

拓展

*An Advanced Course for  
English Reading*

# 高级英语阅读教程

主编 王守仁 程冷杰

高等学校英语拓展系列教程

语言技能类

语言应用类

语言文化类

专业英语类

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 高等学校英语拓展系列教程

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# 前 言

2004年1月教育部下发《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,这是指导我国当前和今后一段时期大学英语教学的一份重要文件。我们根据该文件的精神,编写了《高级英语阅读教程》,作为选修课教材,供高等学校达到大学英语教学要求中“较高要求”或“更高要求”层次的学生使用。

《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》提出:大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力”。在大学英语教学中强调培养听说能力,并不意味着削弱阅读。阅读是听说的基础,一篇英文文章的意思如果读不懂,就谈不上听得懂、说得出了。听说和阅读是相互关联的,不应分割和对立。大学英语的教学对象是非英语专业学生,他们无论是在校学习还是毕业后在工作岗位上,大部分人接触英语的主要方式是阅读。因此,必须重视阅读训练。已有一定英语水平学生应不断增加英语语言知识的输入,逐步加大阅读量,拓展阅读的广度和深度,方能不断提高英语的综合应用能力。

《高级英语阅读教程》照顾各专业学生的需要,所选文章内容新颖,信息容量大,具有时代性以及较强的趣味性。教材的语言素材按题材大致可分为体育、电影、中西文化、环保、经济、法律、科技等。为体现阅读教材特色,《高级英语阅读教程》设计了关于阅读技巧的六个小专题,以Reading Tips的形式,有针对性地指导学生的阅读技能训练。学生既能温故知新,又能拾遗补缺。

《高级英语阅读教程》按照有利于教师教学、有利于学生学习的思路进行编写,练习编排从课堂教学实际出发,尽量发挥学生的主观能动性,启发学生思考,鼓励学生参与活动,以活跃课堂气氛。

《高级英语阅读教程》全书共14个单元,每单元分为四个部分,具体安排如下:

第一部分(Part A)以热身练习(Warm-up Questions)为引子,导入单元的话题。这一练习有助于激发学生对单元话题的兴趣,也提供了练习口语的机会。词汇测试(Word Pretest)所列单词选自主课文,属于《大学英语参考词汇表》“较高要求”、“更高要求”以及超纲词汇。这一练习形式替代了通常的生词表,其目的是帮助学生顺利阅读课文。主课文(Text)一般长度为1,000字左右,精选自英美书籍和报刊,基本保持了原文的风貌。

课文后的阅读理解 (Text Comprehension) 采用正误判断或多项选择题型, 检查学生对文章中心思想、主要论点、重要细节等内容的掌握情况。思考题 (Topics for Discussion) 设计为小组讨论, 包括两个话题, 一个话题与主课文有关, 另一个话题与第三部分课文内容有关, 属拓展性或开放型讨论题。词义配对 (Word Match) 中 10 个单词选自主课文及第二部分的短文, 其目的是帮助学生扫除词汇方面的障碍, 为进行快速阅读做准备。词形转换 (Word Transformation) 和完形填空 (Cloze) 的语篇内容均与单元话题相关, 这两项练习旨在让学生熟悉英语常用词汇的基本用法, 增强语感。

第二部分 (Part B) 提供两篇短文, 主要用于快速阅读训练。阅读必须在规定时间内完成, 但教师可以根据学生的实际情况对阅读时间进行调整。

第三部分 (Part C) 所选课文长度一般超过第一部分课文, 内容是对相关题材的深化或补充, 主要供学生课外阅读, 教师在课堂上进行检查, 也可灵活掌握, 结合第一部分课文做适度讲解。

