

英语扩充词汇阶梯阅读——精通6000词汇——杨跃甘雪雁封文和

英语扩充词汇阶梯阅读

——精通 **6000** 词汇

杨 跃 甘雪雁 封文和

目标英语阅读阶梯系列
第一代



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英语扩充词汇阶梯阅读

——精通 6 000 词汇

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内 容 提 要

本书为“目标英语阅读阶梯系列”书第六册,编写词汇量基于6 000词左右。全书共收集文章50篇,题材广泛,涵盖政治经济、科技文化、社会轶闻、人物趣事、卫生保健和热门话题;体裁多样,有议论文、说明文和记叙文。本书内容新颖,融知识性、趣味性和可读性于一体,注重学生阅读能力的培养和扩大词汇量。每篇文章后均有难句分析、难点注释和关于重点和难度较大的词汇、词组的练习。每5篇后编有一个总结练习,以起到复习、检查之目的。

本书既可作为具备大学英语四级水平读者的阅读辅助教材,也可作为其他英语爱好者的课外读物。

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——精通 6 000 词汇

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编者的话

词汇量是衡量英语水平的重要标志之一。在英语教学中,我们看到很多学生由于词汇量贫乏而影响了他们阅读理解和考试答题速度。为了扩充词汇,一些学生往往急于求成,孤立地背单词或盲目使用各种词汇强化练习参考书。这些方法最初可能有一定的效果,但随着词汇量的增加,多数人会感到负担过重或因枯燥乏味而难以持续下去,从而降低了学英语的兴趣。

扩大词汇量决非一朝一夕之功,切实可行的办法就是大量地阅读。~~通过阅读来~~扩充和掌握词汇,既有助于记住单词本意,又~~同时~~熟悉词的用法和搭配。实践证明,~~要~~~~孤立地~~背记单词要好得多。

阅读无疑是扩充词汇的~~重要手段~~,而选材是否得当则是能否吸引读者深入下去的重要因素。要兼顾材料的难易程度、词汇量的范围和文章本身的趣味性、知识性是件不易的事。这对编者的能力和水平提出了很高的要求。为了达到这一目的,本系列书的编者都是具有多年英语教学经验的骨干。通过大量地选材、比较、征求意见,基本上使本系列书在诸多方面达到统一。您只要浏览一下每本书的目录就会被文章的题目所吸引!所选文章,避免一般英语读物题材单一的倾向,代之以广博的内容,包括政治经济、社会生活、历史地理、风土人情、名人轶事,体裁多样,包括记叙

文、说明文、议论文、应用文、故事和诗歌等，内容新颖，语言规范，结构严谨，可读性强。

篇篇妙文，字字珠玑，思想深邃，哲理通达，似神笔天成。从妙趣横生的童话到力透纸背的檄文，从娓娓动听的故事到慷慨激昂的演讲，你可感受到伦敦塔叙诉历史的深沉、密西西比河奔腾咆哮的豪迈、古代印度的神秘、澳大利亚的奇异，你可跟上当今科技发展的步伐，能触摸到现代社会发展的脉搏。

短文中超纲词汇和难点均加注释，以便读者巩固和扩大词汇量，加深对短文的理解。每篇短文后编有形式多样的词汇练习，可以帮助读者复习和巩固所学过的重点词汇和短语。

攀登峭壁总没有沿梯而上轻松。要使阅读成为一件轻松愉快的事，除了有精彩的内容外，读者还要根据自己的程度，选定适合自己的阅读材料。为了达到这一目的，本系列书的编者们特编辑6本扩充词汇阶梯阅读材料，词汇量依次为1 000、2 000、~~3 000~~、4 000、5 000、6 000。这是一架助你摘取桂冠的“云梯”，读者通过这架“云梯”还可以积累语言经验和培养语感，以达到提高语言运用能力之目的。如果您认真地读完本系列书并掌握书中的关键词和重点词，可以说您已达到非英语专业研究生英语水平。

朋友，如果本系列书能激起你智慧的火花、情感的涟漪，这正是我们的心愿。

由于编者水平的局限，难免有疏漏和错误之处，诚请读者不吝指正。

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1 Just Take Away Their Guns

没收个人枪支刻不容缓

个人拥有枪支已经给社会和民众的生命财产带来巨大的威胁和灾难。尽管政府和大多数人都认为应该通过法律来控制私人枪支,但问题并不那么简单。能不能制定出这样一个法律,制定出的法律能不能有效地实施,请看美国公众对这一问题的看法……



The president wants tougher gun-control legislation and thinks it will work. The public supports more gun-control laws but suspects they won't work. The public is right.

