

高校英语专业阅读教程

ENGLISH EXTENSIVE READING (初级)

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高校英语专业阅读教程

GAO XIAO YING YU ZHUAN YE YUEDU JIAOCHENG

(初 级)

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编写原则及使用说明

本教材为《高校英语专业阅读教程》，供高等学校本科英语专业学生使用。

本册书共有 20 个单元，50 篇文章，供高校英语专业本科学生一年级一个学期使用。

一、《高校英语专业阅读教程》全面贯彻《大学英语教学大纲》【修订版】的要求

大纲明确规定：“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、读、写、译能力，他们能用英语进行流利的交流。”《高校英语专业阅读教程》始终把阅读能力的培养放在首位。阅读不仅是语言输入的主要来源，也是听、说、读、写、译其它技能发展的基础和源头，没有足够的语言输入，其它技能的发展与提高也是有限的。调查显示，阅读能力是大部分英语专业学生今后使用英语的主要技能。

二、《高校英语专业阅读教程》的选材

《高校英语专业阅读教程》针对高校英语专业本科学生。在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、可思性、时代性和前瞻性，题材广泛，内容丰富，主要涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、信息、科学、社会焦点，等等。

每一个单元侧重于讨论一个话题，但三篇课文的体裁却不尽相同，体现文体的多样性。课文绝大部分选自 21 世纪初期出版的英美报刊书籍和作品。为配合教学需要，对选材的部分内容进行了删改。《高校英语专业阅读教程》按照初、中、高等级，每篇课文控制在 400~500，600~700，1 000~1 500 英文词汇左右，重点培养不同年级学生的阅读能力。

三、《高校英语专业阅读教程》（初级）的主要内容

《高校英语专业阅读教程》（初级）中每课由 Section A, Section B, Section C 构成。每部分包含 1~3 篇课文和相关的练习。同时在 1~10 单元中给学习者提供十种阅读技巧。Section A 和 Section B 主要是为了在课堂上训练学生的阅读能力和理解能力，老师可参照不同的学生阅读水平，选取不同的阅读内容进行教学。Section C 主要供学生课后进行阅读训练。该部分内容较难，词汇量较大，学生可以参照课文注释及相关资料进行阅读。教师应在上课时进行必要的检查。

四、鸣谢

本册教程在编写的过程中得到了哈尔滨师范大学外语学院李洁、张红霞、郭颖老师的大力帮助，其中李洁老师撰写了 12 万字，张红霞老师撰写了 11 万字，郭颖老师撰写 10 万字。哈尔滨华夏文化学校景戎校长对本册书进行了审阅。黑龙江司法警官职业技术学院钱英军老师、黑河莱恩英语学校张宝祥校长参加了全套书的编撰工作。

五、《高校英语专业阅读教程》系黑龙江省教育厅 2006 年度人文社会科学研究项目基金资助。项目编号：11514135。

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Unit One

Section A

Put the Heat on Campus Cheats

James Taylor was astonished at the rampant cheating taking place in his history class at the University of Arizona. Students looked over each other's shoulders, devised coughing codes to communicate to friends, and flashed answers on the backs of their hands while pretending to stretch.

He once caught one student using his cell phone to send answers to a friend's pager. The code "54*2", for instance, meant the answer to question 54 was B. Taylor kicked them out of his classroom and gave both an F.

At small Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa, philosophy professor Heather Reid discovered cheating in her introductory ethics class. Two students turned in homework assignments that were almost identical. Reid reported the incident to the academic dean, leading to an investigation. One student was suspended and given an F for the course.

Incidents such as these are all too common. In recent years many colleges and universities have reported a surge in plagiarism, unauthorized collusion on assignments and cheating on tests.

In research conducted at 31 schools over the past decade, Rutgers University professor Donald McCabe has found that nearly 70 percent of students admit to cheating at some point during college, with over 15 percent reporting that they were, in McCabe's words, "serious, repetitive cheaters."

While this surge has been blamed on many factors, including a declining emphasis on moral values in the home and school, without question it's never been easier to cheat. With the Internet, students have access to a treasure-trove of information is out there for everybody to use as they see fit," says Michele Goldfarb, director of the Office of Student Conduct at the University of Pennsylvania.

