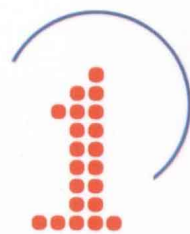


大学英语 综合阅读教程



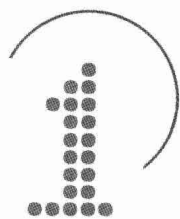
College English Comprehensive Reading Course

总主编 王庆 李平
主编 管廷祥
副主编 冷文彦



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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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年版的修订版。参与编写的教师还有于全娟、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

◆ Text A

Rock and Roll

Rock and roll has its origin in three different traditions of music. Perhaps the largest influence on rock came from the rhythm and blues (R & B) music popular in the southwestern United States during the 1930s and 1940s. Both the rhythm and singing style of R & B artists can be found in modern rock music. For example, R & B singers often had to shout over the loud music played by their bands, and rock singers today still copy this style. Early rock music was also heavily influenced by the gospel and country music of the 1950s. These elements, along with the typical lyrics focusing on teenage concerns such as school, parents, cars, and love, all combined to create the music now known as rock and roll.

Rock and roll first became popular in 1954, and the first true superstar of rock and roll was, of course, Elvis Presley. With his sexy looks and his controversial dancing style, he captured the imagination and hearts of young people around the world. Although no figures have ever been published, he was surely the most successful solo artist in history. Over his career from 1956 to 1977, he had all sold more than 170 major hit singles and more than 80 top-selling albums. According to the *Billboard* charts, he remains the most successful male soloist with nine No. 1 singles.

In the early 1960s, rock and roll suffered a brief decline in popularity for two reasons. First, Elvis Presley went into the army and did not record for a while, and second, record companies began to try and make rock music more suitable for all music lovers. Record companies tried promoting brand new artists who did not have the energy and defiance of early rock singers. Not surprisingly, audiences failed to flock to these artists as they had to Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry. Then, in 1962, the Beatles brought rock and roll back to life and made it louder and more defiant than before. This band of four young men from Liverpool, England went on to become the most successful musical group in history. Estimates of Beatles records and tapes place sales at well over one billion copies worldwide, and all four members of the band went on to sell millions more records over their solo careers. The Beatles recorded fourteen No. 1 singles, giving them the most No. 1 singles on the *Billboard* charts for any group or solo artist.

After the Beatles broke up in 1970, another decline began as rock and roll broke into three popular styles — country rock, folk (which was quieter with more acoustic guitar), and heavy metal. A new sound from Jamaica, reggae, also began to appear, and even though musicians liked it, audiences only bought it from time to time. In the mid-1970s, disco began to sweep the music industry. Seemingly in

reaction to this disco movement, punk rock began in England. Actually, the social, economic, and racial problems in England at the time gave rise to punk rock, and the music used loud backing music and violent lyrics.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, musicians toned down the anger in punk music and developed new wave music. Record labels found this new music highly marketable, and bands such as Blondie and The Clash suddenly came into popularity. New creative ideas in music continue to change rock and roll, and this has given rise recently to such styles as techno, alternative, and grunge rock.

Dictionary >>>

gospel	/ˈɡɒspəl/	n. a set of instrument or teachings 教训, 教义
lyrics	/ˈlɪrɪks/	n. the words of a song 歌词
controversial	/ˌkɒntɹəˈvɜːʃəl/	a. likely to cause argument or disagreement 引起争论的
capture	/ˈkæptʃə/	v. to catch someone 捕获, 得到
solo	/ˈsəʊləʊ/	n. a musical composition for one voice or instrument (with or without accompaniment) 独唱, 独奏
album	/ˈælbəm/	n. one or more recordings issued together 唱片集
decline	/dɪˈklaɪn/	v. change toward something smaller or lower 下降, 变少
flock	/flɒk/	v. to gather or move in large crowds 聚集
defiant	/dɪˈfaɪənt/	a. fearlessly refusing to obey 违抗的, 不顺从的

