

大学英语 综合阅读教程



College English Comprehensive Reading Course

总主编 王庆李平

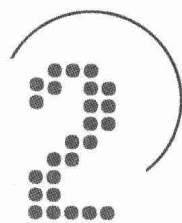
主编 孙明磊

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前 言

《大学英语综合阅读教程》(1、2册)以教育部颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导,顺应我国大学英语教学改革的发展趋势,以建构主义为理论基石,构建“以动机为先导,以兴趣为动力,以任务为基础,以自主学习为途径”的全新教学理念。编写宗旨是将外语教育与素质教育相结合、课堂教学与课外自主学习相结合、语言学习与文化知识相结合。教材寓语言于素养教育之中,把枯燥的英语阅读变成百科知识的涉猎,使英语阅读不再枯燥。拥有此套教材,学生就仿佛拥有了一个小型百科知识书架。

本教材依据《大学英语课程教学要求》编写,供大学英语课程的一般要求和较高要求层次的教学使用。具有以下特点:

选材符合经典性 教材所选篇目涵盖了人文学科、社会学科和自然科学的经典知识;取材现代,内容丰富,语言规范,可读性强。

编排体现层次性 每单元设一个主题,含同一主题的课文两篇。正课文(Text A)的练习由五部分组成: Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary and Structure, Cloze, Translation Practice 和 Writing; 副课文(Text B)的练习由两部分组成: Reading Comprehension 和 Reading in Depth。这种编排体现了教材的层次性,正课文侧重精读训练,副课文侧重泛读训练。

方法突出自主性 教材紧扣阅读过程中的常用技巧,依据“管用、易懂、实用”的原则编排相关阅读题型,以指导学生掌握正确的阅读策略,有助于学生课外的自主学习。

练习强调实用性 练习编排以提高学生的综合应用能力为目的,针对我国大学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到既有词汇、语法结构等语言知识的练习,也有读、写、译应用能力的练习。考虑到学生的考试需要,部分题型设计与大学英语四、六级考试题型吻合,以帮助学生熟悉考试题型。

本套教材为《大学英语扩展阅读教程》2007版的修订版。参与修订的教师还有于全娟、黄秀丽、田成泉、李增顺、赵云峰、崔娟、张秀荣和李惠玉。教材具有多种实用价值,既可以强化学生的语言基础,提高阅读能力,又可以提升学生个人文化素养,扩大知识面;既可以作为课堂教材,也可以作为自主学习教材,是大学生掌握和应用英语的好帮手。

编写组
2011年8月

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UNIT 1

Conspiracies Don't Kill Birds, People, However, Do

◆ *Text A*

At the beginning of this month when about 5,000 red-winged blackbirds fell from the sky in one night in Arkansas, biologists were called on to put a damper on public speculation about pesticides and secret military tests by reminding everyone how many birds there are and how many die. They often do so as a result of human activity, but in far more ordinary and dispiriting ways than conspiracy fans might imagine.

“Five billion birds die in the US every year,” said Melanie Driscoll, a biologist and director of bird conservation for the Gulf of Mexico and Mississippi Flyway for the National Audubon Society.

That means that on average, 13.7 million birds die in this country every day. This number, while large, needs to be put into context. The federal Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that a minimum of 10 billion birds breed in the United States every year and that as many as 20 billion may be in the country during the fall migratory season.

Even without humans, tens of millions of birds would be lost each year to natural predators and natural accidents — millions of fledglings die during their first attempts at flight. But according to the Fish and Wildlife Service, people have severely complicated the task of survival. Although mortality rates are difficult to calculate for certain, using modeling and other methods like extrapolation from local research findings, the government has come up with estimates of how many birds die from various causes in the United States.

Some of the biggest death traps are surprising. Almost everyone has an experience with a pet proudly bringing home a songbird in its jaws. Nationally, domestic and wild cats kill hundreds of millions of birds each year, according to the government. One study done in Wisconsin found that domestic rural cats alone (thus excluding a large number of suburban and urban cats) killed roughly 39 million birds a year.

Pesticides kill 72 million birds directly, but an unknown and probably larger number ingest the poisons and die later unseen. Orphaned chicks also go uncounted.

