



大学本科公共课教材

马嵘嵘 主编

实用大学英语 阅读综合教程

上册



北京航空航天大学出版社
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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、牡丹和赵明负责校对。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

2015年5月19日

目 录

上 册

第一篇 基础

Unit 1	3
Text 1	3
Text 2	9
Text 3	13
Text 4	19
Unit 2	27
Text 1	27
Text 2	32
Text 3	38
Text 4	45
Unit 3	52
Text 1	52
Text 2	57
Text 3	64
Text 4	71
Unit 4	77
Text 1	77
Text 2	82
Text 3	87
Text 4	92
Unit 5	99
Text 1	99
Text 2	104
Text 3	111
Text 4	117

第二篇 精 练

Unit 1	125
Text 1	125
Text 2	133
Text 3	141
Text 4	149
Unit 2	158
Text 1	158
Text 2	166
Text 3	175
Text 4	182
Unit 3	190
Text 1	190
Text 2	198
Text 3	207
Text 4	214
Unit 4	224
Text 1	224
Text 2	231
Text 3	239
Text 4	248
Unit 5	258
Text 1	258
Text 2	265
Text 3	272
Text 4	283

下 册

Unit 6	295
Text 1	295
Text 2	305
Text 3	316
Text 4	326

Unit 7	336
Text 1	336
Text 2	344
Text 3	354
Text 4	363
Unit 8	374
Text 1	374
Text 2	383
Text 3	392
Text 4	401
Unit 9	410
Text 1	410
Text 2	420
Text 3	428
Text 4	438
Unit 10	449
Text 1	449
Text 2	458
Text 3	467
Text 4	477

第三篇 进 阶

Unit 1	491
Text 1	491
Text 2	497
Text 3	501
Text 4	506
Unit 2	512
Text 1	512
Text 2	517
Text 3	523
Text 4	527
Unit 3	533
Text 1	533
Text 2	538

Text 3	543
Text 4	547
Unit 4	553
Text 1	553
Text 2	558
Text 3	563
Text 4	569
Unit 5	575
Text 1	575
Text 2	580
Text 3	585
Text 4	589
附 录	594
2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(一)试题	594

第一篇

基 础

Unit 1

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare Mc Andrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying *Impressionists* at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- [C] *Beautiful inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
- [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1-2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.

- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
- [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
- [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent

- [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
 [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
 [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.
- [A] auction houses' favorites
 [B] contemporary trends
 [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
 [D] styles representing Impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.
- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
 [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
 [C] Art Market in Decline
 [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

篇章简介

文章出处: 2009年11月26日 *The Economist* 《经济学家》

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题材体裁: 经济类论说文

论证手段: 引证、例证、说理

背景知识

1. Sotheby 苏富比

1744年3月初,英国伦敦有一处叫“科芬园”的地方。那里一直是果菜和花卉市场,而当时却成了一个书籍拍卖会的举行地点。主办者是一位叫山米尔·贝克的书商。书籍拍卖会共举行了十天。白天,买家可以欣赏和浏览准备拍卖的书籍;夜幕降临,拍卖官开始主持叫价。参加竞投的除了书商,还有一些收藏家,大家似乎很满意这种竞价交易方式。十天中,共有数百本珍贵的书籍易主,总成交额876英镑。这就是拍卖作为一种行业最初在世界上出现的情形。由此,也诞生了世界上最古老的拍卖行——苏富比(又名索斯比)。

2. Impressionists 印象派画家

印象派产生于19世纪下半叶的法国,是西方绘画史上划时代的艺术流派。以马奈为中心的一批画家如莫奈、西斯莱、雷诺阿、塞尚、德加、毕沙罗等人,在反对学院艺术的口号下,以创新的姿态进行艺术革新,并登上法国画坛。1874年他们在巴黎举行了第一次展览,社会反响很大,参展作品中,有一幅莫奈创作的题为《日出·印象》的油画,遭到学院派的攻击,评论家们戏称这些画家们是“印象派”,这样印象派绘画便由此而得名了。其影响遍及欧洲,并逐渐传播到世界各地,但在法国取得了最为辉煌的艺术成就。19世纪后半叶到20世纪初,法国涌现出一大批印象派艺术大师,他们创做出大量至今仍令人耳熟能详的经典巨制,例如,马奈的《草地上的午餐》、莫奈的《日出·印象》。

