

# College

# 新编大学英语

## 阅读理解66篇

——最新时文精编、精解、精练

鲁显生 主编



中国经济出版社

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主编 鲁显生

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# 出版说明

本书是为广大在校大学生以及参加研究生入学考试的考生精心编写的。为了能使广大考生丰富自己的语感,增加文化背景知识,扩大英语词汇量,提高英语理解和表达能力,游刃有余地应对考试中的阅读理解篇目的试题,我们特聘具有丰富教学和辅导经验的鲁显生担纲主编了本书。

**本书具有以下特点:**

► **内容新颖** 本书所选 66 篇文章绝大部分来自最新的国外报刊,紧扣时代脉搏,新颖有趣,使考生在阅读实践当中了解掌握当代热点话题,丰富文化背景知识,站在时代前沿。

► **选材广泛** 围绕科普知识、社会文化和经济生活的主线,触及西方政治、经济、历史、医药、工业、科技、环境、资源、交通、信息、文化风情等各个层面。

► **体裁多样** 包括人物传记、科技论文、新闻报道、专栏文章、电影评论、社论、书评、演讲、教科书在内的多种文体,使考生能够接触到各种文章类型,熟悉其篇章结构。

► **评注详尽** 本书对所选文章在主题、风格、内容、语法要点和重要表达方式等方面进行了较为细致的讲解,一方面有利于加深考生对文章内容的理解,另一方面也有利于系统地提高考生在语法、词汇、篇章、结构、功能意念等方面的语言基础知识。

► **题型全面** 本书每篇文章后附有 4-5 道阅读理解题目,着重检验考生对文章的理解程度,培养认真揣摩、准确理解语言、通过阅读获取信息的能力,以及进行假设、判断、分析、归纳、推理论证的逻辑思维能力。

本书每篇文章分为正文、课文注释、词汇表、难句分析及难句翻译、阅读理解、答案及解析六部分。考生在使用时,应先阅读原文,独立完成阅读理解题目后,再阅读参考答案部分,检验自己的理解准确度。第二步则可通过对课文注释、词汇表、难句分析等部分进行自学,深入理解、把握原文,进而提高自己在语法、词汇、篇章结构方面的语言理解能力。

随着我国加入世贸组织,以及 2008 年奥运会的申办成功,人们学习英语的热情日益高涨,英语阅读的重要性也愈显突出,专家指出:学习语言的有效方法并不是沉迷于题海之中,而是需要大量的阅读!

本书不仅适合考研及英语等级考试的各类考生,也适合于提高自身英语阅读水平的各类自学者。

《新编大学英语阅读理解 66 篇》编委会

2002 年 10 月于北京



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# Passage 1

## *Bill Clinton*

Bill Clinton was born William Jefferson Blythe III on August 19, 1946, in the small town of Hope, Arkansas. He was named after his father, William Jefferson Blythe II, who had been killed in a car accident just three months before his son was born. Needing to find a way to support herself and her new child, Bill Clinton's mother, Virginia Blythe, moved to New Orleans, to study nursing. Bill Clinton stayed with his mother's parents in Hope. There he was surrounded by many relatives who gave him love and support and who played a significant role in his upbringing.

Bill Clinton's grandparents taught him strong values and beliefs. They owned a small grocery store just outside of Hope, and despite the segregation laws of the time, they allowed people of all races to purchase goods on credit. They taught their young grandson that everyone is created equal and that people should not be treated differently because of the color of their skin. This was a lesson Bill Clinton never forgot.

His mother returned from New Orleans with her nursing degree in 1950, when her son was four years old. Later that same year, she married an automobile salesman named Roger Clinton. In 1956, Bill Clinton's half-brother, Roger Clinton, Jr., was born. When his brother was old enough to enter school, young Bill had his last name legally changed from Blythe to Clinton.

In 1960, John F. Kennedy was elected President. Two years later, when Bill Clinton was a senior in high school, he was selected to go to Washington, D.C. to be a part of Boys Nation, a special youth leadership conference. The young men of Boys Nation and the young women of Girls Nation were invited to the White House to meet President Kennedy. Bill Clinton was one of the first in line to shake President Kennedy's hand in the Rose Garden. That event was one of the most memorable, important experiences of his youth. After that, he knew he wanted to make a difference in the lives of the people of America by becoming President.

