



BRAIN STORMING

暴风骤雨 英语系列

100 语言工作室 组编

暴风骤雨

英语

阅读



与暴风骤雨共舞

六级

2

西安交通大学出版社

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100 语言工作室 组编

主 编 吴建成

副主编 雨 林 凌 厉

编 者 鲁 丽 胡继岳 季 健



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

暴风骤雨英语阅读. 六级/吴建成主编. —西安:西安交通大学出版社, 2002. 2

(暴风骤雨英语系列)

ISBN 7-5605-1495-2

I. 暴… II. 吴… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 004541 号

出 版: 西安交通大学出版社

地 址: 西安市兴庆南路 25 号

邮政编码: 710049

电 话: (029) 2668315, 2667874

印 装: 西安建筑科技大学印刷厂

发 行: 各地新华书店经销

开 本: 715 mm × 1 032 mm 1/16

版 次: 2002 年 2 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷

印 张: 10.75

字 数: 228 千字

印 数: 1~20 025

定 价: 18.00 元



其次，丛书在选材上精益求精。俗话说：兴趣是最好的老师，趣味性和可读性能使阅读成为一件快乐的事，从而使人做到尽善尽美。很多学生读英语看不了几篇就丧失兴趣，只能束之高阁。针对这一现状，该丛书不拘一格，在把握难度的前提下，求新、求趣、求实、求变。所有材料均来源于当代英语国家的原文，更有时下网上最热点的文章，时效性强，风格迥异，每册书都聘请了一线的英语教师审读。一位教师审后感慨到：“读一篇难释其卷”，书中文章的魅力由此可见一斑。还有的老师选出书中部分内容，在学生中进行检测，效果显著。

另外，在各分级的选材上，每篇文章的难度尽量接近该级水平，而在文章长度上并未刻意追求考题所要求的文章长度。这是因为本丛书不仅仅是为了使读者能顺利通过各级的英语考试，更重要的是开扩读者的眼界，增强实际掌握和应用英语语言的能力。

本着“服务于上帝，一切为上帝着想”的出版理念，丛书在装帧设计及栏目设置上也独具匠心，力求精美。书中配有单元读书笔记，您可随时写下学习感想，“温故而知新”。另外，我们在每页都奉献给您一颗晶莹的“小雨点”。时尚用语、成语、谚语、格言、警句、短语精粹等汇于其中，如丝丝细雨沁人心脾。内文双色，版式现代大方，于柔美中透出新巧，使人从视觉上有种美的享受。

学习英语何需太长的等待，我们正以成熟的心智、莫大的决心和辛勤的努力带给您一场“暴风骤雨”的洗礼。

“自是桃李树，何畏不成蹊”。我们坚信这套“暴风骤雨英语阅读系列”会成为英语学习者通向成功的桥梁，同时也为英语图书市场增添一抹新的色彩。

读者在使用过程中有什么感想或建议，请告知我们并欢迎投稿。
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晨风



倘若 你问一位学生，哪门课程花费时间最多，十有八九回答：英语。多少学生苦苦死记单词，记了忘，忘了再记。有些学生花费很长时间却读不了几篇文章。有些学生乐于找捷径，以为多做几套考题，或读几本应试书，过了考试关就大功告成了。但在实际的英语交流和资料翻译时往往犯难，不能胜任。一位资深的英语教学专家说过：**学英语有快慢之分，而无捷径可走，必须通过大量的阅读。在有效时间内阅读量越大越好。**

不急不躁的学习节奏，乏味刻板的阅读书籍，漫无目的、收效甚微的阅读方式，这些都使英语学习成为人生一壶永远要加热、却永远烧不开的水。到底怎样才能使阅读英语文章如行云流水，怎样才能有效扩大词汇量？