第四部分 (Part D) 为英译汉翻译练习, 英文句子选自单元第一或第三部分的课文, 旨在训练学生的基本翻译能力, 同时也加深学生对课文内容的理解。

为适应网络教学的需要, 我们在各单元最后提供了相关网址, 以便学生自主学习时搜寻资料, 利用网上资源。

《高级英语阅读教程》语言材料丰富, 每一单元包括围绕同一话题的四篇文章, 学习重点各有不同: 第一部分的文章强调深度, 第二部分的文章强调速度, 第三部分的文章强调广度。教师在教学中应区别对待, 可根据学生的兴趣和自己掌握的材料, 对课文进行选择性的深度讲解。为了确保完成阅读任务, 必须采取课内与课外相结合的方式, 加强对学生课外自主学习的指导。

《高级英语阅读教程》是南京大学英语系和南京审计学院外语系合作承担的项目, 王守仁和程冷杰负责全书的策划、设计和审稿, 程冷杰负责第 1、2、8、12、13 单元, 秦秋负责第 5、6、7 单元, 郭尔平负责 9、10、11、14 单元, 王莘负责第 3、4 单元和阅读技巧的编写。徐颖和胡静也参与了这部教材的编写工作。在教材编写过程中, 外语教学与研究出版社策划编辑祝文杰提出了许多很好的建议。在此, 谨一并致谢。

王守仁

2006 年 5 月

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# Unit 1

# Sports



## Part A

# Warm-up Questions



1. What is your favorite sport? Why do you like it so much?
2. Why do people like sports so much?
3. What do you think of Chinese football?



# Word Pretest

➤ **Directions:** For each word or expression in bold, choose the best meaning below.

1. We produced the best soccer of the **tournament**. Nobody will argue with that.  
A) touring                                      B) contest                                      C) sports
2. There's a full program of entertainment, including the appearance of TV **celebrities**.  
A) famous people                              B) celebrations                              C) ordinary people
3. Now both men are in the **twilight** of their careers.  
A) dawn-light                                      B) decline                                      C) highlight
4. As he lay in his hospital bed that night, he cried as he **contemplated** his future.  
A) cared about                                      B) guessed at                                      C) thought about
5. Wayne Rooney, the English football player, is too **uninspiring** off the football field.  
A) interesting but not exciting  
B) both interesting and exciting  
C) neither interesting nor exciting
6. The Mayor made a **passionate** speech about the successful performance of the Super Girls when they toured to our city.  
A) emotional                                      B) pessimistic                                      C) intensive
7. Vice-Chairman John Smith transformed GM's **ailing** European operations in the 1980s.  
A) profitable and successful  
B) problematic and unsuccessful  
C) difficult yet very promising
8. Yao Ming, an NBA player from China, has **endorsement** deals with some industrial giants.  
A) bonus                                      B) donation                                      C) sponsorship



## Beyond Beckham

By Malcolm Beith

Nursing a broken foot, Wayne Rooney limped off the football field just 27 minutes into England's Euro 2004 quarter-final against Portugal. His tournament was over, but what a hard game it had been: Rooney had shot four goals and given his team the hope David Beckham had failed to provide. Surely the 18-year-old Rooney was the One, thought the football experts from Birmingham to Bangkok, the golden boy who would replace Beckham as the new face of football. But the **hype** died down as soon as the question of dollars translated into sense. Sure, Rooney is a very good player, declared one commentator, but what could he possibly sell—"potatoes?"

hype: 大肆渲染

In the Age of Beckham, it takes more than football skills to become a global football **icon**. A player's ability to sell team shirts, shaving cream and everything has become ever more crucial to a football club's ability to establish itself as a global brand. At the top of the food chain stands Beckham—the **sarong**-wearing star whose good looks, family-man image and celebrity status have helped sell everything from Gillette razors in the United States to Meiji Seika chocolates in Japan.

icon: 偶像

sarong: 马来人所穿的围裙

But all good things must come to an end, and the Age of Beckham is no exception. At 29, Beckham is entering the twilight of his career; the football industry is beginning to contemplate how to fill the void that his decline as a player and eventual retirement will create. Indeed, that question was on the minds of many of the world's club bosses and marketing executives who attended the annual football trade fair in Dubai, **United Arab Emirates** in early December 2004. **Newcastle United** chairman Freddy Shepherd declared frankly that Manchester United had lost some of its "stardust" since letting Beckham transfer