Notes >>>

1. R & B: 全名是 Rhythm & Blues, 一般译作“节奏怨曲”或者“节奏布鲁斯”。广义上, R & B 可视为“黑人的流行音乐”, 它源于黑人的 Blues 音乐, 是现今西方流行乐和摇滚乐的基础。Billboard 杂志曾界定 R & B 为所有黑人音乐, 除了 Jazz 和 Blues 之外, 都可列作 R & B, 可见 R & B 的范围是多么的广泛。近年黑人音乐圈大为盛行的 Hip-Hop 和 Rap 都源于 R & B, 并且同时保存着不少 R & B 成分。
2. Elvis Presley: 埃尔维斯·普莱斯利(1935—1977, 中文绰号“猫王”)是 20 世纪 50 年代美国最有影响的歌手, 素有“摇滚乐之王”的称号, 他为摇滚乐的推广和普及做出了巨大的贡献。
3. the Beatles: 英国著名摇滚乐队“披头士”, 无疑是 20 世纪最有影响的乐队。在 8 年的时间中, 他们不但改变了摇滚乐和流行乐, 而且永远地改变了所有音乐的面貌。
4. reggae: 雷盖摇摆乐, 一种牙买加流行音乐。
5. These elements, along with the typical lyrics focusing on teenage concerns such as school, parents, cars, and love, all combined to create the music now known as rock and roll.

解析: 这个句子的主语是 these elements, 谓语是 combined, known as rock and roll 是 music 的后置定语。

译文: 这些因素, 再加上反映青少年关心的诸如校园、父母、汽车和爱情等方面的典型歌词, 共同形成了现在被称为“摇滚乐”的这种音乐形式。

6. The Beatles recorded fourteen No. 1 singles, giving them the most No. 1 singles on the *Billboard* charts for any group or solo artist.

解析: record 的意思是“纪录、创造纪录”; single 的意思是“单曲唱片, 单曲”; giving 是现在分词, 引导结果状语。

译文: 披头士乐队录制的专辑中有十四首单曲排名第一, 这使得他们成为美国《公告牌》音乐排行榜上拥有单曲排名第一最多的演唱组合, 这项成绩是当时任何演唱组合和独唱演员所不能企及的。

■ *Post-reading Exercises* >>>

I. Reading Comprehension

Directions: *Choose the best answer for each item.*

- Which is the similarity between rock music and R & B music?
 - The rhythm of both is the same.
 - The singers of both shout over the loud music.
 - Both are performed by the same musical instrument.
 - Nothing is same between the two.
- Who was the most successful solo artist in history?
 - Elvis Presley.
 - The Beatles.
 - Reggae band.
 - Blondie and The Clash.
- Why did rock and roll suffered a decline in popularity in 1960s?
 - Elvis Presley joined the army.
 - Record companies changed the style of rock music a bit.
 - Record companies introduced new singers.
 - All of the above.
- What was the influence of the Beatles on rock and roll?
 - The Beatles spread rock and roll to the whole world.
 - The Beatles published the most records.
 - The Beatles were most welcomed by the people.
 - The Beatles helped rock and roll survive its first decline.
- What is the recent situation of rock and roll?
 - It will disappear soon with the rising of other music styles.
 - It remains the same as it was.
 - It is still popular though some changes occur.
 - It is now more popular than ever.

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.*

transfer	disappear	roar	miss	manner
give off	have access to	pass on	for sake of	take office

1. He hoped the firm would _____ him to the Paris branch.
2. The beam that is _____ by a laser differs in several ways from the light that comes out of a flashlight.
3. The local government often says that children should _____ the information superhighway.
4. The rapid development of communications technology is transforming the _____ in which people communicate across time and space.
5. Gestures are an important means to _____ messages.
6. Never do wrong _____ money.
7. The manager urged his staff not to _____ the splendid opportunity.
8. Many a player who had been highly thought of has _____ from the tennis scene.
9. The _____ of airplane engines announced a coming air raid.
10. Mr. Gao _____ as the new manager of the company.

Section B

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

1. Instead of sitting quietly, these boys were making a lot of noise. (rather than)
These boys _____.
2. The manager showed up just as the clock struck twelve. (until)
Not _____.
3. What the picture conveys to us is thought-provoking though it is simple. (as)
Simple _____, _____.
4. Only by their hard work did these famous football players win our favor and earn our respect. (without)
Famous football players _____.
5. We can be worthy of the name of a Chinese only in this way. (afford)
Only in this way _____.

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.

Music comes in many forms; most countries have a style of their own. 1 the turn of the century when jazz was born, America had no prominent 2 of its own.

No one knows exactly when jazz was 3, or by whom.

But it began to be 4 in the early 1900s. Jazz is Americas contribution to 5 music.

In contrast to classical music, which 6 formal European traditions, jazz is spontaneous and freeform.

It bubbles with energy, 7 the moods, interests, and emotions of the people.

In the 1920s jazz 8 like America, and 9 it does today.

