

左学 ◆ 右练

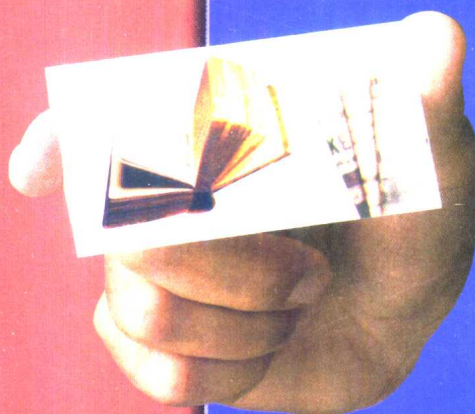
LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书

英语阅读

主编 赵世平

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西安交通大学出版社

If you ever wanted
to be a success

This Book Is For You

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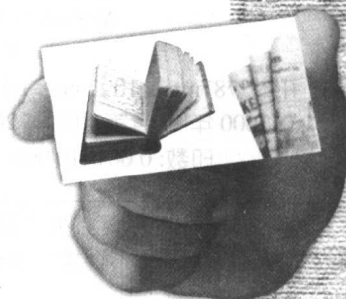
主 编: 赵世平

副主编: 肖婉丽

编 委: 赵 敏 陆小明 肖婉丽 李 莉 杨晓华

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

左学右练英语阅读 / 赵世平等主编. — 西安:西安交通大学出版社, 2000. 11

(左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书 =21 世纪英语素质教育经典篇)

ISBN 7-5605-1313-1

I. 大 ... II. 赵 ... III. 英语 - 阅读教学 - 高等学校 - 教学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 71529 号

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行
(西安市咸宁西路 28 号 邮政编码:710049 电话: (029)2668316)
陕西省轻工印刷厂印装
各地新华书店经销

*

开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:15 字数:420千字
2000 年 11 月第 1 版 2000 年 11 月第 1 次印刷
印数: 0 001~10 000 定价:18.00 元

若发现本社图书有倒页、白页、少页及影响阅读的质量问题, 请去当地销售部门调换或与我社发行科联系调换。发行科电话: (029) 2668357, 2667874

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读者朋友：

此刻，《左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书》就摆在你的面前，你会发现此书与别的书相比有其特别之处。首先，它页面设计新颖、编排精到、印刷清新、装帧精美，令人赏心悦目。但这远远不是最主要的地方。请读下去吧。你看，左面一页读来是那么亲切，那么好懂，那么易记。再读一读右面一页。哦，原来是练习。试一试。容易吧？它们完全是针对左面的内容设计的，目的是趁你印象还清新的时候再来点小刺激，使之更深刻。如此由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进，直到你读完本丛书的每一册，做完所有的练习和测试题，掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的全部内容。到那时，你的英语就会在听、说、读、写、译诸方面都有长足的长进，给你一个惊喜。

本丛书包括《左学右练英语词汇》、《左学右练英语语法》、《左学右练英语阅读》、《左学右练英语听说》、《左学右练英语翻译写作》共五套。每套分初级、中级、高级三册。《左学右练英语听说》还附有录音磁带。你可以根据自己的水平选学其中的某一套或某几套，不一定非从初级学起不可，也可选学中级甚或高级。

你可能要问：为什么要编写和出版这套丛书？

答案很简单：为了你。我国就要加入世贸组织了，中西部的大开发也会很快进入高潮，大量的跨国公司都在中国寻找商机，我国的企业也在努力打开对交流的渠道，这就急需成千上万既懂专业又会外语、尤其是英语的人才。他们不仅要能读懂英语资料，还要会英汉互译，能直接用英语协商、谈判，能草拟甚至定稿英文信件、合同。这些要求，你能达到吗？如果达不到，那就请你跟着这套书左学右练。天天坚持，必有成效。