“暴风骤雨英语阅读系列”为读者提供了加快阅读速度，在有效时间内读更多文章的独特方法。影响读者阅读速度的最大障碍是生词太多。因此，本系列书首先以词汇快览开篇，读者边用边记，扫清阅读前的首要障碍，这样可以抛开字典，抛弃边读边查、查完再读的低效阅读模式，尽情领略文章的魅力和原汁原味的英美文化。词汇快览中列出的单词均由电脑甄选、统计、分级。紧接着设计六篇文章，对读者进行有效的集约化阅读训练，加快学习节奏，强化阅读速度，**在有效时间内使读者获得更大信息量，切实体会暴风骤雨般的英语阅读冲击，这也正是丛书命名的真正含义。**

暴风骤雨——在一定的时间，针对一定的内容，进行有效的集约化阅读训练，使您在精心设计的训练中记单词，学习语法，感知文化。

暴风骤雨——就像科学的体能训练一样，在充分了解人的能力的基础上，在训练中，通过有效的次数、有效的组数进行科学的训练，从而在一定的时间内达到训练目的。同时，**文中对文化背景、特殊词组加以注释，尽量不给读者留下难题，保证阅读的连贯性。**为保证读者的阅读量，在每一分级编写了两册图书。单元后则以灵活多变的练习为尾，一些练习根本无需答案，全凭读者读后思考。



暴风骤雨

英语
阅读

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暴风骤雨英语系列





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100 语言工作室 组编

暴风骤雨 英语阅读



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词汇快览·边用边记(1~6课)

1. **aggregate**: ['ægrɪɡət] *adj.* 总的, 合计的 What were your aggregate wages last year? 去年你的工资一共是多少?
2. **alleviate**: [ə'li:vieɪt] *v.* 减轻, 缓和(痛苦等) This sort of medicine can alleviate your pain. 这种药可以缓解你的痛苦。
3. **analyst**: ['ænəlist] *n.* 分析者, 解析者 a chemical analyst 化学分析家 The market analyst painted a dim prospect for mine industry. 那位市场分析家对采矿业的前景做出了灰暗的描述。
4. **ascend**: [ə'send] *v.* 上升, 登上, 攀登 The stairs in the Five-Star hotel ascend in a graceful curve. 这个五星级的酒店楼梯以优美的曲线上升。The emperor ascended the throne when he was only five. 皇帝登上王位时只有五岁。
5. **baffle**: ['bæfəl] *v.* 使困惑, 难倒 The examination question baffled me completely and I couldn't answer it. 考试题完全把我难住了, 我答不上来。
6. **bias**: ['baɪəs] *n./v.* (常与 against 连用) 偏见, 成见 His birth background biases him against businessmen. 他出生的家庭背景使他对商人抱有偏见。This is an unfair and biased opinion. 这是一个不公正且带偏见的观点。
7. **bless**: [bles] *v.* 祝福, 祈祷 Bless this house! 愿上帝保佑这个家!
8. **bribery**: ['braɪbəri] *n.* 行贿, 受贿, 贿赂 Bribery is a very serious crime. 行贿是很严重的犯罪行为。
9. **chatter**: ['tʃætər] *v.* 饶舌, 喋喋不休 They just sat and chattered. 他们只是坐着喋喋不休。
10. **circulation**: [ˌsə:kju'leɪʃən] *n.* ①(血液)循环 He has a good circulation 他血液循环良好。②(货币、消息等的)流通, 流传, 发行 His book has been taken out of circulation. 他的书已经不发行了。
11. **clarity**: ['klærəti] *n.* 清楚, 明晰 It is important to present your views with conciseness and clarity. 重要的是要简洁清晰地说明你的观点。
12. **composite**: ['kɒmpəzɪt] *adj.* 合成的, 混成的, 拼凑成的(事物) The police artist made a composite picture of the murderer. 警察局的拼图师拼出了一幅杀人犯的像片。
13. **conceive**: [kən'si:v] *v.* ①想出, 构想 It was then that I conceived the notion of running away. 就在那时我产生了逃跑的念头。②怀孕, 受孕 she was told she couldn't conceive. 她被告知自己不能受孕。
14. **congregate**: ['kɒŋgrɪgeɪt] *v.* 使集合, 聚集 The crowds congregated in the town square to hear the President. 人群聚集在城内广场上听总统讲话。