The 10 of this music are as interesting as the music 11.

American Negroes, or blacks, as they are called today, were the jazz 12.

They were brought to Southern States 13 slaves. They were sold to plantation owners and forced to work long 14.

When a Negro died his friend and relatives 15 a procession to carry the body to the cemetery.

In New Orleans, a band often accompanied the 16.

On the way to the cemetery the band played slow, solemn music suited to the occasion. 17 on the way home the mood changed.

Spirits lifted. Death had removed one of their 18, but the living were glad to be alive.

The band played 19 music, improvising(即兴表演) on both the harmony and the melody of the tunes 20 at the funeral.

This music made everyone want to dance. It was an early form of jazz.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. By | B. At | C. In | D. On |
| 2. A. music | B. song | C. melody | D. style |
| 3. A. discovered | B. acted | C. invented | D. designed |
| 4. A. noticed | B. found | C. listened | D. heard |
| 5. A. classical | B. sacred | C. popular | D. light |
| 6. A. forms | B. follows | C. approaches | D. introduces |
| 7. A. expressing | B. explaining | C. exposing | D. illustrating |
| 8. A. appeared | B. felt | C. seemed | D. sounded |
| 9. A. as | B. so | C. either | D. neither |
| 10. A. origins | B. originals | C. discoveries | D. resources |
| 11. A. concerned | B. itself | C. available | D. oneself |
| 12. A. players | B. followers | C. fans | D. pioneers |
| 13. A. for | B. as | C. with | D. by |
| 14. A. months | B. weeks | C. hours | D. times |
| 15. A. demonstrated | B. composed | C. hosted | D. formed |
| 16. A. demonstration | B. procession | C. body | D. march |
| 17. A. Even | B. Therefore | C. Furthermore | D. But |
| 18. A. number | B. members | C. body | D. relations |
| 19. A. sad | B. solemn | C. happy | D. funeral |
| 20. A. whistled | B. sung | C. presented | D. showed |

IV. Translation Practice

Section A

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

1. _____ (不管我们是什么种族,有什么信仰), we are all equal.
2. John obeyed his wife _____ (惟恐她发脾气).
3. It's the first time she came to Beijing; _____ (难怪她充满着好奇).
4. Many of those who violate the laws never think of themselves as lawbreakers, _____ (更不用说

犯罪分子了)。

5. John is not well-grounded in mathematics, but he _____ (取得了难以置信的进步)。

Section B

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

1. Perhaps the largest influence on rock came from the rhythm and blues (R & B) music popular in the southwestern United States during the 1930s and 1940s.

2. In the early 1960s, rock and roll suffered a brief decline in popularity for two reasons.

3. This band of four young men from Liverpool, England went on to become the most successful musical group in history.

4. Actually, the social, economic, and racial problems in England at the time gave rise to punk rock, and the music used loud backing music and violent lyrics.

5. New creative ideas in music continue to change rock and roll, and this has given rise recently to such styles as techno, alternative, and grunge rock.

V. Writing

Directions: *Write a composition on the topic: Living Alone or Living with Roommates? You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.*

1. 有人认为大学里应独自生活；
2. 另一些人认为大学里应与别人同住；
3. 你的看法。



The tango is a dance which originated in Argentina sometime around the last half of the 19th century. Around 1870, Argentina experienced an economic boom, and this boom was felt especially in the city of Buenos Aires. Farmers and ranchers, called gauchos in Argentina, came to the city to find jobs in the slaughterhouses and the meatpacking industry. These jobs did not pay well, and the gauchos felt lonely and frustrated with their new life in the city. As flood of immigrants mixed together in the

poor parts of the city, the dance known as the tango evolved. Through the dance, these people were able to show a small portion of their emotional troubles.

In Europe at this time, intense interest in dance from around the world was beginning. This interest in international dance was especially evident in Paris. Everything from ballet to belly dancing could be found on the stages of the Paris theaters. Tango dancers from Argentina arrived in Europe on board the boats carrying beef from Argentina. Tango dancers began to draw the interest of the public as they performed their passionate dance in the cabarets and cafés. Not everyone liked the new dance. In fact, it raised a few eyebrows among the more conservative audiences. Many of these people found the tango a little too shocking and even went so far as to call it pornographic. However, the dance did find enough supporters so that even the tango's many critics could not put a stop to the spreading popularity of the dance.