In a composition class, University of Texas instructor Sharan Daniel asked students to write an evaluative argument, which could include reviewing a contemporary film. One student chose a Bruce Willis movie.

Daniel suspected plagiarism when the paper turned in was different in style from the student's previous work. She did a search on the Internet and found the review the student had lifted in its entirety.

There are hundreds of websites, with names like schoolsucks .com and College TermPapers.com, which offer ready-made essays on topics ranging from anthropology to zoology. Some sites are free, as long as you contribute a paper of your own, while others charge anything from a modest membership fee to over \$100 a paper.

Students also get papers directly from their peers. As the semester-end approaches, the online message boards and chat rooms on many websites fill with requests for papers from

desperate students.

The website of the Evil House of Cheat boasts 2000 daily visitors. There you can pick up tips on how to cheat on exams and read comments from people described as satisfied users, like one student who said he had raised his grade-point average from a D-to a B+after he paid his \$9.95 annual membership fee.

Many of the term-paper sites include a statement that the work is "for research only." But those disclaimers are regarded as a joke.

Experts say that academic cheating beings as early as middle school, and often becomes a well-honed habit by high school. A recent survey of 3100 high-achieving students by Who's Who Among American High School Students revealed that 80 percent of the nation's best and brightest admitted cheating in school, up five percent from the year before.

Some rationalize that it's okay to cheat if the course is not in their major but is required for graduating. Others assume it's a victimless offense. One University of Texas student, in a posting on an Internet forum on cheating, went so far as to defend it as a legitimate form of learning. I personally don't cheat unless I learn something from it," the student wrote. "If that involves looking at one answer on a quiz, I think the person is more likely to remember that one answer since they had to resort to cheating to obtain it."

Notes:

plagiarism n. 剽窃, 抄袭

collusion n. 共谋, 串通

cowboy feeling 无赖心理

entirety 全文照搬下来

rampant adj. 猖狂的; 猖獗的

Questions:

1. Which statement is not true according to the text?
 - A. Experts say that academic cheating beings as early as junior school, and often becomes a well-honed habit by high school.
 - B. Experts say that academic cheating began as earlier as their middle school.
 - C. Experts say that academic cheating becomes a well-honed habit by high school
 - D. A survey shows that most students have ever cheated in the classroom
2. What did the code "54*2" stand for in a cheating student's pager in the text?
 - A. C
 - B. D
 - C. A
 - D. B
3. Why was one student given an "F" for the course at Morningside College ?
 - A. Because he was caught to help the other students.
 - B. Because he didn't do his homework on time.
 - C. Because he handed in homework assignment that were the same as another's.
 - D. Because he stole the other students' homework.

4. Why one of the student was given F in his homework?
- A. Because his homework was copied by the other students and he didn't admit it.
 - B. Because his homework was not handed in on time and his teacher was not happy.
 - C. Because both of his and his classmate's homework were the same.
 - D. Because his teacher had a bit prejudice to him.
5. What are the students' attitude to cheating?
- A. Some take it for granted to cheat if the course is in their major
 - B. Nobody thinks it is unnecessary for it is his major required for graduating
 - C. Others assume it's a victimless offense and it is not the major course, but required for graduating.
 - D. Some take it for granted to cheat if the course is not in their major.

Section B

Less Happiness Can be found in Prosperity

Today, ordinary American enjoy a level of material prosperity unmatched by most of history's autocrats. Yet Americans seem more anxious, more cynical and more downright exhausted than at any time since the dawn of the Industrial Revolution. There's a palpable yearning for something deeper and more enduring than big screen TVs, Caribbean cruises and gourmet cookware. American industry may be more competitive than ever before and American workers more prosperous, but where is the joy, the hope, the contentment? While Silicon Valley creates a new millionaire every hour, the rest of American has been marching along a never-ending road to producing everything cheaper, better, faster.

