



大学本科公共课教材

马峥嵘 主编

实用大学英语 阅读综合教程

下册



北京航空航天大学出版社
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内 容 简 介

本书根据最新大学英语教学要求中有关阅读方面的要求编写,体现了循序渐进的原则,并力求反映大学英语教学改革的最新成果。

本书共分为三篇,第一篇为基础,文章相对简单,适合学生自己演练;第二篇为精练,文章较有难度,配有详细的难句解析,适合多次练习、分析;第三篇为进阶,是国内英语考试最近几年借鉴国外考试而设立的阅读新题型,有助于学生为全面阅读打下良好的基础。

第一篇分为五个单元,每个单元由四篇文章构成,每篇文章下包括篇章简介、背景知识、词语精编、拓展阅读和日积月累五个部分。第二篇分为十个单元,每个单元由四篇文章构成,每篇文章下包括篇章简介、背景知识、结构分析、词语精编、难句解析、拓展阅读、实战演练和日积月累八个部分。第三篇为五个单元,每个单元由四篇文章构成,每篇文章下包括篇章简介、背景知识、词语精编、拓展阅读和日积月累五个部分。拓展阅读的文章选自英语主流媒体,适合学生课后阅读,增加阅读量和信息量。日积月累部分的谚语和名人名言可以作为学生写作的素材。

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序 言

英语阅读一直是学生熟悉又困惑的题型,主要体现在四个方面:词汇、长难句、文化背景和题目。本书充分预设了学生可能遇到的问题,前三个问题直接提供了答案,最后一个问题在教学中引领学生具体解决,使自学与教学、课外与课内有效衔接。

本书共分为三篇,第一篇为基础,文章相对简单,适合学生自己演练;第二篇为精练,文章较有难度,配有详细的难句解析,适合多次练习、分析;第三篇为进阶,是国内英语考试最近几年借鉴国外考试而设立的阅读新题型,有助于学生为全面阅读打下良好的基础。

第一篇分为五个单元,每个单元由四篇文章构成,每篇文章下包括篇章简介、背景知识、词语精编、拓展阅读和日积月累五个部分。第二篇分为十个单元,每个单元由四篇文章构成,每篇文章下包括篇章简介、背景知识、结构分析、词语精编、难句解析、拓展阅读、实战演练和日积月累八个部分。第三篇为五个单元,每个单元由四篇文章构成,每篇文章下包括篇章简介、背景知识、词语精编、拓展阅读和日积月累五个部分。拓展阅读的文章选自英语主流媒体,适合学生课后阅读,增加阅读量和信息量。日积月累部分的谚语和名人名言可以作为学生写作的素材。

本书的难句解析是一大亮点,符号式标注使句子结构清晰明了,并且每个难句后面还配有一个相关语法点的例句,便于学生及时复习演练。具体的符号注释:主语(定语),插入语,||谓语句【状语】,宾语/表语(补语)同位语。

本书具有较强的实用性,覆盖面广,针对性强,适用于参加全国硕士研究生招生考试备考的学生,也适用于四级以上渴望进一步提升英语阅读能力的学生。

本书作为渤海大学校级规划教材,得到了校领导和有关部门的大力支持,也是编委会成员通力合作的结晶。第一篇的五个单元由胡帅编写;第二篇的第一、二单元由凌淑红编写;第三、八单元由李一飞编写;第四、五单元由毕利编写;第六、七单元由丛岩编写;第九、十单元由马峥嵘编写;第三篇的第一单元由李一飞编写,第二至四单元由李亚范编写。闫小平、杜丹和赵明负责校对。书中的错误和遗漏在所难免,希望广大读者不吝赐教,以便我们今后提高改进。

《实用大学英语阅读综合教程》编写组
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Unit 6

Text 1

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inevitable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered *Viewardian* prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by _____.

- [A] free themes
- [B] casual style
- [C] elaborate layout
- [D] radical viewpoints

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
[A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
[B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
[D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
25. What would be the best title for the text?
[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days. [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers.
[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism. [D] Prominent Critics in Memory.