In the early 1900s, dance masters in both Paris and London developed more modest versions of the tango to teach to their students. These students then carried the tango into the ballrooms of Europe. Books and manuals on the tango began to appear. A new fashion of dress was designed especially for dancing the tango at parties. This dress had an opening in the front which allowed both the male and female tango dancer an easier step. Two forms of the tango emerged at this time — the fluid, stylish Paris tango and the stiffer, more proper British tango. Neither of these tamed tangos carried the raw passion of the original Argentine tango.

Soldiers who returned to the United States from World War I brought the tango to North America. However, Rudolf Valentino, who danced the tango in the 1921 film *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, was really responsible for spreading the tango across America. The tango danced in the ballrooms of the United States closely resembled the stiff, proper British tango.

The one man who had the most to do with the tango making it to Japan was Baron Megata Tsunami. This Japanese nobleman had been living in Europe when his family recalled him to Tokyo in 1926. When he returned to Japan, he took with him a handful of tango records and an excellent understanding of the Paris tango. Baron Tsunami wasted no time in setting up a dance academy in Tokyo in which he could teach his wealthy friends the tango and other popular ballroom dances of Europe. Around 1930, British dance masters began setting up their own dance schools in Kobe, and the British tango soon became the most popular version of the tango danced in Japan.

■ Dictionary >>>

originate	/ə'ri:dʒɪnət/	v. to begin 开始, 源自
rancher	/'ræntʃə/	n. a man who owns or works on a farm 农(牧)场主人, 农(牧)场工人
gaucho	/'gautʃəʊ/	n. a Southern American cowboy, esp. of the plains of Argentina 加乌乔牧人(南美洲)
slaughterhouse	/'slɔ:təhaus/	n. a building where animals are killed for meat 屠宰场
frustrate	/'frʌs'treɪt/	v. hinder or prevent 挫败, 阻碍
immigrant	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	n. a person who comes to a country where they were not born in

evolve	/ɪ'vɒlv/	order to settle there 移民,侨民
belly	/'belɪ/	v. undergo development or evolution 进展,演变
passionate	/'pæʃənət/	n. the region of the body of a vertebrate between the thorax and the pelvis 肚子
cabaret	/'kæbəret/	a. having or expressing strong emotions 热情的
conservative	/kən'sɜ:vətɪv/	n. a restaurant that presents a performance of popular music and dancing 卡巴莱(指有歌舞表演的餐馆或夜总会)
pornographic	/ɪpɔ:nə'græfɪk/	a. resistant to change 保守的
resemble	/rɪ'zembəl/	a. causing to think of sexual subject or causing sexual excitement 色情的
stylish	/'stɑɪlɪʃ/	v. appear like; be similar or bear a likeness to 相似,类似
		a. fashionable 流行的,时髦的

Notes >>>

1. In fact, it raised a few eyebrows among the more conservative audiences.

解析: raise eyebrow 意思是“使人们震惊(引起惊奇和非难)”。

译文: 实际上,探戈舞在一些比较保守的观众中引起了不少非难。

2. However, the dance did find enough supporters so that even the tango's many critics could not put a stop to the spreading popularity of the dance.

解析: did 表示强调;so that 引导的是一个结果状语从句。

译文: 然而,探戈舞确实得到了很多人的支持,许多抨击探戈的人也不能阻止人们对探戈的喜爱。

3. However, Rudolf Valentino, who danced the tango in the 1921 film *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, was really responsible for spreading the tango across America.

解析: 本句的主语是 Rudolf Valentino, 谓语部分是 was really responsible for spreading the tango across America. who 引导的是一个非限定性定语从句,修饰主语 Rudolf Valentino.

译文: 鲁道夫·华伦天奴曾在 1921 年制作的电影《四骑士血洒自由魂》跳过探戈舞,这才真正使得探戈舞在美国盛行起来。

4. The tango danced in the ballrooms of the United States closely resembled the stiff, proper British tango.

解析: danced 是过去分词,修饰主语 the tango,句子的谓语是 resembled.

译文: 美国的舞厅里跳的探戈舞和严肃而且循规蹈矩的英式探戈舞很相似。

Post-reading Exercises >>>

I. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: Choose the best answer for each item.