15. **coordination:** [kəuˌɔːdi'neɪʃən] *n.* 协调, 调和 Good coordination is very important in football games. 足球运动中协调一致很重要。
16. **customize:** ['kʌstəmaɪz] *v.* 按顾客的意见制造或改制 The general use software has to be customized for the special business of the company. 通用的软件需要按照该公司的特殊情况进行修改。
17. **destine:** ['destɪn] *v.* (常与 to, for 连用) 注定, 指定为 The ill-conceived project is destined to fail. 那个考虑不周的项目注定要以失败告终。
18. **diminish:** [di'mɪnɪʃ] *v.* 缩小, 变小, 减少 His illness diminished his strength. 他的病削弱了他的体力。
19. **discount:** ['diskaunt] *n.* 折扣, 〈财经〉 贴现 The van was purchased at a special discount. 那辆面包车购买时打了特别的折扣。 Poor people usually buy things at discount outlets. 穷人往往在有折扣的商店买东西。
20. **discrimination:** [dis'krɪmɪ'neɪʃən] *n.* 区别力, 辨别力, 歧视 Discrimination against women is not allowed. 歧视妇女是不能允许的。
21. **disqualify:** [dis'kwɒlɪfaɪ] *v.* 使不合适, 剥夺资格, 使不能做事 As he was a professional, he was disqualified from taking part in the Olympic games. 由于他是个职业运动员, 他没资格参加奥林匹克运动会。
22. **distinctive:** [dis'tɪŋktɪv] *adj.* 特殊的, 独特的, 不一般的 Alcohol has a very distinctive smell; it's quite distinct from the smell of wine. 酒精有独特的气味, 它和葡萄酒的气味明显不同。
23. **donate:** [dəu'neɪt] *v.* 捐赠, 赠送 The businessman donated a lot of money to the hospital. 这个商人捐给医院很多钱。
24. **enlighten:** [ɪn'laɪtən] *v.* 开导, 启发 He enlightened me on this subject. 他就这个题目指点我。
25. **enticing:** [ɪn'taɪsɪŋ] *adj.* 有吸引力的, 诱人的 The shop displays enticing snacks in the showcases. 商店在橱窗中展示诱人的点心。
26. **exploratory:** [ɪk'splɒrətɪ] *adj.* 探索的, 勘察的 The surgeons conducted an exploratory operation to determine the extent of cancerous invasion in the patient's stomach. 外科医生做了探查性手术以便确定患者胃部癌变入侵的程度。
27. **forum:** ['fɔːrəm] *n.* 论坛, 会议场所 The letters page of this newspaper is a forum for public argument. 这份报纸的读者来信栏是公众意见的论坛。
28. **frantic:** ['fræntɪk] *adj.* 发狂的, 激昂的, 狂乱的 There was a frantic rush to get everything ready for the unexpected inspection from the superiors. 为了准备迎接上级的突击检查, 出现了一片疯狂的忙乱。