篇章简介

文章出处: 2007年11月 *Commentary* 《评论》
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论证手段: 例证、说理

背景知识

1. George Bernard Shaw 萧伯纳

萧伯纳(1856年7月26日—1950年11月2日),爱尔兰剧作家,1925年“因为作品具有理想主义和人道主义”而获诺贝尔文学奖,是英国现代杰出的现实主义戏剧作家,是世界著名的擅长幽默与讽刺的语言大师,代表作有《圣女贞德》(*Saint Joan*)、历史剧《卖花女》(*Pygmalion*)。

2. Ernest Newman 尔内斯·纽曼

Ernest Newman (30 November 1868—7 July 1959) was an English music critic and musicologist. *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* describes him as “the most celebrated British music critic in the first half of the 20th century”. His style of criticism, aiming at intellectual objectivity in contrast to the more subjective approach of other critics, such as Neville Cardus, was reflected in his books on Richard Wagner, Hugo Wolf, Richard Strauss and others. He was music critic of *The Sunday Times* from 1920 until his death nearly forty years later.

3. Neville Cardus 奈维尔·卡德斯

Sir John Frederick Neville Cardus CBE (3 April 1888—28 February 1975) was an English writer and critic, best known for his writing on music and cricket. For many years, he wrote for *The Manchester Guardian*. He was untrained in music, and his style of criticism was subjective, romantic and personal, in contrast with his critical contemporary Ernest Newman. Before becoming a cricket writer, he had been a cricket coach at a boys' school. His writing about the game was innovative, turning what had previously been in general a purely factual form into vivid description and criticism.

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4. *The Manchester Guardian*《曼彻斯特卫报》

The Manchester Guardian, also known as *The Guardian* (founded 1821), is a British national daily newspaper in Berliner format, currently edited by Alan Rusbridger, that has grown from nineteenth century local paper to a national paper associated with a complex organizational structure and international multimedia presence with sister papers *The Observer* (UK Sunday paper) and *The Guardian Weekly*, as well as a large web presence.

5. Victorian prose 维多利亚与爱德华时期的文学

维多利亚与爱德华时期,小说广泛流行,繁荣发展。著名小说家有批判现实主义的狄更斯、萨克雷、勃朗蒂姐妹、哥斯凯尔夫人与特罗洛普等人。维多利亚时代还产生了许多伟大的散文家。维多利亚时期的诗歌具有风格标新、表达立异的特点,尝试这种改革的诗人有罗伯特·布朗宁。他创造了一种诗体小说,即把小说中对人物的塑造方式引用到诗歌中。维多利亚时期的文学,真实地反映了时代的现实与精神,其中体现出的高度的活力、脚踏实地的精神、善意的幽默与无羁无绊的丰富联想都是空前的。

6. postmodern 后现代的

后现代主义产生于20世纪60年代,80年代达到鼎盛,是西方学术界的热点和主流。它是对西方现代社会的批判与反思,也是对西方近现代哲学的批判和继承,是在批判和反省西方社会、哲学、科技和理性中形成的一股文化思潮。从实质上说,后现代主义是对西方传统哲学和西方现代社会的纠正与反叛,是一种在批判与反叛中又未免会走向另一个极端——怀疑主义和虚无主义——的“过正”的“矫枉”。

结构分析

Part I: Of all the changes, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

Part II: Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten.

Part III: The prospect that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival seems remote.

词语精编

Words

1. *inexorable* [ɪn'eksərəbl] *adj.* 无情的,冷酷的,不屈不挠的;不容变更的,不可阻挡的

• He made an inexorable demand. 他提出一个无情的要求。

• the seemingly inexorable rise in unemployment 看似不可阻挡的失业增长

2. *coverage* ['kʌvərɪdʒ] *n.* 新闻报道;保险总额

• Most media coverage disapproves of the travellers' lifestyle and value. 大多数媒体报道都不赞成那些旅行者的生活方式和价值观。

• The coverage is W.P.A. plus Risk of Breakage. 投保的险别为水渍险加破碎险。

3. *average* ['ævərɪdʒ] *adj.* 普通的;寻常的;一般的;通常的

• The average adult man burns 1,500 to 2,000 calories per day. 普通成年男子每天消耗的热量是1500到2000卡路里。