And then there is flying into objects, which is most likely what killed the birds in Arkansas. The government estimates that strikes against building windows alone account for anywhere from 97 million

to nearly 976 million bird deaths a year. Cars kill another 60 million or so. High-tension transmission and power distribution lines are also deadly obstacles. Extrapolating from European studies, the Fish and Wildlife Service estimates 174 million birds die each year by flying into these wires. None of these numbers take into account the largest killer of birds in America: loss of habitat to development.

All of this explains why about a quarter of the 836 species of birds protected under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act* are in serious decline. For a third of the other birds there is not enough information to be sure about the health of their populations.

Of course, poisons and electric wires are not as exciting to think about as secret government plots, but Ms. Driscoll says it is time we pay attention to them anyway.

“It is the story that the press and the public have largely missed, and it is important, and timely, given the current concern,” she said. “And it is what gets those of us who work in bird conservation motivated every day to try to deal with human-induced changes to our habitats, our landscape and our very climate.”

Dictionary >>>

conspiracy	/kən'spirəsi/	<i>n.</i> a plot to carry out some harmful or illegal act 阴谋
damper	/'dæmpə/	<i>n.</i> a depressing restraint 抑制
speculation	/ˌspekju'leɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> continuous and profound contemplation 猜想
pesticide	/'pestɪsaɪd/	<i>n.</i> a chemical used to kill pests 杀虫剂
conservation	/ˌkɒnsə(:)'veɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> the preservation and careful management of the environment and of natural resources 保护, 管理
breed	/brɪ:d/	<i>v.</i> have young (animals) 繁殖
migratory	/'maɪgrətəri/	<i>a.</i> used of animals that move seasonally 迁移的
predator	/'predətə/	<i>n.</i> any animal that lives by preying on other animals 掠夺者
fledgling	/'fledʒlɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> young bird that has just become capable of flying 雏鸟
complicate	/'kɒmplɪkət/	<i>v.</i> make more complex 弄复杂, 使错综
modeling	/'mɒdlɪŋ/	<i>n.</i> the act of representing something (usually on a smaller scale) [计] 建模
extrapolation	/ˌɛkstrəpəu'leɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> an inference based on known facts and observations 推断
exclude	/ɪks'klud/	<i>v.</i> prevent from being included 把……排除在外
high-tension	/haɪ'tenʃən/	<i>a.</i> subjected to or capable of operating under relatively high voltage 高压的
transmission	/trænz'mɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> the act of sending a message 传送, 传播
distribution	/ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃən/	<i>n.</i> the act of spreading 分发, 分布
habitat	/'hæbɪtæt/	<i>n.</i> the environment in which an organism or group

plot	/plɒt/	normally lives 栖息地 n. a secret scheme to do something (especially something underhand) 阴谋
motivate	/'mɔ:tɪveɪt/	v. give an incentive for action 刺激, 促动
induce	/ɪn'dju:s/	v. cause to do 引诱, 招致
mortality rate		phr. 死亡率

Notes >>>

1. Arkansas: 阿肯色州; Wisconsin: 威斯康星州。
2. National Audubon Society: 美国奥特朋协会, 成立于 1905 年, 总部位于华盛顿, 是美国历史最长、影响力最广泛的非营利性环保组织之一。该协会以法裔美籍鸟类学家、画家及博物学家 John James Audubon (1785—1851) 命名, 在美国 30 多个州拥有分支机构。
3. Fish and Wildlife Service: 鱼类和野生生物管理局。
4. *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*: 《鸟类迁徙条约法令》, 1918 年在美国颁布实施的法案, 用以保护候鸟及其栖息地。
5. And it is what gets those of us who work in bird conservation motivated every day to try to deal with human-induced changes to our habitats, our landscape and our very climate.

解析: 本句主干是 it is what gets us motivated to deal with changes. what 引导名词性宾语从句; get something done 意思为“让某物、某事被怎样”, 例如: I want to get it *repaired*; who work in bird conservation 作定语从句修饰 us; to try to deal with ... 是不定式作目的状语。

译文: 而正是这鼓舞着我们这些在鸟类保护区工作的人, 整天努力应对因人为因素造成的生存环境、自然景观和气候方面的变化。

Post-reading Exercises >>>

I. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Choose the best answer for each item.