That same year, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his historic "I Have a Dream" speech at the foot of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C.. Bill Clinton watched the speech on television and was so deeply moved by Dr. King's words that he memorized them. He admired Dr. King's gift for communicating a clear vision and his ability to pull people together to work toward a common goal. Dr. King became one of Bill Clinton's heroes.

Inspired by the success of these leaders, young Bill thrived on the hard work that his academic and extracurricular activities required. As an active member of his church, he raised money and organized charity events. Most important, he learned about working with people and being a good citizen. In his spare time, he enjoyed reading. Some of his favorite books were *The Silver Chalice*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Robe*, and *Black Beauty*.

1992, voters turned out in record numbers to cast their ballots. Bill Clinton was elected the 42nd President of the United States. Throughout his life, President Clinton has worked to make a difference in the lives of others. To him, Hope means more than a small town in Arkansas; it means working to ensure that each American has the opportunity to fulfill his or her dream.

[ 575 words ]

### 课文注释

本文是一篇传记,叙述了美国第42任总统比尔·克林顿青少年时代的发展历程。克林顿原名威廉·杰弗逊·布萊斯。尚未出世父亲就死于车祸。后随继父改姓克林顿。他早年与外祖父母一起生活,外祖父母平等对待黑人,在克林顿幼小的心灵里留下了深刻的印象。1960年,他作为学生代表受到肯尼迪总统接见,从此立志要当美国总统,为美国人民谋福利。同年,黑人民权运动领袖马丁·路德·金发表“我有一个梦想”的著名演说,克林顿深受震撼,也对黑人领袖人物卓越的领导才能和非凡的号召力产生了新的认识。他发奋图强,终于1992年高票当选为美国总统。他来自希望城,也将希望带给美国人民。

### 词汇表

upbringing	n.	教养
grocery store		杂货店
segregation	n.	种族隔离
memorable	a.	难忘的
charity	n.	慈善
fulfill	v.	实现
New Orleans		新奥尔良
Hope		霍普镇(希望城)
Arkansas		阿肯色州
Roger Clinton		罗杰·克林顿
Rose Garden		白宫玫瑰园
Martin Luther King, Jr.		马丁·路德·金
Lincoln Memorial		林肯纪念堂

### 难句分析及难句翻译

- Two years later, when Bill Clinton was a senior in high school, he was selected to go to Washington, D.C. to be a part of Boys Nation, a special youth leadership conference.

senior 在英语中指高中生。

part of sth. 意即“member of sth.”, 成员。

“a special youth leadership conference”为同位语成分,补充说明 Boys Nation, “special”在

此处意为“专门的”。

本句意为:两年后,克林顿已经是高中毕业班的学生了,他被推选前往首都华盛顿参加全国青少年团体代表大会,该大会是专为青年领袖召开的会议。

2. After that, he knew he wanted to make a difference in the lives of the people of America by becoming President.

make a difference 意为 have an effect on, 这里指产生有利影响。

本句意为:从此之后,他立志要成为美国总统,使美国人民的生活发生翻天覆地的变化。

3. He admired Dr. King's gift for communicating a clear vision and his ability to pull people together to work toward a common goal.

vision 一词在此处应理解为“远见,目标”。gift for 指在某方面有天赋。划线部分补充修饰“ability”。“his ability”与“Dr. King's gift for communicating a clear vision”并列作为 admire 的宾语。

本句意为:金博士明确阐述自己目标的语言天赋,将人们团结起来为共同目标奋斗的感召力,令他十分佩服。

4. Inspired by the success of these leaders, young Bill thrived on the hard work that his academic and extracurricular activities required.

thrive on 意为“grow well, 因……而茁壮成长。”本句中划线部分为定语从句修饰 hard work。

本句意为:受到这些领袖人物的鼓舞,年轻的克林顿刻苦学习,积极参加社会活动,茁壮成长。

5. Some of his favorite books were *The Silver Chalice*, *The Last of the Mohicans*, *The Robe*, and *Black Beauty*.

本句意为:他最喜欢看的书有《银色圣杯》、《最后的莫希干人》、《法袍》、《黑美人》。

6. 1992, voters turned out in record numbers to cast their ballots.

turn out 意为 be present at an event, 这里指“参加投票活动”。cast ballot 指“投票”。in record numbers 为状语插入修饰 turn out。