What is driving them down this emotionally empty path? Some argue that Americans are working harder and longer to satisfy profit-hungry shareholders. Still others blame corporations ready to move to wherever environmental restrictions and worker protections are most lax. Yet every discontented employee is both producer and consumer. As producers they are fed up and worn out, but as consumers, they are, quite literally, impossible to satisfy. As producers they bemoan the fast pace of their jobs. As consumers, they demand US \$199 coast-to-coast flights, instantaneous delivery and a never-ending exhibit of new products. The protesters at the WTO talks in Seattle were chasing the wrong criminals. It's not faceless corporations Theatre responsible for capitalism's sometimes greedy instincts

It's the American consumers. They've rewritten the Bill of Rights: life, liberty and more cheap stuff. The essential conflict is not between totalitarianism and democracy, nor is it between destructive corporations and helpless employees. It is between our consuming, acquisitive and materialistic selves and our family-rearing, community-building, spiritual selves. You don't have to wear cheap clothes, belong to an environmental group or drive a rusting car to sense the need for a little less stuff and a little more satisfaction in our lives. Each of us can choose whether to shop for bargains at big supermarkets or enjoy a little personal but more expensive service from neighborhood stores each of us can say no to that special assignment that will mean more late nights and fewer family nights. Each of us can decide whether having our spouse work is an economic necessity or the price we've been seduced into paying for more things. Chances are, the wheel of progress will keep turning, even if you're no longer strapped to it.

John Von Neumann, the Hungarian-born physicist and computer pioneer, once remarked that materialism had saved America from foolish ideologies. Americans, he observed, are nothing if not pragmatic. No theoretical causes, just the enthusiastic pursuit of things. But what if the foolish ideology is materialism? Maybe we've all worked too hard to acquire too much while enjoying too little.

The way to love in the new millenniums for our insatiable consumer selves to give our weary producer selves a break. There'll be more than enough cheap stuff to choose from tomorrow.

Notes:

prosperity n. 繁荣; 兴旺; 昌盛,

bargain vi. (常与 with, for 连用) 讲价 n. 交易, 合同交易; 协议

seduce vt. 诱奸; 勾引, 诱使 (人) 犯罪

enthusiastic adj. 热心的, 满腔热情的

instantaneous adj. 热心的, 满腔热情的

Questions:

1. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. Americans don't want something deeper and more enduring
 - B. Americans are more prosperous than ever before.
 - C. Americans are more contented with their lives
 - D. Americans are working to satisfy themselves.
2. As producers, Americans _____.
 - A. are unable to satisfy
 - B. need quick and new services
 - C. are responsible for greedy instincts
 - D. complain about the fast pace of their working
3. According to the passage, the essential conflict in American society is between _____.
 - A. democracy and independence
 - B. corporations and employees
 - C. material and spiritual selves
 - D. producing and consuming
4. According to the passage, Americans should _____.
 - A. choose their own life styles
 - B. spend less on material life
 - C. have fewer family nights
 - D. quit their spiritual life
5. According to John Von Neumann, Americans are _____.
 - A. foolish
 - B. theoretical
 - C. practical
 - D. greedy

Section C

阅读技能 (一)

What Are Some of the organization Patterns That Authors Use?

There are a number of ways to think about and organize a list of items or ideas. Imagine rearranging a disorganized record store. You would probably use a familiar pattern to help you. You might use categories, like rock, western, and classical music or you might put the records and tapes in alphabetical order. If you were given the job of putting magazines on the shelves in the library, you might look to see when they were published so that you could arrange them in chronological, or time, order. Or you might try to think of categories or types of magazines, like news, sports, or business, to help you organize them. If you got a job stocking groceries in the grocery store, you would stock according to categories, like paper goods, meats, or vegetables.

Authors also often think about their topics according to established patterns as they plan and write. As you read, you will be able to identify them if you know what they are and if you can also recognize some of the clues used to signal their use. The clue words are transitional words and phrases that are used to separate and emphasize items and also to show relationships among them. The six most commonly used patterns, along with their clues, are:

1. The topical pattern Many broad subjects can be divided into topics, lists, or categories of items. Each item can then be discussed individually. Examples are the kinds of music in a music store, the types of items in the grocery store, or the varieties of trees in the forest.

