



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材（第二版）

Reading Master

大学英语 泛读教程

☐ 原著 James Baron
☐ 改编 总主编 王健芳
主 编 余学军
田兴斌



高等教育出版社



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1-1319/
4110:3

图字: 01-2015-7369号

大学英语泛读教程3

Reading Master 3

James Baron

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语泛读教程. 3 / (英)巴伦(Baron, J.)著. 王
健芳改编. — 3版. — 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2016.2

ISBN 978-7-04-044141-3

I. ①大… II. ①巴… ②王… III. ①英语—阅读教
学—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第019891号

策划编辑	谢 森 方 舟	项目编辑	马小洁	责任编辑	韦 玮	封面设计	姜 磊
版式设计	孙 伟	责任校对	方 舟	责任印制	韩 刚		

出版发行	高等教育出版社	网 址	http://www.hep.edu.cn
社 址	北京市西城区德外大街4号		http://www.hep.com.cn
邮政编码	100120	网上订购	http://www.hepmall.com.cn
印 刷	北京汇林印务有限公司		http://www.hepmall.com
开 本	787mm×1092mm 1/16		http://www.hepmall.cn
印 张	11.5	版 次	2006年1月第1版
字 数	329千字		2016年2月第3版
购书热线	010-58581118	印 次	2016年2月第1次印刷
咨询电话	400-810-0598	定 价	29.00元

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物料号 44141-00

《大学英语泛读教程（第三版）》系列教材是在美国圣智学习公司出版的Reading Master系列教材的基础上，根据《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》及四、六级考试对阅读能力的要求，结合中国大学生英语学习的特点，改编而成的新型阅读教材。教材精心挑选了富有时代性、知识性、趣味性及可读性的素材，设计了由浅入深的练习，内容涵盖阅读理解、词汇巩固、翻译实践以及思辨训练等，力求做到既能有效提升学生的英语阅读能力，又能拓展学生的文化知识视野。教材适用于各类高校的大学一至四年级学生，可作为课堂阅读训练教程或供学生自主学习使用。

2013年12月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四、六级考试的试卷结构和测试题型进行了调整。根据新题型对阅读能力的要求，学生不仅需要有更好的阅读理解能力和宏观概括总结能力，还要能在实际语言环境中查询有效信息，对信息进行加工处理。而最新的《大学英语教学指南（送审稿）》在基础、提高及发展三个教学级别中对阅读理解能力都有明确的描述，包括恰当运用阅读技巧与策略，理解中心大意、主要事实和有关细节、关键信息、文章结构和隐含义，以及能对阅读材料的内容进行综合分析，形成自己的理解和认识。

《大学英语泛读教程（第三版）》系列教材的设计模式和编写理念恰好体现了以上变革的趋势和要求。原教材依据《欧洲语言共同参考框架》（Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment, 简称CEFR）编写而成，以丰富而鲜活的素材激发学习者的阅读兴趣，内容涵盖社会、科技和文化等不同领域，语言地道，人文性强。练习设计从阅读理解到词汇训练，再到思辨能力的培养，由浅入深。阅读理解的练习中包含阅读技巧的提示，引导学生主动运用相关阅读技巧与策略完成各项练习；词汇训练将词汇作为阅读能力提升的重要基础，通过多角度的词汇练习设计增加重点词汇的复现和巩固，帮助学习者完成词汇的输入与储备；在训练阅读能力的同时，教材还注重挖掘主题内涵，设计讨论与思考题引导学生对文章进行分析与反思，形成自己的观点并言之有物。此外，教材难度梯度科学合理，每单元篇幅适宜，对学习者的既存在一定挑战，又不会对其造成过大的阅读压力。

同时，为更有针对性地全面提高学生的阅读水平和能力，在改编中，根据我国英语教学的实际情况，编者还增加、补充了部分内容：

1. 每篇文章后增设Notes，对文章背景及知识点、难点进行简要介绍和解释，拓展学习者

的文化知识视野；

2. 充实了讨论题和思考题，使学习者学有所思、思有所悟，同时也为学习者进行口头表达提供了语料和机会；
3. 增加了循序渐进的翻译练习，以提升学习者的英语语言运用能力，为四、六级考试打下基础；
4. 根据《大学英语课程教学要求》的分级词表，在每个单元中增设了中英文双语注释的词汇表，便于学习者扫清阅读障碍；
5. 每一册后增加总词表，便于学习者学习、查阅；
6. 为教材配备了文章录音、电子教案、阅读技巧讲解、教师用书、试卷等教学资源，方便教师与学生使用。