• Most Americans earned an average 3.5 percent less in 1991 than in 1990, after adjusting for inflation. 将通货膨胀计算在内,大多数美国人1991年的收入比1990年减少了3.5%。

n. 平均值,正常数量

• American shares rose, on average, by 38%. 美国股票价格平均上涨了38%。

v. 平均值为

• We averaged 42 miles per hour. 我们平均每小时 42 英里。

4. review [rɪ'vju:] n. 审查;审核;(对书、电影等的)评论文章;书评;影评

• The White House quickly announced that the policy is under review. 白宫很快宣布该项政策正在审核中。

• We've never had a good review in the music press. 我们从未在音乐媒体获得过好评。

v. 仔细研究;审视;写(新书、新上映电影等)的评论;(为备考)复习,温习;检阅(军队)

• The next day we reviewed the previous day's work. 第二天,我们仔细检查了头一天的工作。

• Richard Coles reviews all of the latest video releases. 理查德·科尔斯为所有最新发行的录影带都写了评论。

• Reviewing for exams gives you a chance to bring together all the individual parts of the course. 考前复习让你有机会把一门课程所有零碎的知识都融会贯通。

• When he reviewed the troops they cheered him as he smiled and raised his hat. 他检阅军队时微笑着举起帽子,人们与此同时都向他欢呼。

5. deem [di:m] v. 认为,相信

• Silence and clumsiness could of course be taken as rather pitiful proof of desire. It being easy enough to seduce someone towards whom one feels indifferent, the clumsiest seducers could generously be deemed the most genuine. 沉默和笨拙也许可以得到原谅,正可以作为心怀仰慕的证据。一个人完全可以收放自如地吸引自己毫不在意的人,而最笨拙的人则可被认为是真诚的,拙于言辞反而证明其真情实意。

• deem highly of 对……给予高度评价

6. ornament ['ɔ:nəmənt] n. 装饰物

• Christmas tree ornaments 圣诞树装饰物

• I guessed he was the chief because he wore more gold ornaments than the others. 我估计

他是酋长,因为他戴的金饰最多。

7. publication [ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃn] n. 出版物;公布;发布;出版;发行

• They have started legal proceedings against two publications which spoke of an affair. 他们开始对两本提及一桩婚外情的出版物提起法律诉讼。

• A spokesman said, "We have no comment regarding the publication of these photographs." 一位发言人说:"对于这些照片的公之于众,我们不予置评。"

• The publication of his collected poems was approaching the status of an event. 他的诗集的出版可以说是一件大事。

8. contempt [kən'tempt] n. 鄙视,轻视,蔑视

• I hope voters will treat his advice with the contempt it deserves. 我希望选民们给予其建议应有的鄙视。

• contempt of court 藐视法庭

• They dashed forward in contempt of danger. 他们不顾危险冲上前去。

• Familiarity breeds contempt. 亲密生轻蔑。

• They showed nothing but contempt for him. 他们对他轻蔑已极。

9. virtually ['vɜ:tʃʊəli] adv. 实质上,实际上

• It would have been virtually impossible to research all the information. 要对所有的信息进行分析研究几乎是不可能的。

• The work is virtually finished. 这件工作几乎已经完成了。

10. solely ['səʊli] adv. 独自地;仅仅

• The responsibility rests solely with your government. 责任完全在你们政府身上。

• Too often we make decisions based solely upon what we see in the magazines. 太多的时候,我们仅仅根据在杂志上面所看到的東西就做出了决定。

11. foremost ['fɔ:məʊst] adj. 最前面的;最重要的

• He was one of the world's foremost scholars of ancient Indian culture. 他是世界上最杰出的古印第安文化研究者之一。

adv. 在前列;首先,第一

• First and foremost, Mother's condition is greatly improved. 重要的是,母亲的病情大有好转。

12. knight [naɪt] *vt.* 授以爵位

• He was knighted in the Queen's birthday honors list in June 1988. 他于1988年6月被封为爵士,是女王生日宴会上的受勋者之一。

n. 骑士,爵士,武士;(国际象棋)马

• Knight was the top title for field soldiers during the Middle Ages. 欧洲中世纪时期,骑士是步兵中的最高头衔。

13. revival [rɪ'vaɪvl] *n.* 复兴,复活,恢复精神,苏醒;(戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾舞等的)重新上演

• This return to realism has produced a revival of interest in a number of artists. 这种重回现实主义的趋势已经重新激起了人们对许多艺术家的兴趣。