1. After the death of blackbirds in Arkansas, biologists were called on to _____.
A. dispirit people
B. tell people the truth
C. eliminate the public fear
D. cover up the truth
2. Which of the following is NOT the cause of the death of birds according to the passage?
A. Natural predators and natural accidents.
B. Loss of habitat.
C. Flying into objects.
D. Secret military plots.
3. The underlined word “ingest” (Para. 6) most probably means _____.
A. take on
B. take off
C. take in
D. take out
4. According to the research of American government, the birds are most likely to fly into _____.

- A. cars
B. building windows
C. electric wires
D. human beings
5. What does the underlined word “story” refer to in the last paragraph?
A. Human being is the largest killer of birds.
B. Government’s secret plots kill many birds.
C. Many birds die every year unknowingly.
D. The present landscape and climate are also bad for birds.

II. Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

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

speculation	severely	conspiracy	conservation	breed
estimate	complicate	timely	minimum	obstacle

- They saw to it that nobody revealed their _____ to overthrow the government.
- “It’s a bit like you have a very _____ recipe (食谱) you have to cook and all you’ve been given are the ingredients with little idea of how to put them together,” he said.
- There has been a great deal of _____ about the true cause of Japanese earthquake and tsunami.
- The _____ rain after a long time of drought will certainly foretell a good harvest.
- The police chief said that drunk driving offenders would be _____ punished and hoped that people would get the message and not drink and drive.
- She has the determination to overcome all the _____ to success.
- A Japanese scientist has _____ white roses into red roses successfully last month.
- They _____ the number of visitors to Shanghai World Expo at 500,000 per day.
- Passengers may only take aboard the aircraft a _____ of hand luggage.
- Most people have come to accept the need for _____ of natural resources.

Section B

Directions: Rewrite each sentence with the word or phrase in brackets, keeping the same meaning. The first part has been written for you.

- The general appealed to the soldiers to fight for the honor of our country.
The soldiers _____ . (call on)
- The fate of our motherland made those revolutionary martyrs worried a lot.
Those revolutionary martyrs were _____ . (concern)
- I can’t think what made her marry such a kind of person.
I can’t imagine _____ . (induce)
- A great idea occurred to him that he could do the research in this field.
He _____ . (come up with)
- According to criminal psychology, it is likely that hatred often triggers crimes.
According to criminal psychology, it is likely that crimes _____ . (motivate)

III. Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

A language is a signaling system which operates with symbolic vocal sounds (语声), and which is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication.

Let's look at this 1 in more detail because it is language, more than anything else, 2 distinguishes man from the rest of the 3 world.

Other animals, it is true, communicate with one another by 4 of cries: for example, many birds utter 5 calls at the approach of danger; monkeys utter 6 cries, such as expressions of anger, fear and pleasure. 7 these various means of communication differ in important ways 8 human language. For instance, animals' cries do not 9 thoughts and feelings clearly. This means, basically, that they lack structure. They lack the kind of structure that 10 us to divide a human utterance into 11.

We can change an utterance by 12 one word in it with 13: a good illustration of this is a soldier who can say, e. g. "tanks approaching from the north", 14 who can change one word and say "aircraft approaching from the north" or "tanks approaching from the west"; but a bird has a single alarm cry, 15 means "danger!"

This is why the number of 16 that an animal can make is very limited: the great tit (山雀) is a case 17 point; it has about twenty different calls, 18 in human language the number of possible utterances is 19. It also explains why animal cries are very 20 in meaning.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. classification | B. definition | C. function | D. perception |
| 2. A. that | B. it | C. as | D. what |
| 3. A. native | B. human | C. physical | D. animal |
| 4. A. ways | B. means | C. methods | D. approaches |
| 5. A. mating | B. exciting | C. warning | D. boring |
| 6. A. identical | B. exciting | C. different | D. unfamiliar |
| 7. A. But | B. Therefore | C. Afterwards | D. Furthermore |
| 8. A. about | B. with | C. from | D. in |
| 9. A. infer | B. explain | C. interpret | D. express |
| 10. A. encourage | B. enables | C. enforces | D. ensures |
| 11. A. speeches | B. sounds | C. words | D. voices |
| 12. A. replacing | B. spelling | C. pronouncing | D. saying |
| 13. A. ours | B. theirs | C. another | D. others |
| 14. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. or |
| 15. A. this | B. that | C. which | D. it |
| 16. A. signs | B. gestures | C. signals | D. marks |
| 17. A. in | B. at | C. of | D. for |
| 18. A. whereas | B. since | C. anyhow | D. somehow |
| 19. A. boundless | B. changeable | C. limitless | D. ceaseless |
| 20. A. ordinary | B. alike | C. common | D. general |