There are various types of clues that signal the use of topical organization. Sometimes, in the introduction, the individual topics are briefly listed in the order in which they will be discussed. This provides you with a mental outline of the material to come. Headings and subheadings may be used later in the text to make the individual topics stand out. Also, topics may be numbered as they are described or separated with such words as then, next, or finally so that you can make a mental list of them. Numbering is often combined with a phrase that identifies what is being described, like "the first kind of tree" or "the second type of music." Topical organization is used extensively in textbooks.

2. The chronological pattern Some material can best be discussed as it occurs during a period of time. History books, stories, recipes, or directions for putting things together are usually organized this way.

Clues that time, or chronological, order is being used are words or phrases that signal changes in time, like **first, next, soon, after, after that, the next day, an hour later, meanwhile, previously, earlier, at the same time, before that, at last, later, much later, then, or finally.** Or, if you are reading instructions, clues might include numbering the steps in the order in which they are to be done.

3. The descriptive pattern Sometimes authors describe material as it is located within a given space or area. Examples might include a description of an amusement park where everything is discussed according to its location or an account of a search for a missing person where each place searched is described.

Clues that descriptive organization is being used include place words like over there, inside, outside, to the right, in the corner, behind, or in front of. Create a mental picture of material that is organized this way to help you read it.

4. The cause-effect pattern Sometimes an author develops a topic by explaining what causes it in the first place and what effects it creates. Examples might include the causes of a particular illness, like the common cold, along with its effects on the body. Other examples might be the causes of World War II and its effects on Europe or the causes of poverty and its effect on taxes.

Clues that this pattern is being used include the words and phrases **cause, effect, so, then, consequently, because of this, therefore, for this reason, as a result, in consequence, or it follows**. The title also might provide a clue (The causes of...). Sometimes a statement, such as "The effects of all this are" signals the division between the cause and effect segments of the text.

5. The comparison-contrast pattern An author may also develop a topic by showing that it is like (comparison) or what it is unlike (contrast). Sometimes an author will do both. Examples might include a discussion of how various sports are similar and dissimilar, how two political parties are alike and different, or what community colleges and universities have in common.

The title may provide a clue. Two dissimilar topics named in the title and then named and discussed in the text are indications that comparison-contrast organization is being used. Two topics like Republicans and Democrats, for example, might be mentioned each time a point of comparison is made about them. Also, such words and phrases as **in comparison, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand, instead, likewise, similarly, like, unlike, however, similar to, dissimilar to, some, others, one, another, the difference, the same** are also clues.

6. The problem-solution pattern Many topics that authors write about represent problems. In describing them, it is only natural for the author also to think about and describe solutions. Examples of topics that might invite problem-solution organization include teenage pregnancies, drug abuse, nuclear weapons, or feeling sleepy when it is time to study.

The topic itself can be a clue that the problem-solution pattern is being used. If the topic is controversial, one that many people disagree about when they discuss it, the author may quite naturally write about it as a problem with solutions. Look to see if this is the case. Other clues might include words like **problem, solution, solve, question, or answer**, in the text, or questions or sentences like "What should be done." or "One way to deal with this problem is ..."

Unit Two

Section A

Unearthing A Grim Tale In The Crematory

On a private lake, authorities last week found a skull and a torso floating in the water. Marsh has been jailed, accused of one of the creepiest crimes in Georgia history. Investigators have found nearly 300 corpses at the family property, some stacked in piles, bodies that were supposed to have been cremated by Tri-State. With some of the remains dating back 15 years, officials expected to last eight months, at a cost of tens of millions of dollars. According to police, Marsh has offered but one explanation: the cremation machine broke down sometime over the years. A new device costs about \$40,000. evidently, the family never got around to fixing it.

To their horror, family members of the deceased have learned that ashes returned by Tri-State did not contain the remains of a loved one; an analysis of the contents of one urn revealed potting soil. Shock has turned to anger for people like Colleen Blankenship, who thought she had buried Orville and Doris Mae Tierney, in a family feelings you went through when you lost them," said Blankenship, whose family has filed a class-action lawsuit against Tri-State and the funeral home that sent the bodies to the crematory, one of several such suits. "And now I don't even know where they are."