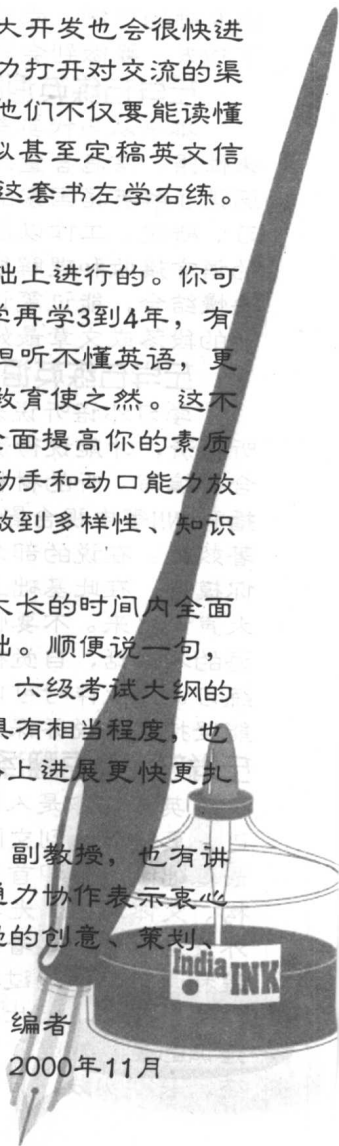
本丛书的编写是在总结了我国高校英语教学的经验教训的基础上进行的。你可能已经注意到这样一个事实：许多大学生中学学了6年英语，大学再学3到4年，有的小学还学了几年呢，不少人都已通过了4级考试甚至6级考试，但听不懂英语，更说不了英语，写的英文也不地道甚至语法不通。原因何在？应试教育使之然。这不知浪费了多少人的多少时间和精力！因此，本丛书把重点放在全面提高你的素质上，在选材、讲解、配置练习和测试各方面都把培养你的动脑、动手和动口能力放在首位，同时注意反映当代政治、科技和语言的发展，题材尽量做到多样性、知识性和趣味性。

祝愿你在跟着这套丛书学习时轻松自如，进展顺利，能在不太长的时间内全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力，为你的更高追求打下坚实的基础。顺便说一句，你如果能把这套丛书学好，考四级和六级也应是有所把握的，因四、六级考试大纲的内容都已包含进去。你如果没有上大学，正在工作或参加自考，但具有相当程度，也可以使用这套书。你会发现，这套书会引领你在英语学习的道路上进展更快更扎实。

这套丛书是集体智慧的结晶，参加编写的有30余人，有教授、副教授，也有讲师和研究生，在此请你和我一起对所有参与工作的同仁及他们的通力协作表示衷心的感谢。还要特别感谢西安交通大学出版社的王晓芬编辑，没有她的创意、策划、组织和精心编辑，此丛书的出版几乎是不可能的。

编者

2000年11月



左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书内容提要

左学右练英语词汇1~3级

本书所选基本词汇6000,完全以大学英语教学大纲为准,并围绕一些基本词汇适当介绍少量相关词汇及同义词和反义词,意在通过正反比较和关联意义增强记忆和增加词汇量。重点词汇附有习用语、固定搭配方式及例句,例句均从原文书刊选取,力求准确地道。除此之外,还介绍有学习和记忆方法,并通过练习加以检验和巩固。

左学右练英语语法1~3级

你如果在英美留学,有语言大环境,不学语法也可以学会英语。但在国内学英语,不学语法就很难学好英语。学习语法的目的是掌握语言,重点是了解和运用整个语法系统,对细枝末节虽也要注意但不必过分细抠。本书分词法和句法两大部分。在词法部分,首先介绍了在句子中最活跃的动词包括它的时态、语态、语气、分词、不定式、第三人称单数等,接着介绍了其他词类包括名词的性、数、格和形容词、副词的比较级、最高级等;在句法部分,介绍了句子的种类、句子的成分、各种从句的构成等。本书的例句尽量引自英美当代书刊,以求给读者提供准确的范例。学习本书时,可以先有个总体把握,然后在自己不会的章节上多下功夫。要做到会写会说,大致不出错误,并逐步做到准确、自然、流畅。

左学右练英语阅读1~3级

本书从当代英美报纸、刊物、杂志、书籍以及网页上选辑了大量内容好、趣味性强、信息含量大、涉及面广的文章加以注释编排供你阅读,目的是使你通过阅读了解英语国家的社会、人文、科技及其他各领域的有关信息,为你今后的学习、研究、工作以及与以英语文化为背景的人交往打下良好的基础,同时提高你的语言接收和理解能力。要挤时间阅读,天天坚持。可以精泛结合、粗细结合、快慢结合,能记笔记时最好记点笔记,该查字典时要查字典,碰到名言警句、精彩的段落或文章最好背下来。