IV. Translation Practice

Section A

Directions: *Put the words and phrases in the brackets into English to make the sentences complete.*

1. How many deaths _____ (平均每年) occur due to elevator malfunctions?
2. _____ (我的首次尝试) a chocolate cake tasted horrible.
3. As expected, the naughty boy could not _____ (解释旷课原因) from school.
4. The principal has asked for a bit more time _____ (考虑我的提议).
5. In the past three years the number of robberies in this area _____ (在下降) steadily.

Section B

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. This number, while large, needs to be put into context.

2. People have severely complicated the task of survival.

3. The government has come up with estimates of how many birds die from various causes in the United States.

4. And then there is flying into objects, which is most likely what killed the birds in Arkansas.

5. It is the story that the press and the public have largely missed.

V. Writing

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic: **Pet Raising**.*

You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 有些人喜欢养动物作为宠物;
2. 有些人反对养动物作为宠物;
3. 我的观点。



Holy Squid! Photos Offer First Glimpse of Live Deep-Sea Giant

Like something straight out of a Jules Verne novel, an enormous tentacle creature looms out of the inky blackness of the deep Pacific waters.

But this isn't science fiction. A set of extraordinary images captured by Japanese scientists mark the first-ever record of a live giant squid (architeuthis) in the wild.

The animal — which measures roughly 25 feet (8 meters) long — was photographed 2,950 feet (900 meters) beneath the North Pacific Ocean. Japanese scientists attracted the squid toward cameras attached to a baited fishing line.

The scientists say they snapped more than 500 images of the massive cephalopod before it broke free after snagging itself on a hook. They also recovered one of the giant squid's two longest tentacles, which was cut off during its struggle.

The photo sequence, taken off Japan's Ogasawara Islands in September 2004, shows the squid homing in on the baited line and enveloping it in "a ball of tentacles."

Tsunemi Kubodera of the National Science Museum in Tokyo and Kyoichi Mori of the Ogasawara Whale Watching Association report their observations this week in the journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*.

"Architeuthis appears to be a much more active predator than previously suspected, using its long feeding tentacles to strike and tangle prey," the researchers write.

They add that the squid was found feeding at depths where no light penetrates even during the day.

Despite people's fascination with this deep-sea animal, the giant squid's life and habits have remained largely a mystery. The little information known has been mostly based on dead and dying specimens that were caught by commercial fishing boats or washed ashore.

The mysterious creature has inspired countless sea monster tales and has been the subject of various scientific expeditions.

Since the mid 1990s there have been a number of research trips in search of giant squid. Cameras attached to deep-diving subs or sperm whales have been used to try to capture the elusive animals on film, but without success.

The Japanese researchers used sperm whales as guides to help them locate likely giant squid haunts. Over the years whalers have reported finding a high number of large squid beaks in the mammals' stomachs, proving sperm whales as primary predators of large squid.

The images are generating considerable excitement among squid experts. "I think it's wonderful that we've finally got a picture of a living giant squid," said Richard Ellis, a research associate at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and author of *The Search for the Giant Squid*.

"I thought it would only be a matter of time before someone got images of architeuthis," he added.

"After all, it's not an endangered species, not even all that rare, and it's one of the largest of all invertebrates. So the Japanese film finally breaks through and renders the statement 'nobody has ever seen a living giant squid' untrue."

Squid expert Martin Collins of the British Antarctic Survey based in Cambridge, England, says the new images are a "fantastic" achievement.

The marine biologist says he was skeptical that a dedicated giant squid hunt would succeed. He thought the first wild sighting would probably come by accident.

"Fair play to these guys who've made the effort, gone out there and looked in what they thought was a good area, and found it," he said.

Collins is especially interested in clues the images might provide to the way the giant squids swim and hunt in the deep ocean.

“Seeing the animals on film gives you a tremendous insight into how they live down there,” he said. “It shows they are pretty active animals, and that answers a big question that’s been out there for some time.”