本句意为:1992 年投票人数创历史最高纪录,人们争相前往投票。

### 阅读理解

1. According to the text, the segregation law possibly stipulated that C.
- A. people of all races should be allowed to purchase goods on credit
  - B. everyone should be created equal
  - C. people should be treated differently because of the color of their skin
  - D. people should purchase goods on credit
2. Bill Clinton is surnamed after D.
- A. his father
  - B. his mother
  - C. his grandparents



- D. his stepfather
3. Clinton has been deeply influenced by the following **EXCEPT** B.
- A. John F. Kennedy
- B. Roger Clinton
- C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- D. his grandparents
4. In order to achieve his goal, Clinton did all the following **EXCEPT** B.
- A. work hard to earn money
- B. participate in extracurricular activities
- C. organize charity events
- D. reading
5. The author shows an attitude of D to Clinton in his writing.
- A. admiration
- B. disgust
- C. hatred
- D. contempt

### 答案及解析

#### 1.【答案】C

【解析】即使不认识 segregation(种族隔离)一词,也可以根据 despite 判断出它的意思应与“allow people of all races to purchase goods on credit”意义相反,所以意思应为“不允许所有种族的人赊账购物”,即对各种族不平等。A 意为“允许所有种族的人赊账购物”,B 为“出生平等”,D“人们都应赊账购物”,均无区分种族加以对待之意,故不能选。根据上下文判断词义是阅读理解中重要的技巧,应多加注意。

#### 2.【答案】D

【解析】克林顿原名 William Blythe, 母亲改嫁后,“had his last name legally changed from Blythe to Clinton”,随继父 Roger Clinton 姓 Clinton。

#### 3.【答案】B

【解析】Roger Clinton 为克林顿继父,文中并未提到他对克林顿的影响。根据原文,克林顿祖父母平等对待黑人,帮助他树立了种族平等的观念。肯尼迪总统接见则使他萌生了将来要当美国总统的愿望。路德·金杰出的演说天分和领袖魅力令克林顿钦佩不已,从此以他为榜样发奋学习。

#### 4.【答案】A

【解析】原文并没有提到 earn money。work hard 是在学习和课外活动方面,包括参加社会活动,为慈善事业筹款,读书等。

#### 5.【答案】A

【解析】这四个选项意思分别是“仰慕”、“厌恶”、“憎恨”、“轻视”。根据作者对克林顿青少年时期的心路历程的追述,字里行间并未见有任何微词。所以选择 A。

## Passage 2

### *A Chief for Every Occasion*

What do you call the head of an organization? The answer used to be one imposing word: *president*. It remains an imposing title in government but not in corporate America. To be the certifiable requires the additional title *chief executive officer*, as in *president* and C.E.O. or *chairman* and C.E.O.. And even C.E.O. no longer necessarily denotes No. 1.

Boeing recently created three new chief executives. The News Corporation has six, not counting Rupert Murdoch, the chief executive. General Electric has 53 C.E.O.s, one for each division and foreign component. Nor is C.E.O. the only proliferating title. Public and private hierarchies are seeing an algae bloom of *chief something else officers*.

What are you up to? I asked when I bumped into Randall Rothenberg, a former Times reporter. "I'm now the C.M.O. of Booz-Allen, the consulting company." The what? "*The chief marketing officer*," he said, "the company's authority on public relations, branding and communications." That's distinct from advertising. It's also distinct from a virtual alphabet of chiefs now populating the business world. A brief survey yields the following *chief \_\_\_\_\_ officers*.

- C.A.O. Administrative
- C.B.O. Budget
- C.F.O. Financial
- C.G.O. Growth
- C.K.O. Knowledge
- C.M.O. Marketing or Maintenance
- C.O.O. Operating
- C.P.O. People or Privacy
- C.R.O. Risk
- C.S.O. Strategy
- C.T.O. Technology
- C.V.O. Vision

That's a dozen-plus chiefs, and it's conceivable that a single company could have one of each. Without a scorecard, maybe even with one, you would have a hard time identifying the real boss.

What accounts for this title bloom? Specialization, for one thing. Companies that once were content to have a *treasurer* deal with the dollar signs now distinguish budgeting, planning, finance, investment and other fiscal functions. Meanwhile, whole new fields like computer and systems technology have called forth new managerial skills.