• John Clement's revival of Chekhov's *The Seagull* 约翰·克莱门特对于契诃夫的《海鸥》的重新演绎

14. prospect ['prɒspekt] *n.* 可能性;希望;(尤指事业的)成功机会,前景,前途

• There is a real prospect that the bill will be defeated in parliament. 该议案很有可能会被议会否决。

• I chose to work abroad to improve my career prospects. 我选择出国工作以求在事业上有更好的发展。

v. 勘探;勘察

• In fact, the oil companies are already prospecting not far from here. 事实上,石油公司已经在离此不远处进行勘探。

15. remote [rɪ'məʊt] *adj.* 遥远的,僻远的;(过去或未来)遥远的,久远的;细微的,稀少的;漠然的

• They lived in a remote mountain village. 他们住在一个偏僻的山村。

• Slabs of rock had slipped sideways in the remote past, and formed this hole. 在久远的过去,岩石板滑落到周边,从而形成了这个洞。

• a question remote from the subject 与本题不太相关的问题

• His face assumed an expression as unsympathetic as remote. 他脸上带着一种淡漠而疏远的表情。

16. retreat [rɪ'tri:t] *v.* 退避;后退;放弃,远离(计划、生活方式等);从……中隐退

• A brave retreat is a brave exploit. 勇敢的退却也是勇敢的行为。

• I believe people should live in houses that allow them to retreat from the harsh realities of life. 我认为人们所居住的房子应该能让他们远离残酷的现实生活。

17. retain [rɪ'teɪn] *v.* 保留;保持;保存;预聘,付定金聘请(律师)

• The film retains much of the book's exotic flavour. 这部电影保存了原有的许多异国情调。

• He decided to retain him for the trial. 他决定聘请他为出庭律师。

18. elaborate ['læbəreɪt] *adj.* 复杂的;(衣服、布料等)精致的,精巧的,制作精美的

• an elaborate management training scheme for graduates 针对毕业生的详尽的管理培训计划

• He is known for his elaborate costumes. 他以着装精致而闻名。

v. 详细计划;进一步完善;详细说明;详尽阐述

• His task was to elaborate policies which would make a market economy compatible with a clean environment. 他的任务是制订详细政策,使得市场经济和清洁的环境能够共存。

• A spokesman declined to elaborate on a statement released late yesterday. 发言人拒绝对昨天晚上晚些时候发表的声明详加说明。

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| consist in | 存在于某事物中 |
| marvel at | 对……大为赞叹 |
| take... for granted | 认为……理所当然 |
| at length | 终于;详细地 |
| in print | 作品已出版 |
| a body of | 大量 |
| cater to | 迎合 |

难句解析

1. Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

- (1... (2...)), perhaps the most far-reaching || has been the inexorable decline 【...】.
- (1... (2...)) = Of all the changes(that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century)
- 【...】= in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage

【解析】“of”结构中一般中心词在前,限定成分在后。但英语行文中经常出现中心词与限定成分分离的情况,这是由于限定成分还带了一个较长的定语从句“that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century”,位置前移的效果是强调了限定成分。

【译文】过去 25 年英文报纸发生了很多变化,艺术报道无论是幅度还是深度都在萎缩,这一不可逆转的趋势也许是最有深远影响的变化。

【课外拓展】知识点:of 限定部分位置提前,与中心词分离

- Of many biggest stars who have been nominated for major acting awards, John Depp has gained worldwide critical acclaim for his portrayals.

2. It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

- It || is difficult 【...】 for the average reader(1...) to imagine a time(2...).
- 【...】= to the point of impossibility
- (1...) = under the age of forty
- (2...) = when high-quality arts criticism || could be found 【in most big-city newspapers】

【解析】“it”作形式主语的情况英语行文中很普遍,它的出现主要是由于真正的主语相对较长,这样的表达会淡化句子信息的焦点,所以采用形式主语“it”,将真正的主语“to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers”放在后面。

【译文】对 40 岁以下的读者来说,他们几乎不可想象,曾经有一段时间,在大多数都市的报纸上可以读到高品质的艺术评论文章。

【课外拓展】知识点:it 作形式主语

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- It was left to Adam Smith to identify the more-general set of principles that brought conceptual clarity to the seeming chaos of market transactions.