Marsh had taken over the family business in 1996 after his father. In this red-clay country of northwest Georgia, the Marshes had won an uncommon measure of esteem over the years, especially for a black family in overwhelmingly white Walker County. Ray Marsh, who is now bedridden, once ran for county coroner, nearly unseating the white incumbent. His wife, Clara, was an English teacher and a leader in the county Democratic Party. The Chamber of Commerce in 1995 named her the Walker County Woman of the year. Authorities have given no indication that they no indication that they intend to file charges against the elder Marshes.

The bizarre case has sent lawmakers in Georgia, and several other states, rushing to craft laws to cover crematories. The national Funeral Directors Association last week urged funeral parlors to make frequent, unannounced checks on crematories. Sen. John Breaux of Louisiana said he is considering hearings in Congress, as early as this week, to address what he called "death care." Some 23 states lack comprehensive regulations on cremations, according to Jack Springer, executive director of the Cremation Association of North America, based in Chicago. Cremation is now conducted in 25 percent of deaths in America, Springer said, up from 12 to 15 percent a decade ago. The practice has become more common as religious objections have diminished. "But the biggest reason is that we're dying older and we're dying far from home," said Springer, noting the high incidence of cremation in retirement states like Nevada and Florida.

More than 30 funeral homes in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama customarily sent bodies to Tri-State. Greg Rush, the director of Buckner-Rush never saw a reason to suspect foul play.

“We were duped,” said Rush. “They were nice , upstanding people. And the service was great.” The Marshes were always willing to pick up the bodies from funeral homes, and then return the ashes. Some funeral directors said they simply believed the Marshes were being hospitable.

Just a few miles from Tri-State Crematory is the famous Chickamauga Civil War Battlefield, where thousands of troops were killed in a two-day period in 1863. local lore has it that ghosts still haunt those fields. These days, as bodies turn up behind trees and beneath shallow graves, they say they cannot help but feel a bit spooked by the notions of lost souls.

Like many of the locals, Todd Greene has often gone fishing at the lake near the crematory. The Marshes would charge him \$3. he would fish for crappie and bass, then throw them back and relax as he gazed across the tranquil waters. Little could he have known what might have been beneath the surface, or back in the woods. “I was laying there in bed on Saturday night, trying to sleep, but I couldn’t ,” Greene said. “I just kept having pictures in my mind about what’s down there. I just lay there awake.” For the people of Walker County, it might be a while before anyone has peaceful dreams.

Notes:

barbecue n. (吃烧烤食品的) 野餐会

crematory n. 火化场

bash n. <美俚>盛会, 狂欢

bedridden adj. 久病不起的

torso n. (人体的) 躯干

dupe n. 受骗者; 上当人

urn n. 瓮, 缸, 骨灰瓮

spook n. 幽灵

Questions:

1. What did the guests find while they were strolling along a private lake?
 - A. A skull and a torso floating in the water
 - B. A dead cattle floating in the water
 - C. A skull and a bottle floating in the water
 - D. A female torso floating in the water
2. Who was the owner of the Tri-State crematory?

A. Greg Rush	B. Greene
C. Marsh	D. Sen. John Breaux
3. What happened in the place Chickamauga in 1863?
 - A. Olympic Games were held there.
 - B. Aircrash happened there.
 - C. Many people drowned in the lake nearby.
 - D. Thousands of troops were killed in a two-day period.

4. Which of the following methods are to be done to the crematories?
- A. Law concerning it will be made by National Funeral Directors Association to cover crematories.
 - B. The owners of the crematories will be fined.
 - C. Laws will be drafted and parlors will often have unannounced checks on crematories.
 - D. Only urged funeral parlors to make frequent, unannounced checks on crematories.
5. After analysis, what contents are in the urns of Tri-State crematory?
- A. Some silt mud.
 - B. Some ashes.
 - C. Some potting soil.
 - D. Some bones.