29. **gimmick**: ['gimik] *n.* 骗人的玩意儿, 花招, 噱头 The pretty girl on the cover of the pictorial is just a sales gimmick. 画报的封面上印上美女不过是吸引顾客的花招. an advertising gimmick 广告噱头
30. **gobble**: ['gobl] *v.* 狼吞虎咽 The children gobbled up their food and rushed out to play. 孩子们急急忙忙吞下食物, 便跑出去玩了。
31. **gospel**: ['gɒspəl] *n.* (基督教圣经《新约》中的福音书)信条, 教义 What I'm telling you is the gospel(truth). 我告诉你的事是千真万确的。
32. **hinge**: [hɪndʒ] *v.* (与 on, upon 连用)依赖, 以……为转移 Everything hinges on what we do next. 一切都要看下一步我们如何做。 *n.* 铰链, 关键, 中枢
33. **ideology**: [aɪdɪ'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 思维方式, 意识形态, 思想体系 The leaders are urged to give more consideration to matters of practical concern rather than to those of rigid ideology. 人们敦促领导人多注重实际问题而不是僵化的意识形态事务。
34. **instill**: [ɪn'stɪl] *v.* 逐步灌输, 逐渐使某人获得(某种可取的品质) In the long education process, the teachers instill a sense of responsibility into the students. 在长期的教育过程中, 老师逐步培养学生的责任感。
35. **loom**: [lu:m] *v.* 隐约出现, (危险、忧虑等)阴森地临近 A ship loomed (up) through the fog. 一艘船在大雾中隐隐出现。
36. **mindful**: ['maɪndfʊl] *adj.* 留心的, 不忘的 You ought to be mindful. 你要注意些。
37. **mosaic**: [məʊ'zeɪk] *n.* 马赛克镶嵌工艺; 不同事物拼凑而成之物 The sky this morning is a mosaic of blue and white. 今早的天空有如一幅蓝白两种颜色相拼的图案。
38. **notion**: ['nəʊʃən] *n.* 概念, 想法, 看法, 见解 He has no notion of what I mean. 他不明白我的意思。
39. **penalize**: ['pi:nəlaɪz] *v.* 处罚, 惩罚 Their team was penalized for intentionally wasting time. 他们的球队因故意拖延时间而受罚。
40. **premium**: ['pri:miəm] *n.* 保险费, 奖金, 奖励, (财经)升水, 溢价 put a premium on 助长, 导致, 鼓励 Work paid according to the amount done puts a premium on speed and not on quality. 按件付酬是导致重速度、轻质量的原因。
41. **privacy**: ['praɪvəsi] *n.* 独处, 隐私, 秘密 I tell you this in strict privacy. 我极秘密地告诉你这件事。
42. **prowl**: [praʊl] *v.* (常与 about, around 连用)(贼)潜行, 来回转游, 徘徊 I woke in the middle of the night and heard someone prowling about in the



- garden. 我半夜醒来, 听到花园里有人偷偷摸摸地在走动。
43. **refreshment:** [ri'frefʃmənt] *n.* 身心爽快, 心旷神怡, 食物和饮料 We bought refreshments at the football match. 我们在足球比赛时买了食物和饮料。
44. **responsive:** [ri'spɒnsɪv] *adj.* (常与 to 连用) 反应的, 表示回答的, 易反应的 The government is very responsive to the flood refugees. 政府对于洪水造成的难民回应很积极。
45. **revive:** [ri'vaɪv] *v.* 复活, 复苏, 再生 The fresh air soon revived him. 新鲜空气很快就使他苏醒过来了。
46. **shady:** ['ʃeɪdi] *adj.* 在阴处的, 遮阴的 It's cool and shady under the tree. 在树下很阴凉。
47. **stagger:** ['stæɡə] *v.* 蹒跚, 摇晃, 踉跄 The wounded man staggered along. 受伤的人摇摇晃晃地走路。
48. **surge:** [sɜ:dʒ] *v.* 汹涌(感情)起伏, 高涨 The floods surged over the valley. 洪水在山谷中汹涌流过。
49. **validate:** ['vælɪdeɪt] *v.* ① 批准, 认可 validate a contract 使合同生效 ② 证实, 确证 validate a theory 证实某理论
50. **verification:** [,verɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 证实, 核实 Verification could be an obstacle to an arms agreement. 裁军协议难以达成, 症结在于如何核查。





Unit One

1. Digital Sunlight, Digital Shadows

数字阳光，数字阴影

数字化是不可阻挡的潮流，它不仅能够改变人们的日常生活，还能用来使政客们规矩些，它能够带来廉政吗？

When Tony Raymond, a technology consultant, left the Federal Election Commission¹ in 1996, he opened a door that had been barred (挡) to the public. The door led to the treasure rooms and accounting books (账簿) of American political campaigns. Raymond created a Web site that gave voters a view of the treasure by allowing them to type a name, hit a button, and see how much money a person or corporation had donated to whom.