Legal restraints on the lawful purchase of guns will have little effect on the illegal use of guns. Only about two percent of the 65 million or so privately owned

handguns are employed to commit crimes, and only about one-sixth of those are purchased from a gun shop or pawnshop. Most handguns used by felons are stolen, borrowed or bought privately.

Efforts to shrink the stock of legally purchased guns (or ammunition) would reduce the capacity of law-abiding people to defend themselves. Gun-control advocates scoff at the importance of self-defense, but they are wrong to do so. On the basis of a survey of 1228 households, Gary Kleck, a criminologist at Florida State University, has estimated that every year guns are displayed or fired for defensive

purposes more than a million times by civilians. This would mean that the number of people who defend themselves with a gun exceeds the number of arrests for violent crimes and burglaries.

Evidence supports the claim that self-defense is a legitimate form of deterrence (防卫). According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, people who defended themselves with a weapon were less likely to lose property in a robbery or be injured in an assault than those who did not defend themselves.

Would-be burglars are threatened by gun-wielding victims about as many times a year as they are arrested (and much more often than they are sent to prison), and the chances of a burglar's being shot are about the same as his chances of going to jail. Criminals know these facts and are less likely to burgle occupied homes in America than in Europe, where the residents rarely have guns.

Gun-control advocates claim handgun owners are more likely to shoot themselves or their loved ones than to stop a criminal. Not quite. Half of the firearm accidents in which the type of weapon is known involve rifles and shotguns, not handguns. And in less than two percent of the gun fatalities (死亡) was the victim mistaken for an intruder.

Opponents of gun control make a different mistake. The National Rifle Association and its allies urge the government to punish more severely people who use guns to commit crimes. The prospect of being locked up may deter criminals. But the tougher the prospective sentence, the less likely it is to be imposed. If the legislature adds time for crimes committed with a gun, prosecutors often bargain that extra time away; even when they do not, the judges in many states are reluctant to add to sentences.

OUR GOAL should not be to disarm law-abiding citizens. It should be to reduce the number of people who carry guns unlawfully. The most effective way to reduce illegal gun-carrying is to take guns away from people who carry them without a permit. This means encouraging the police to make street frisks (搜身).

The Fourth Amendment bans¹ "unreasonable searches and seizures." In 1968 the Supreme Court decided that a frisk—patting down a person's outer clothing—is proper if the officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous. If a pat-down reveals an object that might be a gun, the officer can remove it. If the gun is being carried illegally, the suspect can be arrested.

A reasonable suspicion is more than just a hunch; it must be supported by specific facts. These include the fact that someone flees at the approach of an officer, that a person fits a valid drug-courier profile², that a motorist stopped for a traffic violation has a suspicious bulge³ in his pocket. As a result of a Supreme Court decision, people on parole or probation⁴ can be frisked.

Usually the police frisk few people for illegal guns. The average officer will

make no weapons arrests and confiscate(没收) no guns during any given year. Mark Moore, a public policy professor at Harvard University, found that most weapons arrests were made because a citizen complained, not because the police were out looking for guns.

It is easy to see why. Many cities suffer from a shortage of officers, and law-enforcement personnel worry about having their cases thrown out for constitutional reasons or being accused of police harassment. But these risks can be substantially reduced.

Each patrol officer could make sure people on probation or parole who live on that officer's beat are not carrying guns. Officers can be trained to recognize actions that provide a reasonable suspicion to stop and frisk. Membership in a gang known for assaults and drug dealing could be made the basis, by statute or court precedent, for gun frisks.

And modern science can help. Metal detectors at airports have reduced the number of airplane bombings and skyjackings(空中劫持飞机) to nearly zero. But these detectors work only at very close range. The police need one that will work from a distance of ten or 15 feet. Receiving such a signal could supply the officer with reasonable ground for a pat-down. Our scientists and engineers surely have the talents to design a better gun detector.

Even if we do all these things, there will still be complaints. Innocent people will be stopped. Young black and Hispanic men will probably be stopped more often than older white males or women of any race. But if we want to reduce drive-by shootings, fatal gang wars and lethal quarrels in public places, we must get illegal guns off the streets. We cannot do this by multiplying the forms one fills out at gun shops or by pretending that guns are not a problem until a criminal uses one.