Another explanation probably deserves equal attention: spin. Inflating business titles is a practice about as old as business. To be a mere *treasurer* sounds staid, something out of the old economy, compared with the modern ring of *chief financial officer*. Which *planning director* would not prefer to be called *chief vision officer*? People often prize a promotion, if only a semantic one, more than money.

For reasons of size, specialization and prestige, other kinds of organizations are also experiencing title bloom. By the end of World War II, there was one *general* or *admiral* for every 6,000 troops. Now there is one for every 1,500. Columbia University employs 150-plus *deans*, including *assistant deans*, *associate deans* and full-fledged *deans*.

In the federal government, total employment has edged down but titles have edged up. In 1961, the White House staff included seven senior aides, all called *special assistants to the president*. Now there are 109 including 18 *assistants to the president*, 26 *deputy assistants* and 65 *special assistants*.

Amid the profusion of titles, one hierarchy has remained, over centuries, steadfastly simple, that of the Roman Catholic Church: *priest* and *bishop*, under the sovereignty of the *pope*. He is a leader whose title needs no amplification, and even he has a single Superior.

[ 505 words ]

### 课文注释

本文为《纽约时报》专栏文章,作者对“首席”职称泛滥的现象加以针砭,嬉笑怒骂中不乏幽默睿智。作者开门见山地指出在当今美国企业界要想名声显赫就必须冠以 CEO (首席执行官)的头衔,应运而生的还有一大把 C 某 O。追本溯源,作者一针见血地指出这种头衔泛滥现象是专业分工的要求,但更多的是人们的自大心理在作怪。令人堪忧的是这种流弊已渗透到美国军政界、学术界。作者最后开玩笑说,如今恐怕只有罗马天主教堂等够洁身自好,删繁就简,因为教皇一人之下,万人之上,地位稳固,无需再扩充头衔了。

### 词汇表

imposing	a.	显要的
corporate	a.	公司的
certifiable	a.	显赫的
proliferating	a.	层出的
conceivable	a.	可以想象的
scorecard	n.	记分卡
treasurer	n.	会计主任
fiscal	a.	财政的
spin	v.	变换花样
full-fledged	a.	全权的



Rupert Murdoch  
General Corporation  
General Electric  
Booz-Allen  
Times

(传媒大王)默多克  
新闻集团  
通用电气公司  
博思顾问公司  
时代周刊

### 难句分析及难句翻译

1. Public and private hierarchies are seeing an algae bloom of *chief something else officers*.  
algae bloom 是比喻的用法,意即象海藻般繁殖滋生。  
本句意为:其他各种公、私等级制度也都面临首席某官泛滥的情况。
2. It's also distinct from a virtual alphabet of chiefs now populating the business world.  
virtual 意为“虚拟的”。populate 本意为“居住于”此处指“存在于”。“populating the business world”分词短语做定语修饰 chief。  
本句意为:与时下商界虚构的从 A 排到 Z 的首席头衔也不大一样。
3. 文中出现的 C \_\_ O 分别译为:  
C. A. O.                      首席管理官  
C. B. O.                      首席预算官  
C. F. O.                      首席财务官  
C. G. O.                      首席发展官  
C. K. O.                      首席知识官  
C. M. O.                      首席营销/维修官  
C. O. O.                      首席经营官  
C. P. O.                      首席人事/隐私官  
C. R. O.                      首席风险官  
C. S. O.                      首席战略官  
C. T. O.                      首席技术官  
C. V. O.                      首席展望官
4. That's a dozen-plus chiefs, and it's conceivable that a single company could have one of each. Without a scorecard, maybe even with one, you would have a hard time identifying the real boss.  
第一句中“it”为形式主语,划线部分为真正的主语。“have a hard time doing”“做…有困难”。  
本句意为:这么一大把首席,不难想象一家公司可以每样来一个。如此一来,别说没有职位明细表,就算有,要想搞清楚谁是真正的老板恐怕也不是件容易事。
5. Companies that once were content to have a treasurer deal with the dollar signs now distinguish budgeting, planning, finance, investment and other fiscal functions.  
划线部分为定语从句修饰“companies”,整句谓语为 distinguish, 宾语为“budgeting, planning, finance, investment and other fiscal functions”。