be in a different state

- _____ 1. Keith really made short work of that pizza. It was gone in minutes!
- _____ 2. Any time Sheila has a problem, she manages to work around it.
- _____ 3. The mugger threatened to work over his victim.
- _____ 4. I put on so much weight over Christmas that I will need to go to the gym to work it off.
- _____ 5. You need to work at improving your grades.
- _____ 6. The dog worked itself into a frenzy by chasing its tail.
- _____ 7. In the old days, people who owed money often had to work off their debt.
- _____ 8. Together we can work out a solution to this problem.





- _____ 9. Which project are you working on at the moment?
- _____ 10. Can we work an escape clause into the contract?

* Vocabulary Helper

Idiomatic Pairs

There are many idiomatic pairs in English linked by the conjunction *and*. While some of these set expressions are fairly obvious, others can be hard to understand as their meaning as an idiom is often completely different from the meaning of each individual word. Sometimes, though, there might be a clue as to the meaning.

Choose the appropriate definition for the following idiomatic pairs.

1. Ella looked far and wide for her lost puppy, but she couldn't find him.
 - a. everywhere
 - b. around her neighborhood
 - c. in other countries
2. Gary has always been a free and easy type of guy.
 - a. cheap
 - b. bad mannered
 - c. laid-back
3. During my first week at work, my colleagues showed me the ins and outs of the office.
 - a. entering and leaving
 - b. the fun and the boring things
 - c. the characteristics
4. You spend all your money on beer and then complain about being poor, but you can't have your cake and eat it, you know.
 - a. have the food and eat it up
 - b. have the advantages of something without disadvantages that go with it
 - c. have the drink and drink it up without being drunk
5. Life is full of ups and downs.
 - a. something you can not predict
 - b. good and bad periods following one another in turn
 - c. people you like and you don't like

Reading Overview

Have a look at the cities mentioned in the text again. Which one sounds like it has the best living environment? Explain your answer in a couple of sentences. Share your ideas with your classmates.

Thinking Cap

A. Pay attention to abbreviations, acronyms and letters used to represent words. In the reading text, for example, the formula CO_2 is used. This is a well-known chemical formula so you should be prepared to recognize or express it in English. Scanning for acronyms like WHO and FAO is a useful way of bringing you to key information more quickly.

Examples:

Q: What does the reading say about CO_2 in Stockholm?

A: According to the text, CO_2 levels were reduced by 25 percent between 1990 and 2010.

B. Read each question carefully and answer with at least two sentences. Remember, there is no single right answer. Just give your point of view and try to explain it.

1. What measures is the government taking in your country to improve the environment? Are they doing enough? What else could they do?
2. Have you ever visited a national park or area of great natural beauty? Describe how it made you feel.
3. As an average citizen or a university student, what should we do in our daily life to achieve the goal of reducing pollution?



Words and Expressions

aspire /ə'spaɪə/
 eliminate /ɪ'limɪneɪt/
 initiative /ɪ'nɪʃɪətɪv/
 emission /ɪ'mɪʃən/
 fossil /'fɒsl/
 metropolis /mɪ'trɒpəlɪs/

v. to have a strong desire to achieve 有志 (于)
 v. to remove completely 根除
 n. an important act or statement 倡议
 n. the release of something such as gas or radiation 排放
 n. the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant 化石
 n. the largest, busiest, and most important city 大都会



tract /trækt/
 uninhabitable /'ʌnɪn'hæbɪtəbl/
 incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/
 implement /'ɪmplɪmənt/
 incinerate /ɪn'sɪnəreɪt/
 insurmountable /ɪnsə'maʊntəbl/

n. a very large area 大片
adj. impossible for people to live 不适合居住的
n. encouragement 鼓励
v. to ensure that what has been planned is done 实施
v. to burn completely 把...烧成灰烬
adj. so great that it cannot be dealt with successfully 不可克服的

by and large
 put in place
 waste disposal

in general; on the whole 一般说来
 to make effective or being carried out 落实到位
 action of getting rid of waste 废物处理

Further Reading



Brazil: A Tropical Breadbasket

In the late 18th century, the British economist Thomas Malthus predicted that a continually expanding population would eventually lead to catastrophe as resources became scarce. "The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man," Malthus wrote. At the time, many of Malthus' contemporaries thought that his outlook was too pessimistic. However, in the 20th century, his gloomy predictions started to look increasingly accurate.

Over the past few years, food shortages around the world have caused famine, riots and unrest. The U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says grain and meat output must rise substantially to support a growing population. Unfortunately, low agricultural yields and scarce water will make this difficult. The future of food production, therefore, seems to lie in regions with lots of cultivable land, plentiful water and the ability to sustain large cattle herds. When it comes to covering all of the requirements, one country fits the bill: Brazil.

According to FAO figures, Brazil uses only an eighth of its 400 million hectares of farmland and has more to spare than Russia and the U.S. combined. It also has eight trillion cubic kilometers of available water per year — more than any other country. Of the world's farmland that sees more than 975 millimeters of rainfall annually, a quarter is in Brazil.

These natural advantages have been harnessed by private enterprises operating enormous farms of cotton, soybeans and maize. With minimum government subsidy, Brazil has morphed from an importer into one of the world's biggest exporters in just 30 years. It has caught up with the traditional "big five" exporters, and is unique as the only tropical breadbasket. From 1996–2006, the value of Brazil's harvest rose a staggering 365 percent to US\$63.4 billion. The

South American nation is now the world's largest exporter of poultry, sugar, coffee and orange juice, and supplies a third of the world's soy.

As much as natural resources, human intervention has been crucial to Brazil's changing fortunes. The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation takes a lot of credit. Embrapa, as the public body is known, transformed the country's infertile savannah into workable farmland. Millions of tons of limestone were poured onto the land in the late 1990s to reduce acidity. Also, bacteria were bred to help increase the nitrogen absorption of crops, reducing the need for fertilizers.



As Brazil's beef exports increased tenfold over a decade, it surpassed Australia as the world's largest exporter. This growth is also down to Embrapa, which imported and crossbred a strain of African grass, greatly increasing the amount of grazeable pasture. Brazil's cattle herds expanded correspondingly. It now takes breeders as little as 18 months to raise a bull for slaughter. Three decades ago, it took four years. Perhaps most important are Embrapa's innovations in soy cultivation. Agriculturists would once have laughed at the suggestion that the bean could be grown in the tropics. Through crossbreeding, Embrapa's scientists achieved this and more, shortening the growth cycle to allow for two crops a year.

Brazil has established itself as a key food provider, offering a model for developing countries. When the elements conspired against it, Brazil found ways around the problems. As a case study, Brazil gives us hope in the battle against food shortages.

Note

Thomas Malthus (Para. 1, Line 1)

Thomas Robert Malthus (13 February 1766–29 December 1834) was an English cleric and scholar, influential in the fields of political economy and demography.

A Reading Comprehension

Based on the reading text, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions.

1. What did Malthus believe? *Detail*
 - a. There would eventually be too many people to feed.
 - b. Brazil held the key to feeding the world.
 - c. His contemporaries were too pessimistic.
 - d. He had the answer to scarce resources.