词语精编

Words

1. bull run [bul rʌn] *n.* 股市活跃期
2. dramatic [drə'mæti:k] *adj.* 戏剧性的; 引人注目的; 给人深刻印象的; 激动人心的
- After a dramatic pause, the lawyer finished her summation. 在戏剧性的沉默之后, 这位律师做完了她的总述。
 - Her opening words were dramatic. 她的开场白十分动听。
 - She made a dramatic speech at the meeting. 她在会上发表了激动人心的演说。
3. auctioneer [ɔ:kəʊ'nɪə(r)] *n.* 拍卖商; 拍卖人
- Maitland, the auctioneer, put up a pair of vases late that afternoon. 那天傍晚, 拍卖商梅特兰拿出一对花瓶来拍卖。
 - The auctioneer pounded the gavel. "Going once, twice, SOLD for \$10!" 拍卖商开始将木槌打在桌上, “十块一次, 两次, 卖出!”
4. momentum [mə'mentəm] *n.* 势头; 动力
- We should continue to maintain good growth momentum. 我们应继续保持良好的增长势头。
 - I am picking up momentum every single day. 我现在每天都会获得动力。
5. bewilderingly [bi'wildərɪŋli] *adv.* 令人困惑地; 使人迷乱地
- The ballet we saw yesterday is bewilderingly beautiful. 我们昨天观赏的芭蕾舞美得令人入迷。
6. generate ['dʒenəreɪt] *vt.* 产生; 发生; 引起
- We can't generate enough power for the entire city. 我们不能为整个城市产生足够的能量。
 - We need someone to generate new ideas. 我们需要有人出新主意。
 - This hatred was generated by racial prejudice. 这种仇恨是由种族偏见引起的。
7. contemporary [kən'tempərəri] *adj.* 同时代的; 当代的
- Marlowe was contemporary with

Shakespeare. 马洛与莎士比亚是同时代的。

- He had devoted his whole life to the study of contemporary art. 把他的一生都献给了当代艺术研究。
- n.* 同时代的人; 同龄人
- He is a contemporary of mine, but our experiences are completely different. 他和我同龄人, 但我们的经历截然不同。
8. overheated [ˌəʊvə'hi:tɪd] *adj.* 过热的; 过烧的
- Overheated metal may cast badly. 过热的金属可能铸不好。
 - If you wrap the baby in too many wool covers, he will get overheated. 如果你用过多的毛外套把婴儿包起来, 他会感到过热的。
9. sector ['sektə(r)] *n.* 部门; 部分; 区域; 扇区
- The government made an investigation of the employment in the public and private sectors. 政府对国营和私营部门的就业情况作了一次调查。
 - We must be careful not to confuse a segment and a sector. 我们必须小心不要把细分市场和部分市场混淆。
 - The enemy attacked in the southern sector. 敌军对南部地区发起进攻。
 - A sector of a cylindrical capacitor may thus be utilized as an energy filter. 柱面扇形电容器可作为能量过滤器。
10. guarantee [ɪgə'reɪn'ti:] *n.* 保证; 保证书; 担保; 担保人; 抵押品
- A diploma is no guarantee of efficiency. 持有文凭不能保证工作效率一定高。
 - We paid large fees to the Loan Guarantee Board. 我们付给了贷款保证委员会大笔的费用。
 - If the guarantee goes to Beijing again, then the four guarantors will lose their jobs. 如果被担保的人再次上访, 这四个担保人将丢失他们

的工作。

• I can offer my land as a guarantee. 我可拿出我的地产作抵押品。

vt. 保证;担保

• We guarantee the fastness of these dyes. 我们担保这些染料不褪色。

11. *downturn* ['daʊntɜ:n] *n.* 低迷时期

• The current U. S. downturn could not be more different. 目前美国的经济低迷与当时的情况截然不同。

• The report shows the economic downturn has substantially reduced Panama's revenue. 据报告显示,由于经济低迷,巴拿马的财政收入大大减少。

12. *fluctuant* ['flʌktʃʊənt] *adj.* 波动的;起伏的;变化的;可移动的;可压缩的

• Their mood is in a kind of fluctuant angst condition. 他们的情绪处于一种波动的焦虑状态。

• This understands fluctuant trends in time with respect to the requirement. 这就要求及时了解波动的动态。

13. *slump* [slʌmp] *v.* 大幅度下跌;猛然瘫坐;使倒下

• Business slumped after the holiday. 节日过

后生意下降了。

• She slumped, exhausted, onto the sofa. 她疲惫之极地倒在沙发上

n. 暴跌;低潮状态;(土地)下沉

• The slump hit his business hard. 物价暴跌使他的生意大受打击。

• There was once a slump in her career. 她事业中曾出现过低谷。

• The toy industry is in a slump. 玩具业现在不景气。

14. *deliver* [di'livə(r)] *v.* 递送;发表(演讲);交付;解救;生(孩子);接生;履行;投掷

• The mailman delivers letters and parcels every morning. 邮差每天早晨递送信件和包裹。

• He delivered a long prose. 他发表了一篇冗长乏味的演讲。

• We deliver the goods in batches. 我们分批交付货物。

• Education delivered him from ignorance. 教育把他从无知中解救出来。

• She delivered twins in the evening. 晚上她生了一对双胞胎。

• I am certain that he will deliver on his promise. 我确信他会履行诺言。

Phrases and Expressions

call out	出动;召集;大声叫喊
file for	申请;报名参加竞选
at one's peak	在……的最高点
stay away from	离……远点;躲避……
pay out	付钱;出钱
on one's peak	最大的,尖峰的
on average	平均
at the bottom	在底部

拓展阅读

Basically Unaffordable

May 23rd 2015 | From the print edition

WITH cash-strapped governments around the world looking for ways to cut welfare bills and reduce deficits, it might seem an odd time to consider a generous new universal benefit. Yet the basic income—a guaranteed government payment to all citizens, whatever their private wealth—is creeping onto the policy agenda. The Swiss will soon vote on a proposal for a basic income of 2,500 francs (\$2,700) per month, following the success of a national petition. Amid turmoil in Greece, Yanis Varoufakis, its finance minister, has hinted that he is a fan. Britain's Green Party has adopted a version of the policy. Turning it into a substitute for all welfare payments would be prohibitively expensive. But it might work as one element of the safety net.