United Arab Emirates: 阿拉伯  
联合酋长国  
Newcastle United: 纽卡斯尔联  
队

Real Madrid: 皇家马德里队

Gucci: 世界著名时装品牌

pug-faced: 哈巴狗脸的

Liverpudlian: 利物浦人

merchandising: 商业化的

Kazuyuki Toda: 户田和幸(日本足球运动员)

Hidetoshi Nakata: 中田英寿(日本足球运动员)

Rupert Murdoch: 鲁珀特·默多克(美籍澳裔新闻媒体巨头)

to **Real Madrid** in 2003. Now the whole industry is worried about losing its brightness.

There is no obvious candidate to fill Beckham's **Gucci** shoes. Rooney, 19, is too uninspiring off the field; the **pug-faced Liverpudlian** has only local appeal and lacks a celebrity reputation. The same goes for Real Madrid's Michael Owen, although he's cute enough to female fans. Other stars, like Manchester United's Portuguese passionate Cristiano Ronaldo, Italian Francesco Totti of AS Roma, Argentine wonder boy Javier Saviola of Monaco and Arsenal's No. 1 Frenchman Thierry Henry have potential. But their global range is limited by one important factor: "They don't have the English-language feature," says Dominic Malcolm, a sports-economics lecturer at the University of Leicester and author of *The Future of Football*. Speaking English has come to be regarded as a vital asset for any footballer hoping to win over fans from Buenos Aires to Bangkok. It is generally believed that the next Beckham may well have to be English or American, just as most global pop icons are.

The lack of such a figure is leading European club executives and sponsors to concentrate on filling region-specific marketing needs, particularly in Asia, which is now seen as the **merchandising** gold mine that could help bring Europe's ailing teams out of the red. When Crystal Palace signed Chinese stars Fan Zhiyi and Sun Jihai in 1998, the club's products flew off shelves across China, and created instant brand-name recognition. Tottenham enjoyed a similar effect with Japanese striker **Kazuyuki Toda** last year, as did Parma with Japanese star **Hidetoshi Nakata**, who is now at Fiorentina. "We're seeing players signed in Europe because of the commercial opportunity they open up," says Malcolm. "It enables a football club as a brand to expand into a market." Consider this: When Chinese star Li Tie's Everton plays against Manchester City, where Sun Jihai now plays, an estimated 300 million Chinese watch the match (less than 1 million Brits tune in—and that's if **Rupert Murdoch's** BSkyB chooses to broadcast it).

Some critics argue that teams are sacrificing quality in this quest

to build international brands. Many of the Asian players transferred to Europe have failed dismally on the field—Toda, for instance, played just four games before being sent back to a Japanese club. This prompted **Mohammed bin Hammam**, the head of the Asian Football Confederation, to accuse European clubs of exploiting Asian players as “slaves” for commercial purposes earlier this year, demanding instead that they hire Asians on playing ability alone. Nevertheless, some teams are going out of their way to help raise player quality along with their reputations; Stockport County FC in Britain’s Division One plays annual exhibitions in China and offers training scholarships to local players. “Recruiting players has to be purely about talent,” says a former executive of one big-name English club. “If the player has marketing value, it’s a bonus—but not the reason. If you do that you start to endanger the integrity of sporting principles.”

Perhaps, but these principles have largely died in recent years, as satellite television dragged football from its local, small roots and transformed it into a multibillion-dollar industry that favored branding over ball skills. As the footballing world moves into a new era, desperately seeking its new cash cow—or cows—few clubs or sponsors are listening to the old timers. Some still dream of finding the One, perhaps in an American like **Washington DC United’s** 15-year-old Ghanaian-born Freddy Adu, who has **endorsement deals** with everyone from Nike to Campbell’s soup, and has helped raise attendance at his games this past season to 50 percent above average. “It may be that the person who rivals Beckham is going to be the person most closely linked to the American team when it eventually wins the World Cup,” speculates Malcolm.