Notes

1. the Fourth Amendment bans... 第四修正案禁止……
2. ...a person fits valid drug-courier profile 某人与一位证据确凿的贩毒者的相貌相似
valid 有充分根据的; courier 信差; profile 长相
3. a suspicious bulge 令人怀疑的鼓胀
4. people on parole or probation 假释或缓刑犯

Exercises

1. Find words or phrases in the passage with meanings similar to the following.
 - 1) a victim who has and uses a gun _____
 - 2) keep under control _____
 - 3) people who obey laws _____
 - 4) an example of the crime of breaking a house by night to steal _____
 - 5) lawful _____
 - 6) break into a building and steal it or people in it _____
 - 7) a person who starts legal proceedings against sb. _____

2. There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A) B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- 1) His _____ of the Communist Party was something we knew nothing about.
A) membership B) association C) identification D) institution
- 2) The salesman's _____ annoyed the old lady, but finally she gave up.
A) endurance B) assistance C) persistence D) resistance
- 3) The _____ of the criminal ended a three-month police chase.
A) seizure B) clutch C) departure D) procedure
- 4) He escaped from prison but was _____ recaptured.
A) subsequently B) repeatedly C) systematically D) formerly
- 5) He was afraid he would have to _____ her invitation to the party.
A) refuse B) return C) decline D) ignore
- 6) There were many rumors going around the mayor's private life, but in a subsequent speech he _____ them all.
A) confirmed B) conflicted C) debated D) denied
- 7) The drug was taken off the market because it had _____ side effects on person who used it.
A) unexpected B) uneasy C) undesirable D) unstable
- 8) The driver was fined for a speeding _____.
A) violence B) violation C) vision D) virtue
- 9) He said that too much _____ was shown on television.
A) cruelty B) violence C) obedience D) endurance
- 10) According to the radio's _____, this wire should go into that hole.
A) specifications B) regulations C) constitution D) formulations

3. Word Forms: Choose the correct word form to fit into each sentence. Use appropriate verb singular or plural forms for nouns, and passive voice where necessary.

- 1) crime, criminal, criminal, criminally

(Note: The noun and adjective forms of this word are the same.)

- (1) Figures released in 1978 showed that _____ had increased sharply in the previous year.
- (2) He was punished for his _____ actions.
- (3) The _____ was sent to prison for ten years.
- (4) He acted _____.
- (5) If you commit a _____ you must expect to be punished.

- 2) to officiate, office, officer, official, official, officially

- (6) The mayor _____ at the Labor Day ceremony every year.
- (7) The mayor is an elected _____.
- (8) His _____ is in City Hall.
- (9) What is the _____ language in Singapore?
- (10) _____, the language is Hindi, but many other languages are spoken.
- (11) _____, what do you mean? I wasn't speeding?

- 3) to personalize, person, personality, personal, personnel, personalized, personally

- (12) There is _____ information in this letter. Please don't show it to anyone.
- (13) _____, I disagree with you.
- (14) I like to use _____ stationery with my initials on it.
- (15) Mr. Park has a very cheerful _____.
- (16) Who was that _____ you ate lunch with?
- (17) You can _____ a business letter by adding a handwritten note at the bottom.
- (18) The factory transferred 50 of its key _____ to the west coast office.

2 Ten Minutes of Horror (I)

国际机场的惨案(一)

在恐怖主义活动愈演愈烈的当今世界,重温当年发生在罗马和维也纳国际机场的惨案,告诫人们,在反恐怖主义活动的斗争中,我们还有很长的路要走。



092796

Long lines of holiday travelers pushing heavily laden baggage carts¹ were waiting in the main departure lounge² of Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport. Hardly anyone paid much attention to four dark-complexioned young men who mingled with the crowd. One wore an expensive gray suit and camel's hair top-coat. Two were in blue jeans and jackets, and had pulled scarves partly over their faces. The fourth sported a green beret(扁圆帽).³ They were not traveling light: they carried 13 hand grenades and four AK-47 automatic rifles.

At 9:30 a. m. , one of the men threw a grenade toward a nearby espresso(咖啡馆) bar and hamburger counter, where General Donato Miranda Acosta, the military attache⁴ at the Mexican embassy in Rome, was sipping coffee with his secretary, Genoveva Jaime Cisneros, who was there to see him and his family off on a vacation trip to Frankfurt. Miranda Acosta and Cisneros were probably the first to be killed. Then the attackers raked the 820-ft-long terminal with bullets, hit-

ting people waiting for an El Al flight and others at nearby TWA and Pan Am counters. The men jumped up and down in a frenzy(狂乱), screaming as they fired⁵, and security guards shot back. "People were falling all over the place," recalled Anna Girometta, who operates a gift shop near the coffee bar. "It seemed to go on forever." Five minutes later, the carnage(大屠杀) was over. The toll: 15 people dead, including three of the terrorists, and 74 wounded.