左学右练英语听说1~3级

学习外语听说是不可分割的,听是吸收,是输入,说是模仿创造,是输出。听得清,才能说得清,听得多,也才能说得多。因此,本书将听、说材料和练习合并编写。听的材料部分选自国外出版的书刊杂志,部分选自VOA、BBC等电台广播和CNN等电视台影视材料。如果每天保证半小时的听音,半年之后便会体会到显著效果。在说的部分,本书主要提供了一些交流主题、相关词汇、句型及模块供你模仿,在此基础上,便可以举一反三,自由创造了。说的关键是要敢于开口,大声说出来。不要怕出错,不要怕笑话,不要怕别人听不懂。要多找以英语为母语的人对话,自觉模仿,大胆交流。平常最好有个固定的对话伙伴,挤时间进行练习。没伙伴时可以自言自语,甚至对着树说,对着墙说,对着电线杆说。如果能坚持天天说并保证语言材料的足够输入,口语水平就会很快提高。

左学右练英语翻译写作1~3级

英语写作是人际交流的重要手段之一,写作水平高,就能保证充分地表达自己,更好地达到交际目的。反之,就会影响交流,甚至产生反效果。学写作要从最基础做起,即首先是遣词造句,然后组句成段,再后是联段成文,考虑篇章结构、文体风格。光写作好还不够,还要会翻译。翻译在文化、经济、政治、军事、外交活动中都起着极其重要的作用。因此要重视翻译能力的培养。学习翻译的过程和学习写作的过程大体相似,也遵循着词、句、段、文的发展顺序。翻译与写作关系密切,因此本书将二者结合编写。编写内容及顺序安排一如上述。这里要强调的是:知道了写作和翻译理论不等于写作和翻译水平的提高,关键在反复操练,长期实践,日积月累,功到自然成。

前言

未来世界将是信息世界，网络的时代，没有一定的网络知识的人，其生活空间将会受到极大的限制；同样，没有一定英语阅读能力的人，其信息量的摄取也会受到极大的影响。英语作为媒介手段和信息转换工具在信息高速公路中越来越显示出其重要性，越来越为社会各界所重视。作为英语教师，编写一套具有特色的、循序渐进的、以训练和提高学习者的阅读能力为目的的英语读物是我们的当务之急。

培养学生具有较强的听、说、读写能力是英语教学的最终目标。实践证明，要培养学生听说读写诸方面的技能，提高学生的阅读能力是关键。大量地阅读难度适当的各种英文材料可使学生迅速增加词汇量，开阔视野，丰富不同的文化背景知识，提高阅读速度和理解力，增强语感并提高语言运用能力，最终促使学生的听力、写作能力的相应提高。

《左学右练英语阅读》丛书的最大的有别于其它类图书的特色是编排新颖，左讲右练，是学习者将阅读技能与实践有机地结合在一起。全套书分1、2、3级，共3册。书中的每篇读物的生词和语言难点均在文后有注释，注释形式不拘一格，包括中文释义，英文释义和中英文双重释义等三种，目的是便于学习者学习和领会释义含义。

本系列书的练习分成两大类。一类侧重于语言点，一类侧重于阅读理解。有关语言点的练习要求学习者根据课文的主题、上、下文中其它词的语义，以至含有该词的句子结构去抓住这个生词的可能词义。有关理解技能的练习包括：略读、查阅、全面理解以及评论性阅读等四个方面。应当指出，语言技能和理解技能的训练各有侧重，但不是截然分开的，因为，语言技能的提高最终是为提高阅读技能服务的，阅读技能的提高又能提高获取信息的能力。

《左学右练英语阅读》的第二个特点是选材丰富多彩，内容新颖。在选材过程中，我们避免一般英语读物文学性较强的倾向，代之以更加广博的内容，大量当代信息时代各个领域的新知识。例如电视会议、信息高速公路、企业管理、教育体制和教学方法等。除此之外，关于人物、新闻、时事、经济、贸易等方面的文章也占有很大的篇幅。总之，丰富多彩的选材旨在培养学习者掌握新的语言表达法和知识，使学习者逐渐意识到时代的变化自然影响着语言的变化。

鉴于编者水平有限，在选材、注释、练习的编写等方面难免存在不少缺点和问题，恳切希望广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见，使这套丛书在使用中日臻完善。

编者

2000/9/29 于西安外国语学院

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LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