1. Who were likely the first dancers of the tango?
 - A. Rich people who led a leisure life.
 - B. The poor people who met a lot of troubles in life.
 - C. The artists of Argentina who were planning a new type of dance.
 - D. Immigrants who were from other countries.
2. What was the attitude of the European people towards the tango when it went into Europe?
 - A. People welcomed it well.
 - B. All the people frowned at it.
 - C. Many people disliked it.
 - D. Most people did not care about it.
3. Which was likely the time when the tango first arrived in America?
 - A. At the very beginning of the 20th century.
 - B. In the late 19th century.
 - C. Around 1918.
 - D. Around 1921.
4. Who were the first people that danced the tango in Asia according to the author?
 - A. Some rich people in Japan.
 - B. Some overseas students of Japan.
 - C. Some noblemen in Japan.
 - D. Some artists and teachers of Japan.
5. What was the tango like when it was first danced in Japan?
 - A. Fluid and stylish.
 - B. Stiff and proper.
 - C. Passionate and pornographic.
 - D. The passage does not mention that.

Section B

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

1. The tango evolved from among the group of Argentina people who hoped to express _____

2. How many types of tangos did the author mentioned in the passage?

3. What is the basic difference between the Argentine tango and the European tango?

4. In what way did the war help the spreading of the tango?

5. How did the tango entered Europe?

II. Reading in Depth

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

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| A. yourself | B. natural | C. changes | D. take |
| E. easy | F. likely | G. breathe | H. stop |
| I. difficult | J. decline | K. increases | L. stress |
| M. flow | N. sports | O. from | |

Energy levels ebb and 1 throughout the day, influenced by everything from your mood to your body's circadian rhythms(生理节奏) — daily 2 in things like heart rate, temperature, and blood pressure. Here are recommendations of exercising at various times of day.

MORNING: The main difficulty in the morning is dragging 3 out of bed. Once you've done that, however, there's little else to distract you 4 the business at hand. That may be why people who work out in the A. M. are more 5 to stick with it over time, which means they're well on their way to reaping the long term energy boost that being fit brings.

LUNCHTIME: Most people feel an energy 6 between two and three in the afternoon. "It's not related to eating; it's just part of the body's 7 cycle," says Thomas Reilly, an exercise physiologist(生理学家). Exercising in the middle of the day can smooth out the low energy, Reilly says, because it 8 the flow of hormones(荷尔蒙) that push you up for a few hours after a session. But don't skip lunch to work out. A light meal an hour before you exercise will give you the energy to get moving.

EVENING: In the late afternoon and early evening, people 9 easier because the lungs' airways are more open, our strength peaks since body temperature is higher. But, don't work out too close to bed time or the resulting burst of energy may make it 10 to fall asleep.

UNIT 2

◆ Text A

◆ Marilyn Monroe

Marilyn Monroe is certainly one of the most famous screen actresses of the twentieth century. She was known by many as the “Blonde Bombshell” and the “Sex Goddess of the Silver Screen”. However, it may come as a surprise that this famous actress never won any major acting awards throughout her 15-year career in the movies. She was never even nominated for an Academy Award. Critics may not have thought highly of this screen legend’s acting ability, but the huge number of fans who flocked to see her movies propelled her to fame and fortune.

Marilyn Monroe was actually born with the name Norma Jean Mortenson in 1926. While she was still a teenager, she found a job in a parachute packing factory during World War II, and it was this job that helped her break into show business. A photographer who wanted to take pictures of women working to help the war effort published pictures of the young Ms. Mortenson in a magazine, and this led the young woman into modeling. Ms. Mortenson married a young man named Jim Dougherty when she was only 16 years old. The marriage only lasted four years.

Hoping to move from modeling into acting, the young woman began trying out for acting jobs with several movie studios in Hollywood. She finally got a one-year contract with Twentieth Century Fox. A casting director at the studio suggested that the young actress change her first name to Marilyn. She then changed her last name to Monroe because she liked the sound of the two names together. Even with her new contract, Ms. Monroe’s career as an actress did not get off to a flying start. She was given small parts in several films which did not do very well at the box office, and the studio decided to drop her contract. With no money and no work, the actress took an offer to let a photographer take pictures of her without any clothes on for a calendar. She was paid \$50 for her work. Later, after she became famous, this calendar was published again, and it sold over a million copies. The nude photo in the calendar actually helped to increase Ms. Monroe’s popularity rather than hurt it.

In 1951, Ms. Monroe met a man who worked for an acting agency, and he helped her get a seven-year contract with Twentieth Century Fox again. The studio began putting the actress in movies playing a “dumb blonde”, and then she got her first lead role in the movie *Niagara* in 1953. The movie had only a so-so story, but it did well at the box office because Ms. Monroe was in it. Over the next few years, the actress proved that she could sing and dance in her own sexy way in movies like *Gentlemen Prefer*