Others think that’s not likely ever to happen. So, when Beckham finally fades into the history books, as Bill Gerard, a professor of sports management and finance at Leeds University Business School, puts it, “it will be a case of ‘The king is dead. Long live the king.’” The new ruler may face an altogether different kind of kingdom.

(987 words)

Mohammed bin Hammam: 默罕默德·本·哈马姆 (亚足联主席)

Washington DC United: 华盛顿特区联队  
endorsement deals: 赞助合同

## I. Text Comprehension

➤ **Directions:** *According to the text, decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Write T in front of the true statement and F in front of the false one.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Rooney was surely to replace Beckham as the new face of football.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Rooney had nothing but potatoes to sell.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Beckham's success is not only due to his football skills but also his good image and status.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Pug-faced Rooney is not appealing at all.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. European club executives and sponsors began to shift their attention to Asia because it has great commercial potential.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Many of the Asian players transferred to Europe have failed on the field because they spent too much time on commercials.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Sporting principles demand that recruiting players should be based on playing ability alone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Bill Gerard thinks that Beckham Era will be gone forever.

## II. Topics for Discussion

➤ **Directions:** *Work in groups of 4, and express your opinions on the following issues.*

- 1. Nowadays many famous athletes are making commercials. What do you think of this phenomenon?
- 2. Is it good for the fanatic fans to chase after athletic stars constantly?

## III. Word Match

➤ **Directions:** *The words and phrases in Column A are from the Text in Part A and Fast Reading in Part B. Match these words with their appropriate meanings in Column B.*

**A**

1. hurdle
2. sidestep
3. pitchman
4. stammer
5. persona
6. instill
7. ecstasy
8. charismatic
9. unprecedented
10. limelight

**B**

- a. to teach someone a way of thinking or behaving over a long period of time
- b. never having happened before, or never having happened so much
- c. a frame that a person or a horse has to jump over during a race
- d. able to attract and influence other people because of a powerful personal quality one has
- e. to avoid something difficult or unpleasant
- f. the way one behaves when one is with other people, which makes people think that he is a particular type of person
- g. to speak something with a lot of pauses and repeated sounds, either because of speech problems or being nervous or excited
- h. a focus of public attention, esp. from newspaper, television, etc.
- i. intense joy or delight
- j. one who delivers commercials on radio or television

**IV. Word Transformation**

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences with the words given in the box. Change the form if necessary.

decent	precedent	athletic	triumph	merchandise
exploit	modification	influence	maturation	impinge

1. She burst into \_\_\_\_\_ giggles, flinging her arms around him.
2. Clever \_\_\_\_\_ of the latest technology would be sure a formula for success.
3. Like most \_\_\_\_\_, she was lean and muscular.
4. The family was forced to live on credit from local \_\_\_\_\_.
5. His sense of \_\_\_\_\_ forced him to resign.

6. He was one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ performers of modern jazz.
7. The enemy's mad bombardment caused \_\_\_\_\_ death and destruction in the country.
8. He is a young lad, very green, very \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It's a rule of English that adjectives generally precede the noun they \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ on my privacy.

## V. Cloze

➤ **Directions:** Fill in the missing words in the following blanks.

revive	dead	marathon	legend	Athens
field	turn	all	attributed	French

### The Revival of the Modern Olympic Games—1896 Olympics

A young 1 nobleman Baron Pierre de Coubertin is 2 to the revival of the ancient Olympic Games in its modern form and was key to the foundation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at a Paris conference in 1894.

Coubertin's original idea was to 3 the Games in 1900 in Paris, France. In a presentation made to a world athletics congress in 1894, 78 delegates from some 34 countries were so enthralled with the renewal of the Games, that they decided they did not want to wait until the 4 of the century and secondly, they felt the Olympics should return to where it ended, 5, Greece.