左学◆右练

阅读

左学右练

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中级篇



LEARN THROUGH PRACTICE

1. Horse Betting

赛马赌注

1 Betting is an important element in the popularity of horse racing. At different times four main types of betting have been popular: simple betting between individuals; sweepstakes betting, in which large entry fees, or stakes, are pooled and awarded to the winners; bookmaking, in which speculators offer odds against each horse and accept bets against their predictions; and pari-mutuel betting, which is the most widespread system used at the major American tracks. The designation pari-mutuel is a French phrase translated as betting among ourselves. Under the pari-mutuel system, which was developed in France during the 1860s, the betting odds on a given horse are derived from a comparison between the total amount wagered on the horse and the total wagered on all the horses in the race. The odds are automatically computed by a device called totalizator¹, which posts them on a lighted tote board clearly visible to spectators. Odds are recomputed at approximately one-minute intervals until post time, when all bets must be placed and the pari-mutuel machine are locked. Winning tickets are cashed after the race's results have been declared official, by which time computers have determined the payoffs. Pari-mutuel bettors can wager that a horse will win² (finish first), place³ (finish first or second), or show⁴ (finish first, second, or third). In the event that two or more horses are entered by the same owner or trainer, they are coupled in the wagering as an entry. In this situation a bet on one of these horses is a bet on all of them.

2 Combination wagering involves more than one horse. Such combinations include the daily double, in which the bettor must predict the winners of two consecutive races (usually the first two of the day), purchasing the ticket in advance of both. A variation of the daily double is the pick-6 (or pick-3), in which bettors must select the winners of 6 (or 3) consecutive races. To win a quiniela, the bettor must predict the first two finishers in a single race without regard to the order in which they finish. To win an exacta (also called perfecta), the bettor must specify the exact order in which the first two horses in a race will finish. Such involves wagering almost always yields higher payoffs than straight win-place-show betting.

3 Off-track betting (OTB) is growing in popularity throughout the United States. OTB facilities offer an alternative to wagering at racetracks. As with betting done at tracks, states receive a portion of the pari-mutuel handle or take off wagering has long been legal in Great Britain through private bookmaker shops.

Notes:

1. totalizator: 赛马中的赌金计算器
2. win (finish first): 赛马中的第一名
3. place (finish first or second): 赛马中的第一名及第二名
4. show (finish first, second or third): 赛马中的前三名

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仔细做练习吧!

**Comprehension**

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions:

- Which of the following is the most widespread system of betting?
 - Sweepstakes betting.
 - Bookmaking.
 - Betting among the bettors themselves.
- Pari-mutuel is an expression which originates from
 - German.
 - French.
 - English.
- When the computers have determined the payoffs,
 - the winners can have their tickets cashed.
 - the winners will wait for the official orders.
 - the spectators all watch the tote board.
- When two or more horses are entered by the same owner or the same trainer
 - one horse wins means the victory of all the horses.
 - the victory of one horse doesn't mean the victory of all the horses.
 - all the horses win means the victory of them all.
- Combination wagering includes the following except
 - daily double and pick-6.
 - an entry.
 - quiniela and exacta.
- Which will bring the winner more benefit?
 - Pari-mutuel.
 - An entry.
 - Perfecta.

Vocabulary

II. Choose the best meaning for each of the following words used in the article:

- awarded (1)
 - gave as a reward
 - observed
 - gave as charity
- pari-mutuel (1)
 - offer great odds
 - pool large entry fee
 - betting among the bettors
- payoffs (1)
 - money gained from the spectators
 - money which will be paid to winners
 - money offered to all the spectators
- predict (2)
 - predicate
 - predispose
 - foretell the future

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Forward

2. Davis Cup 戴维斯杯

1 Davis Cup¹, international team competition for men's tennis players, held annually. The competition is officially known as David Cup by NEC. The winning team takes possession in the year after its victory of a large silver cup, originally donated in 1900 by the competition's namesake, Dwight Davis, who was then a student at Harvard University and who later became an American statesman.

2 Each year in Davis Cup, 16 nations form what is called the World Group. These nations are matched up against each other in four rounds of single-elimination match called a rubber. World Group teams are determined in two ways. First, national teams that win at least one World Group match compete in the subsequent year's World Group. Other teams qualify for the World Group each year by participating in regional competition at three lower levels²: Groups I, II, and III, with Group III being the lowest level. Successful performance in any group allows a nation to move up to the next-highest group in the subsequent year. Each year the eight successful Group I nations (as determined through play in zonal draws) match up against that year's eight World Group first-round losers to compete in the World Group Qualifying Round, with the winners securing a place in the next year's World Group and the losers competing in Group I. In World Group play, ties consist of four singles matches and one doubles match, scheduled over three days. All matches are the best three out of five sets. David Cup by NEC is administered by the International Tennis Federation (ITF), located in London³.