Raymond had left the FEC after working there for seventeen years. He had encountered resistance within the agency to the idea of offering campaign-contribution (竞选捐款) information in an easy-to-read format. (Agency officials said they simply didn't have the resources to set up the online system.) Raymond's Web site went up two weeks after he quit; he wanted to show the world that it could be done.

Unlike resources such as the FEC and the American University Campaign Finance Web sites, which made available large data files that then had to be manipulated (操纵) and analyzed offline (离线), Raymond's site made the quick review of contributions easy — and by this year the idea had caught on²: non-profit groups, government agencies, and political groups all established similar sites. In the month before the 1998 general election, for example, the



Notes

1. Federal Election Commission 联邦选举委员会，主要负责选举工作的筹备、监督、审核等工作。
2. catch on 获得大众的认同，流行起来。
3. PAC 是 politically associated contributions 的缩写，即政治捐款。
4. teethe 出牙，表示对什么有了胃口，注意下一句的胃口一词。
5. roach 是 cockroach (蟑螂) 的简称。





nation's two largest campaign-finance tracking agencies, the FEC and the California Secretary of State, each posted on the Internet lists of last-minute contributions. (Huge sums of money flow into campaigns in the final days before the election, but in the past the microfilm and thick binders(夹子) that contained all of the details of this flow were kept in rooms that only determined reporters and campaign aides entered. Often these contributions—which constitute a large proportion of the money donated—go unreported to the public until after the elections.) Other organizations offered searchable online databases for the first time this year, too, among them the Compaq/California Voter Foundation database and The Freedom Project, which created a database that shows the flow of PAC³ money in Washington.

By September of this year, twelve states—including California, Florida, Illinois, and Texas—had passed laws that required election authorities, starting in the next two years, to post on the Internet campaign-contribution data for state candidates. These laws hinged on the argument that with disclosure comes reform; their opponents complained that making information readily available would violate the privacy of contributors, and that candidates who could not afford computers to meet the filing requirements would be disqualified. Online security was also a concern.

Reformers argued, however, that shining “digital sunlight” on the campaign books would automatically make campaigns more honest. But that light falls upon the American political machine, which is known for casting a long shadow. The threat of disclosure may keep some campaign managers more mindful of their sources of cash, but it will drive others to work harder to hide their money.

In fact, the digital shadow loomed large(突显) this year. A non-profit group in Washington, the Center for Responsive Politics, posted the travel records of members of Congress on the Web. Shortly after this online database appeared, the Clerk of the House changed the House's record-keeping methods for the travel reports. Before the Web resource existed, the clerk's office released an easy-to-read packet of the travel documents. Now, according to Tony Raymond (who for a while after he left the FEC worked for the CRP) the reports are listed alphabetically by member, so that the documents are held in 435 separate files. Whatever the official reason for the change in record-keeping methods, it suddenly made the new easy-to-read reports hard to read—at a time suspiciously close to their Internet debut(初次露面).

In the mid-1970s, in what may prove to be a low-tech parallel to the times ahead, Alan Robbins, a former California state senator, demonstrated great ingenuity in his effort to baffle(迷惑) disclosure requirements: he filled out his disclosure forms in blue pencil, ensuring that the information could not be copied. (Robbins later was convicted of a bribery charge in an unrelated case.) Because even the most progressive states are one or two years away from posting all of their campaign-contribution data, the high-tech equivalent of Robbins's blue pencil has not yet appeared. But it surely will.