Dictionary >>>

holy	/ˈhəʊli/	a. derived from or associated with a divine power 神圣的, 圣洁的
squid	/skwɪd/	n. a sea creature with a long soft body and many soft arms called tentacles 枪乌贼, 鱿鱼
tentacle	/ˈtentəkl/	n. feeler 触须, 触手, 触角
loom	/lu:m/	v. come into view indistinctly 朦胧地出现, 隐约可见
attach	/əˈtætʃ/	v. become attached 系, 连接; 使附在
bait	/beɪt/	n. something used to lure victims 饵, 诱饵
snap	/snæp/	v. record on photographic film 用快照拍摄
cephalopod	/ˈsefələʊpɒd/	n. any of a class of marine mollusks including the squids, the cuttlefishes, etc. 头足类动物
snag	/snæg/	v. catch 抓到, 碰到
hook	/hʊk/	n. a sharp curve or crook 钩子
sequence	/ˈsi:kwəns/	n. a following of one thing after another in time 连续(镜头); 一系列
envelop	/ɪnˈveləp/	v. enclose or enfold completely 包, 裹, 封; 包围; 装入信封
tangle	/ˈtæŋgl/	v. force into some kind of situation 缠结, 纠缠
prey	/preɪ/	n. animal hunted or caught for food 被捕食的动物, 牺牲品
penetrate	/ˈpenɪtreɪt/	v. pass into or through 刺入, 渗透
fascination	/fæsiˈneɪʃən/	n. a feeling of great liking 魔力, 入迷
specimen	/ˈspesɪmɪn/	n. a bit of something that is taken for diagnostic purposes 标本, 样品
sub	/sʌb/	n. submarine 潜水艇
sperm whale		n. a large whale with a large head that has a section in it which contains oil 抹香鲸
film	/fɪlm/	v. make a film or photograph of something 拍摄
elusive	/ɪˈlju:sɪv/	a. difficult to find or describe 难找的; 难懂的
haunt	/həʊnt/	n. a frequently visited place 常到的地方, 生息地
beak	/bi:k/	n. beaklike mouth of animals other than birds(鸟)喙
mammal	/ˈmæməl/	n. animals nourished with milk 哺乳动物
invertebrate	/ɪnˈvɜ:tɪbrɪt/	n. any animal lacking a backbone 无脊椎动物
render	/ˈrendə/	v. cause to become 使成为, 使变得
marine	/məˈri:n/	a. of or relating to the sea 海洋的, 海事的
skeptical	/ˈskeptɪkəl/	a. denying or questioning 怀疑的

dedicated /'dedɪkətɪd/
home in on

a. devoted to a cause or ideal or purpose 专注的, 献身的
phr. (靠信号、雷达等) 导向目标追踪

Notes >>>

1. Jules Verne: 儒勒·凡尔纳(1828—1905)是十九世纪法国作家,被誉为“科学幻想小说(science fiction)的鼻祖”。代表作是三部曲《格兰特船长的儿女》、《海底两万里》、《神秘岛》。主要作品还有《地心游记》、《八十天环游地球》等二十多部长篇科幻历险小说。凡尔纳的作品形象夸张地反映了十九世纪机器时代人们征服自然,改造世界的意志和幻想,并成为西方和日本现代科幻小说的先河,我国的科幻小说大多也受到他作品的启发和影响。
2. architeuthis: 巨型鱿鱼(giant squid),源于拉丁文。巨型鱿鱼是世界上最大的动物之一,体长可达十八米,也是最大的无脊椎动物,属于头足纲、枪形目、巨型鱿鱼科。本文用了不同的形容词表示“巨大的”,如 enormous, giant, massive, tremendous.
3. Japan's Ogasawara Islands: 日本小笠原群岛,是遍布在伊豆群岛南面太平洋上的大小三十多个岛屿的总称,整个区域属于小笠原国立公园。
4. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*: 《英国皇家学会会报, B辑: 生物科学》。皇家学会共分两大学科领域,即物质学科领域(包括数学,通称 A 类)和生物学科领域(通称 B 类),下边又分设十二个学部委员会。
5. Over the years whalers have reported finding a high number of large squid beaks in the mammals' stomachs, proving sperm whales as primary predators of large squid.
解析: report 后接动名词作宾语,表示“报告说做了某事”;proving ... 引导结果状语从句。
译文: 多年来捕鲸者均报告说在抹香鲸的胃里发现有大量的鱿鱼喙,从而证实了抹香鲸是巨型鱿鱼的主要天敌。
6. British Antarctic Survey: 英国南极调查局。负责大部分英国在南极洲的科学研究。

Post-reading Exercises >>>

I. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: Choose the best answer for each item.

1. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. the photo sequence of the giant squid
B. the study of the giant squid's life and habits
C. different responses of squid experts
D. the study of the giant squid by Japanese scientists
2. Architeuthis, the giant squid, _____.
A. is not capable of active preying
B. is the sea monster which is dangerous to human
C. is very mysterious to human
D. is fond of following commercial fishing boats
3. According to Richard Ellis, _____.

- A. he has predicted that a live giant squid would be filmed
 B. the squid is the largest invertebrate
 C. the squid is a kind of rare species
 D. nobody has ever seen a living giant squid
4. The underlined phrase “fair play” (Para. 18) most probably means _____ .
 A. reward B. justice C. payback D. worth
5. It can be safely concluded from this passage that _____ .
 A. Japan’s Ogasawara Islands will become a tourist resort
 B. the giant squid will not be mysterious any more
 C. the giant squid can be hunted alive easily
 D. scientists will know more about the giant squid

Section B

Directions: Answer the questions or complete the statements in fewest possible words.

- It can be safely concluded from the passage that Jules Verne writes _____ .
- The giant squid was filmed _____ the North Pacific Ocean.
- The research trips in search of the giant squid failed to _____ .
- Why did the Japanese researchers use sperm whales to locate the giant squid?
- Martin Collins is interested in how _____ .

II. Reading in Depth

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

A. traffic	B. loss	C. assured	D. describe	E. devote
F. accident	G. convinced	H. fond	I. beyond	J. devotion
K. observing	L. demonstrate	M. losing	N. member	O. both

I recently lost my best friend Arnold in an automobile 1 while moving my family to our new home in Arizona. Arnold was an 8-month-old pot belly (啤酒肚) who taught me so much about love, 2 and companionship. I am devastated by his 3 , but thank God daily for blessing me with the joy of having Arnold for his short life.

Anyone contemplating a pot belly as a pet should know that if you are a true pet lover and 4 yourself to them, a pot belly will make the most wonderful friend. You will be 5 of endless hours of fascination and entertainment as you 6 grow together in understanding the human/pot belly relationship. Words cannot 7 this relationship and it can only be fully understood by experiencing it.

Arnold didn’t know he was a pig — he thought he was just another 8 of our family — modeling his behavior through 9 me, my wife, my two daughters and our beagles (比格猎犬). He was 10 he was loved by all; and he was, even when he was ornery (任性的) trying to just get our attention. He learned his name, how to sit and how to use the litter box all in the first week we had him (at 7 weeks old!).

UNIT 2

◆ Text A

Distance Education

Today, there are many avenues open to those who wish to continue their education. However, nearly all require some break in one's career in order to attend school full time. This has stopped many people with occupations from receiving further education.

Part time education, that is, attending school at night or for one weekend a month, tends to drag the process out over time and also puts the completion of a degree program out of reach of many people.

Additionally, such programs require a fixed time commitment which can also impact negatively on one's career and family time. People hence are searching for an education that allows them to have an easy and convenient access to further education without their occupation having to be stopped or suspended.

Of the many approaches to teaching and learning, therefore, perhaps the most flexible and accommodating is distance learning.

Distance learning is an educational method which allows the students the flexibility to study at his or her own pace to achieve the academic goals which are so necessary in today's world. The time required to study may be set aside at the student's convenience with due regard to all life's other requirements. Additionally, the student may enroll in distance learning courses from virtually any place in the world, while continuing to pursue their chosen career. Tutorial assistance may be available via regular airmail, telephone, facsimile machine, teleconferencing and over the Internet.

Good distance learning programs are characterized by the inclusion of a subject evaluation tool with every subject. This precludes the requirement for a student to travel away from home to take a test. Another characteristic of a good distance learning program is the equivalence of the distance learning course with the same subject materials as those students taking the course on the home campus. The resultant diploma or degree should also be the same whether distance learning or on-campus study is employed. The individuality of the professor/student relationship is another characteristic of a good distance learning program.

In the final analysis, a good distance learning program has a place not only for the individual students but also the corporation or business that wants to work in partnership with their employees for the educational benefit, professional development, and business growth of the organization. Sponsoring