The 1896 affair, which attracted some 311 athletes from 13 nations, received world-wide recognition since individual athletes were selected on a national basis and was a symbol for global unity among the world of nation states.

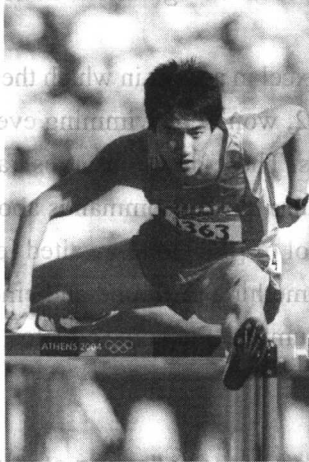
The spotlight of the Games was the venue of the track and 6 events. One key event to the Games was the 7, suggested by French historian Michael Breal, who knew of the 8 of Greek hero Pheidippides. Pheidippides was sent to Athens in 449 B.C. to deliver the news of victory by the Grecian army over the Persians in the Battle of Marathon. As legend would have it, upon his arrival, Pheidippides yelled out "Rejoice, we conquer!" and dropped 9.

The success of the Games was not lost on the Greeks, who made a valiant effort to secure the Games permanently for Greece. However, the power of Coubertin, the president of the IOC, and the international principles had been established once and for

## Part B

# Fast Reading

**Directions:** *The following two articles are meant to be read quickly. Try to read them and complete the exercises within 12 minutes. Don't preview.*



### 1. China's Hero—2004 Olympics 110-meter Hurdles Champion

As Liu Xiang raced to victory in the 110-meter hurdles at the Athens Olympics, his legs pumping with flawless precision to clock a world record-tying time of 12.91 sec., the panic creeping into sports announcers' voices was almost obvious. Even though China had boasted the 21-year-old Shanghai native as a medal hopeful, few in the West knew that China had a decent hurdler, much less a record-making one. Stunned by the victory, a Greek TV announcer



stammered: "In first place, it's... it's a Chinese man." Frustrated by the pronunciation of X in Liu's given name, the broadcaster sidestepped (回避) the problem: "He is Mr. Liu. Congratulations to Mr. Liu from China."

The world had better get used to Mr. Liu and his given name (Xiang is pronounced Sheeahng). With his winning smile, Liu has already been tapped as a pitchman for Coca-Cola and Nike. More importantly, the Chinese hurdler serves as the charismatic icon of a continent excited by an unprecedented athletic ascendancy, just as Asia gears up to welcome the next Summer Olympics to its home turf. Back home, Liu is beloved for his natural persona, in marked contrast to most of China's other athletes, who can only offer their fans canned statements about how much they love their motherland. Liu does pay tribute to his nation, but he takes great pleasure in the limelight, belting out karaoke songs on Chinese TV.

Unlike the vast majority of Chinese athletes, Liu was not picked by the sports system. Instead, the boy with highlighted hair went knocking on the doors of sports schools himself. Four months into running hurdles, he was doing times in national trials that placed him in the top classes of his age group.

Liu wasn't the only Asian to excel in a sport in which the region's athletes were expected to be outclassed. Kosuke Kitajima, 22, won two swimming events, helping Japan triple its gold-medal tally from Sydney to Athens. These days, observes Tatsuo Sekine of market researcher CM Databank, Kitajima is so popular that he commands about \$450,000 per advertisement in Japan. Sekine says: "He is a symbol of [our] long-awaited [economic] recovery." China's Liu Xiang, however, is a symbol of something profound and emotional, something all Asians can take pride in: the pure ecstasy of triumph. "For some athletes, it's just a job," Liu says. "For me, it's what I love."

**Directions:** *Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Greek TV announcer stammered because he could not pronounce Liu Xiang's given name.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Other Chinese athletes' statements are spontaneous.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Liu Xiang, like most Chinese athletes, was picked up by the sports system of China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Liu Xiang is seen as a symbol of national pride.