3 When the competitions started in 1900, only teams from the United States and the British Isles played for the trophy⁴. By the mid-1990s more than 120 national teams were involved in David Cup play. Two of the most successful David Cup nations are the United States, which dominated the competition in the 1920s, 1940s, and 1990s, and Australia, which won 15 of the 18 Davis Cup titles played from 1950 to 1967.

Notes:

1. Davis Cup: 戴维斯杯, 由美国人 D. F. Davis 所捐赠之大银杯, 国际网球男子团体优胜者所获之奖杯。
2. Other teams ...at three lower level: 每年, 其它的队参加地区级的, 分为三个等级的比赛, 以获得参加世界杯的资格。
3. Davis Cup ...located in London: 戴维斯杯由设在伦敦的国际网球联合会进行管理。
4. When the competition...for the trophy: 当在 1900 年开始这一比赛时, 只有美国和不列颠群岛的球队参加了夺杯比赛。

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Back

仔细做练习吧!



Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions:

- Davis Cup, the international team competition for men's tennis players, is held
 - every year.
 - twice a year.
 - every other year.
- The World Cup Group is formed
 - with the winners of Group III.
 - with 16 countries.
 - with the losers of Group I.
- The matches in ties are called
 - contests.
 - rounds.
 - rubbers.
- According to the article, which group is the highest?
 - Group I.
 - Group II.
 - Group III.
- In World Group play, ties last for
 - four days.
 - three days.
 - three days and a half.
- Which countries are the most successful Davis Cup nations?
 - France and Australia.
 - England and the U. S.
 - Australia and the U. S.

Vocabulary

II. Choose the best meaning for each of the following words used in the article:

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. annually (1) | A. yearly | B. biannually | C. annulling |
| 2. donated (1) | A. given | B. taken | C. carried away |
| 3. subsequent (2) | A. previous | B. before | C. following |
| 4. zonal (2) | A. regional | B. like a zone | C. particularly |

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Forward

3. Professional Boxing

职业拳击

1 In the United States, professional boxing has been subject to increasing control by state boxing commissions since 1920, when New York adopted a new law called the Walk Law to rectify certain abuses, regulate the disbursement of prize money¹, and establish a state boxing commission. Other countries subsequently passed similar regulatory legislation and set up control boards, as did other U. S. states and cities.

2 The official state codes governing professional boxing include specifications for ring construction, 16 to 20 ft (4.9 to 6.1 m) square; a minimum weight, 6 to 8 oz (170 to 227 g) for padded gloves; a maximum number of rounds (usually 12 in championship bouts); specifications for the conduct of referees and judges; definitions and penalties for fouls; and systems of scoring points to decide winners of contests that do not end in knockouts. The state codes also define grounds on which a bout may be stopped to prevent serious injury to contestants who have not been knocked out, but who can no longer defend themselves. Such a decision is listed in official records as a knockout and not, as is often assumed, a technical knockout (TKO)². A TKO occurs when a boxer is unable to answer the bell for the next round and resume the contest. The bout is then considered ended.

3 Although there are 17 recognized weight divisions, a majority of the professional boxers compete in only eight of those classes. These classes are, with maximum weight (1) flyweight 112 lb (50.7kg); (2) bantamweight 118 lb (53.5 kg); (3) featherweight, 126 lb (57.1 kg); (4) lightweight, 135 lb (61.2 kg); (5) welterweight 147 lb (66.6kg); (6) middleweight, 160 lb (72.6 kg); (7) light heavyweight, 175 lb (79.4 kg); and (8) heavyweight, 195 lb (88.5kg) and over.

4 After the Walk Law initiated the legalization and regulation of boxing, the sport grew in popularity in the United States. American heavyweight champions were among the most celebrated athletes in the sport and inspired awe and respect for their punching power, both domestically and internationally. Jack Dempsey won the heavyweight championship in 1919 and defended his title in 1921 against the French fighter Georges Carpentier, in what was the first fight with a million-dollar gate (income from ticket receipts). Joe Louis held the heavyweight championship longer than any other fighters from 1937 to 1949 and successfully defended his title 25 times. After winning a gold medal at the 1952 Olympic Games, Floyd Patterson won the heavyweight title in 1956; he became the first heavyweight champion to regain his title in a victorious 1960 rematch with Swedish fighter Ingemar Johansson.

Notes:

1. ... regulate the disbursement of prize money: 对奖金的分配进行调整
2. Such a decision... a technical knockout(TKO): 这样的判决通常在正式记录中以“击昏”这一术语记下, 但这与人们想像的不同, 它不是一种技术上的击昏。

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