At about the time that the shooting stopped at Leonardo da Vinci, three men in dirty pants and combat jackets ran up the steps to the second-floor, departure area at Vienna's Schwechat Airport. They opened fire with AK-47s. Passengers waiting to check in for EL AL Flight 364 to Tel Aviv threw themselves on the floor or leaped over ticket counters in panic. Police and El Al security guards returned the fire, but terrorists managed to get within 30ft. of the counter. They rolled three hand grenades across the floor like bowling balls toward their victims.

Eckehard Kaerner, 50, an Austrian high school teacher headed for some vacation study in Israel, died of multiple wounds under a brightly lit Christmas tree near the El Al counter. "Suddenly there was this terrible noise, not single shots but real explosions," said a Viennese man who jumped behind a counter. "Three or four meters to my left, three people had fallen to the ground. There was a small child, all bloodied, its mother, who was also wounded; and a man who lay bleeding and seemed dead. To my right, another man had fallen and did not budge anymore."

Within two minutes after the shooting began, the gunmen escaped down a flight of stairs and headed for an employee garage, where one of them pulled a knife on an airport official and commandeered his Mercedes-Benz. In a running gun battle with police, the terrorists tossed a grenade at a pursuing patrol car (it missed), and police bullets flattened a tire and pierced the gas tank of the Mercedes. Just two miles from the airport, the killers were stopped. The toll: three dead, including one of the terrorists, and 47 wounded.

In just ten terror-filled minutes last Friday, the Civilized world was thus given yet another reminder of its vulnerability at the hands of suicidal terrorists, of the lethal(致命的) instability that emanates(来自) from the Middle East and, finally, of life's terrifying fragility.⁶ Responsibility for the attacks was claimed by a dissident(持不同政见的) Palestine Liberation Organization splinter(分裂出的小派别) group. The assaults touched off widespread debate about possible motives, about the likelihood of Israeli retaliation(复仇), and about whether the massacres(大屠杀) could have been prevented in the first place.

Interpol⁷, the Paris-based anticrime organization, had warned early in December that terrorists, "probably of Arab origin," might strike an airport during the Christmas holidays. Officials in a few West European countries had already

taken precautions. At Rome's airport, a balcony overlooking the ticket counters had been closed. Both the Charles de Gaulle and Orly airports outside Paris were being watched by extra squads of national police. Undercover detectives drifted among the crowds near check-in counters at London's Heathrow. Every taxiing El Al airliner at major European airports was trailed by armored cars carrying police with machine guns. Screening measures were in effect last week at Rome and Vienna, but to little avail; the massacres occurred well away from the passenger gates.

At Leonardo da Vinci, Daniela Simpson was outside the terminal walking the family dog while her husband Victor, the Associated Press news editor in Rome, was checking bags and obtaining boarding passes for the couple and their two children for a TWA flight to New York. "Suddenly there was a shattering noise... and two distinct machine-gun bursts," recalled Mrs. Simpson, who reports in Rome as a TIME stringer. "And then silence. I rushed into screams and cries, and saw my husband dripping blood from his hand and my son on the floor, shot in the stomach. They were O. K., but I lost my daughter." Simpson had dropped on top of his two children when the firing began. Michael, 9, survived, but Natasha, 11, was dead on arrival at a local hospital.

Also killed in the terminal was John Buonocore, 20, an exchange student from Pennsylvania's Dickinson College, who was about to return from a semester's study in Rome. Three other Americans failed to survive their airport wounds and died in hospitals. They were Don Maland, 30, a native New Yorker who had been working for Ford Aerospace in Cairo; Frederick Gage, 29, a member of the board of Capital Times Co., in Madison, Wis., and Elena Tomarello, 67, a returning vacationer from North Naples, Fla.

As the firing subsided, one of the terrorists, fatally wounded by security officers, flashed a V-for-victory sign with his fingers, then died. Another of the killers dropped to the floor and pretended to be a victim. When the shooting stopped completely, he began to crawl slowly away. Then he broke into a run. "Catch him, catch him!" several passengers yelled. A policeman overtook him and stopped him with a punch to the jaw.

While El Al appeared to be the target of both attacks, the terrorists in Rome evidently did not much care whom they hit. In addition to the five Americans, the victims included at least three Greeks, two Mexicans, one Algerian and two men whose nationalities were not known.

Notes

1. heavily laden baggage carts 装满行李的小车
laden adj. 载满; trees laden with apples 结满苹果的树
2. the main departure lounge 候机厅