本套教材共分四级，每级由十二个学习单元、四个复习单元组成。除教材外，每级还配有资源学习服务网站（<http://abook.hep.com.cn>），学生可在该网站获取文章录音、单元自测、阅读技巧讲解等学习资源。教师用户可在中国外语网（<http://www.cflo.com.cn>）获取教师用书、电子教案、学期测评试卷等教学资源包。

总之，《大学英语泛读教程（第三版）》版式活泼，图文并茂；素材鲜活，趣味性强；难度梯度科学合理，篇幅适宜；注重夯实词汇基础，阅读、翻译训练有效，兼顾思辨能力的提升；教材与配套资源网站一体化设计，教学资源齐备。希望学生通过对本教材的学习，开阔视野，更好地掌握相关阅读技能，在愉悦的阅读中提高学习兴趣，逐步增强英语阅读应用能力。

由于编者的水平有限，本系列教材难免存在不足之处，恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

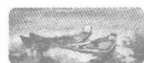
2015年12月

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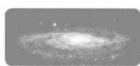
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UNIT

01

The Concrete Jungle

Reading: Unwanted Tenants: Inside the World of Squatters

Words to Know: Society; key word: break

Further Reading: Hopping Mad in the City



Before You Start

- Do most people live and work in cities in your country? Why? Why not?
- Are there many homeless people? Where do they live?
- Does the government provide public housing for people who can't afford it? Do you think it is enough for them?



Reading



Unwanted Tenants: Inside the World of Squatters

Picture the scene: You come home from a three-month trip, backpacking around the world. Opening the front door to your apartment, you notice the lights on and hear sounds coming from inside. A wave of panic pours over you: You've been burglarized! As you enter the living room, you see someone sprawled out on the sofa, flicking through the TV channels, and stuffing his face with potato chips. "Who are you?" he asks as if he owns the place. When he refuses to budge, you threaten to physically remove him. "Touch me and I'll call the cops," he retorts. It looks like you have yourself a squatter.

Lest you're thinking this is some kind of perverse nightmare, be warned: It's not beyond the realms of possibility. Landlord Timmy Billins visited a property he owned in Rochester, New York, to find two squatters had moved in. "I didn't know they were there for a while," says Billins. "I couldn't believe it. They had broken in and were claiming it was their place." Billins says he immediately called the police who arrived to assess the situation. "They weren't much help," he complains. "They said it was a civil matter." The police say their hands were tied. "There was nothing we could do," says Officer Paul Tunstall. "They had basically established residency, so it became a matter for the courts."

And that is the issue. Squatters occupy property by exploiting legal loopholes. Legal expert Roberta Tobin explains: "In general, the law favors the landlord in the U.S. and you should be able to get these people kicked out pretty quickly." It becomes problematic when a property is empty and the landlord does not discover the squatters right away. "If they manage to establish the appearance of tenancy through fulfilling basic duties such as upkeep, repairs or even putting up a new pair of curtains, things can get tricky," says Tobin. The first logical move might seem to cut off the utilities. But that could land you in more hot water, as landlord Billins discovered to his dismay. "I cut off the water and electricity as I thought they wouldn't be able to function without those. Next I started legal action but I discovered that they were already doing that against me!" The judge in the case fined Billins for infringing on the squatters' tenancy rights. "It sounds ridiculous, but he made the correct decision, legally speaking," says Tobin. "A landlord can actually be held accountable for injury or harm to tenants, even if they don't have permission to live there." The key, says Tobin, is to get legal advice and begin the process of eviction as soon as possible. It may take patience and, in some cases, considerable legal costs, but squatters can usually be removed.



Keeping tabs on empty properties is vital for landlords and real estate agents. Foreclosed homes are a major target for squatters. A recent high-profile case illustrated this, when Brazilian national Andre Barbosa took possession of a luxury Florida mansion that had been empty for 18 months. Barbosa cited “adverse possession,” a law that allows a person to claim a property if they can pay the bills and taxes for a period of seven years. He was eventually forced out but he has since made a rap video about his experience.

“I’ve heard it’s all over YouTube,” says Billins. “The fact that people like him can openly brag about this stuff and become famous is a complete joke.”

Notes

① squatting in the United States

Squatting in the United States describes the legal and practical aspects of squatting (the unauthorized use of property) in the United States of America. Squatting laws vary from state to state and city to city. For the most part, however, squatting is rarely tolerated to any degree for long, particularly in cities. There have been a few exceptions, notably in 2002 when the New York City administration agreed to turn over eleven squatted buildings in the Lower East Side to an established non-profit group, on the condition that the apartments would later be turned over to the tenants as low-income housing cooperatives.

② Rochester, New York (Para. 2, line 2–3)

Rochester is a city and the county seat of Monroe County, south of Lake Ontario in the state of New York, in the United States. Throughout its history, Rochester has acquired several nicknames; it has been known as “the World’s Image Center”, “the Flour City”, “the Flower City”, and most recently as “the Photonics Capital of the world”. It hosts the Lilac Festival every year to celebrate its history as “the Flower City”.