3. We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared.

- We || are even farther removed 【1...】
- 【1...】= from the unfocused newspaper reviews (1...)
- (1...) = published in England 【2...】
- 【2...】= between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time (2...)
- (2...) = when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications (3...)
- (3...) = in which it appeared

【解析】本句出现多重定语，“published...”是第一层定语，限定“newspaper reviews”，“when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications”是第二层定语，限定“a time”，“in which it appeared”是第三层定语，限定“the publications”。

【译文】从20世纪初期到第二次世界大战之前，报纸评论内容广泛。那时的报纸非常便宜，而且人们认为发表时尚的艺术评论可以装饰出版物。这一切现在已经远离我们了。

【课外拓展】知识点：多重定语

- Smith, on remarkably little formal empirical evidence, drew broad inferences about the nature of commercial organization and institutions that led to a set of principles that would profoundly influence and alter a significant segment of the civilized world of that time.

4. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about.

- Theirs || was a serious business, and even those reviewers (...), || could be trusted 【to know ...】.
- (...) = who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman
- ... = what they were about

【解析】本句并列结构的重点在后面，第二个句子是递进的语气，但英语的“and”只负责结构上的功能连接，不用翻译。第二个分句带了自己的定语从句“who wore their learning lightly”，将第二分句主谓隔开，“those reviewers... could be trusted to know what they were about”。

【译文】他们的报道和评论认真而严肃，即使像萧伯纳和纽曼这些评论内容轻松的评论家，人们也相信他们所做的评论。

【课外拓展】知识点：A, and B 并列结构

- Superman was extraordinary from infancy, the survivor of a doomed world, and he didn't have to overcome any odds.

5. “So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism,” Newman wrote, “that I am tempted to define ‘journalism’ as ‘a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are’.”

- “So A,” Newman || wrote, “that B (...)”.
- A = few authors || have brains enough or literary gift enough (to keep their own end up in journalism)

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- B = I || am tempted (to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers (1...) to writers (2...))
- (1...) = who are not read
- (2...) = who are

【解析】本句引语部分的主干是“so... that...”句型。“that”引导的结果状语从句中过去分词“applied”充当后置定语，修饰“a term of contempt”，相当于“which is applied by sb. to sb.”，其中还有两个定语从句“who are not read”和“who are (省略了 read)”。

【译文】“能拥有足够的思想或足够的文学天赋可以使他们在新闻业上成就自己的事业的作者是如此之少”，纽曼写道，“以至于我禁不住把‘新闻业’定义成被某些写东西没人看的作家使用在写东西有人看的作家身上的一个耻辱的术语。”

【课外拓展】知识点：过去分词作后置定语

- Two houses are on display in the city of Suzhou in east China, as part of an ongoing exhibition **held by a high tech company**.

6. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Victorian prose in which he specialized.

- A, and B (...),
- A = Journalistic tastes || had changed long before his death
- B = postmodern readers || have little use for the richly upholstered Victorian prose.
- (...) = in which he specialized

【解析】并列结构的第二个分句带了一个“which”引导的定语从句，关系代词“which”前有个介词“in”，还原句子为“he specialized in which (which = the richly upholstered Victorian prose)”。

【译文】卡杜斯去世之前，新闻品位就已发生了变化，后现代的读者不需要卡杜斯擅长的辞藻华丽、色彩绚烂的散文。

【课外拓展】知识点：介词 + which

- What's remarkable about them isn't so much their speed of completion but the manner **in which** they are constructed.

拓展阅读

The Writers and Illustrators of the Future Contests

PRN Newswire, Feb. 10, 2011

These original stories and illustrations are a fine example of what readers can anticipate in the future of the science fiction genre. This stories in this collection are imaginative, and some provide glimpses into an advanced future world and its repercussions on the existence of our society and our humanity. At times, some of the stores made me cringe, thinking... this could really happen. Here are some of the stories that lingered in my mind after reading this latest volume of works. The beautiful illustrations that accompany the stories helped me to really grasp the visions of a different type of world.

Two stories that deal with future worlds and government greed and corruption are “Planetary Scouts” and “Cop for a Day.” Aiden, a seasoned scout breaks in Lester, his new partner in “Planetary Scouts”. Numerous planets exist, and humans want to venture beyond Earth and explore possible places for settlement and expansion. As a result, scouts are sent out to foreign planets to observe and provide feedback on whether the planet is suitable for habitation. The story