The idea has a long intellectual heritage. In 1797 Thomas Paine, one of America's founders, penned a pamphlet arguing that every person is entitled to share in the returns on the common property of humanity: the earth's land and natural resources (today, you might include radio spectrum or the profits of central banks). Paine suggested paying citizens the equivalent of around \$2,000 in today's money—which was then over half the annual income of a labourer—on their 21st birthday, in lieu of their share of the planet. The benefit would be granted to all, to avoid creating “invidious distinctions” between rich and poor. Since Paine's proposal, the idea of universal payouts—whether one-off or recurring—has periodically attracted support from both sides of the political aisle.

The left has usually viewed such policies as a way of beefing up the social safety net and fighting inequality. That is particularly appealing in a world where technology creates unimaginable riches for some, but threatens the jobs of others. As early as 1964 James Meade, an economist, argued that technological progress could reduce the demand for labour so much that wages would fall to intolerable lows. In a world where a computer can suddenly make a profession redundant, those who have worked hard cannot be certain of a decent standard of living. That may justify more generous state support.

For their part, right-wing advocates of the citizen's income view it as a streamlined replacement for complicated meanstested welfare payments. A system where everyone receives the same amount requires fewer bureaucrats to administer. Existing schemes withdraw benefits from low earners as they earn more, discouraging work and so trapping some in poverty. For this reason, Milton Friedman, an economist known for his laissez-faire beliefs, wanted to replace all welfare with a simpler system that combined a guaranteed minimum income with a flat tax.

Although the basic income has so far failed to take off, it does have a commonplace cousin: the tax-free allowance. In Britain, for example, workers can earn £10,600 (\$16,500) before income tax is levied on subsequent earnings (starting at 20%). The exemption is worth just over £2,000 a year to the 92% of taxpayers who earn more than the threshold. For them, there would be no difference if the government replaced the allowance with a payment of similar magnitude. Making the payment universal would be costlier, but could be paid for by paring other welfare payments.

Yet £2,000 does not provide much of a safety net, and more generous schemes are

enormously expensive. In 1970 James Tobin, an economist, produced a simple formula for calculating their cost. Suppose the government needs to levy tax of 25% of national income to fund public services such as education, policing and infrastructure. Paying for a basic income worth 10% of the average income requires average taxes to rise by ten percentage points, to 35%. A basic income worth 20% of the average income requires average taxes to be 20 percentage points higher, at 45%, and so on. Eradicating relative poverty, defined as income beneath 60% of the median, would require tax rates approaching 85%. The Swiss proposal is absurdly expensive: a rough calculation suggests it would cost about SFr197 billion (\$ 210 billion), or 30% of GDP. A generous basic income funded by very high taxes would be self-defeating, as it would reintroduce the sort of distortions that many of its advocates hope to banish from the welfare system. Loafers could live comfortably without lifting a finger.

To prevent that, eligibility could be restricted. Tony Atkinson, another economist, advocates a “participation income”, paid only to those who contribute to society, whether by working, looking for work or volunteering. That reintroduces some administrative burden, but avoids supporting the idle.

A better system might also be financed by a return on assets, rather than by taxes. Alaska pays its residents an annual dividend—\$ 1,900 in 2014—from the returns on its oil fund. An asset-financed basic income would remove welfare distortions without introducing new ones through higher taxes. Unfortunately, few governments have wealth funds. On the contrary, they are mired in debt (though some think they could monetise public assets, including land, more effectively). In any case, many would worry that widespread government ownership of financial assets would lead to bureaucrats meddling in the private sector.

Small is beautiful.

Fans of the basic income make plenty of good arguments. A welfare system riddled with complicated means-testing distorts incentives and is a headache to run. Paine's intellectual case for all citizens to be entitled to a return on the bounties of the earth is compelling. But a basic income is too costly and inefficient to act as a wholesale replacement for welfare. It is feasible only if it is small, and complemented by more targeted anti-poverty measures.

(<http://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21651897-replacing-welfare-payments-basic-income-all-alluring>)

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Every soil where he is well, is to avaiant man his natural country. —Masinger Philip, British dramatist

勇敢的人随遇而安,所到之处都是故乡。——英国剧作家 菲利普 M.

When one loves one's art no service seems too hard. —O. Henry, American novelist

一旦热爱艺术,什么奉献也不难。——美国小说家 欧·亨利

Speech is a mirror of the soul; as a man speaks, so is he. —Ephraem Syrus, American writer

语言是心灵的镜子;一个人只要说话,他说的话就是他的心灵的镜子。——美国作家 埃夫拉姆·塞拉斯