③ foreclosed (Para. 4, line 1)

When a person is unable to meet their mortgage payments, a property may be foreclosed. This means a bank or lender attempts to force the sale of the property.

④ adverse possession (Para. 4, line 4)

Adverse possession is a method of acquiring title to real property by possession for a statutory period under certain conditions, namely, proof of non-permissive use which is actual, open and notorious, exclusive, adverse, and continuous for the statutory period. It is governed by statute concerning the title to real property (land and the fixed structures built upon it). By adverse possession, title to another’s real property can be acquired without compensation, by holding the property in a manner that conflicts with the true owner’s rights for a specified period. For example, squatter’s rights are a specific form of adverse possession.





A Do You Get It?

* Multiple Matching

The following people are mentioned in the text. Choose who might have made statements 1–8.

a. Timmy Billins
b. The squatters

c. Officer Paul Tunstall
d. Roberta Tobin

e. Andre Barbosa
f. Other

- _____ 1. "I even became famous because of it!"
- _____ 2. "I agree with his decision."
- _____ 3. "We are not authorized to remove them."
- _____ 4. "If you don't get out, I'll call the cops!"
- _____ 5. "You should be fining them, not me!"
- _____ 6. "I don't even want to see his video!"
- _____ 7. "Make sure you get a lawyer immediately."
- _____ 8. "Are you the owner of this property, sir?"



* Reading Comprehension

Based on the reading text, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions.

- 1. How long did Andre Barbosa live in the Florida mansion? *Detail*
 - a. 18 months.
 - b. Seven years.
 - c. Several weeks.
 - d. The text does not say.
- 2. Which of the following is NOT true? *Detail*
 - a. Andre Barbosa is Brazilian.
 - b. The law in the U. S. supports squatters.
 - c. Roberta Tobin expresses sympathy for squatters.
 - d. Police cannot always remove squatters.
- 3. Timmy Billins says, "... they were already doing that against me." Why is the word *me* italicized in here? *Inference*
 - a. Because Billins thinks he is a very important man.
 - b. Because Billins is emphasizing that he thinks the squatters should face legal action, rather than him.
 - c. Because Billins wants to show that he is a good landlord.
 - d. Because Billins tried to be nice to the squatters in the first place.
- 4. Which of the following best describes the practice of squatting? *Gist*
 - a. Renting a house cheaply.
 - b. Living in a property without permission.
 - c. Breaking into a house.

- d. Taking landlords to court.
5. What's the author's attitude towards squatting? *Inference*
- Positive.
 - Objective.
 - Negative.
 - Not clear.

3 Master Your Vocabulary

* Find the Word

Complete the sentences with a word from the box using an appropriate tense or form.

judge	legalize	burglarize	evict	reside
civilize	prosecute	possess	foreclose	infringe

- Warning: This is private property. Trespassers will be _____.
- The police have caught the _____.
- The landlord can _____ a tenant who doesn't pay the rent.
- Many people argue in favor of _____ soft drugs.
- After Terry made another bad decision, his friends began to question his _____.
- Drivers must reduce their speed here as it is a(n) _____ area.
- In any war these days, _____ are bound to be killed.
- That old man lives on the street and has no _____.
- The bank announced _____ of the building.
- The protestors claimed the police action was a(n) _____ of their civil liberties.



* Key Word: break

The word *break* can have many different meanings and is also used in many phrasal verbs. Choose the correct verb of phrasal verb and the most appropriate tense. Some verbs may be used more than once and with different meanings.

break	break into	break out	break up
-------	------------	-----------	----------

- After the floods, disease _____ in the city.
- Every time I see my little nephew, I _____ a smile.
- Please don't _____ your promise to me.
- Dawn _____ as I got out of bed.
- The couple are _____ after eight years together.
- I can't believe someone _____ my house while I was away.



* Phrasal Verbs

The following phrasal verbs are related to houses and homes. Choose one to complete the sentences using an appropriate tense or form.

move from cut off fix up clean up settle in put in

1. If you do not pay your bill by Friday, the phone company _____ you _____.
2. Please _____ this mess _____. We are expecting guests soon.
3. Ronnie _____ Chicago to Detroit last year.
4. Hi, we're your neighbors. We've come to see how you are _____.
5. Those light bulbs are broken. We'll need to _____ some new ones _____.
6. We bought the house for a cheap price because it needs a lot of repairs. We're going to spend the holiday _____ it _____.

* Vocabulary Helper

Preposition Collocations with Nouns

Knowing which prepositions can follow various nouns is a difficult aspect of English. There are no easy rules or shortcuts — you just have to learn these collocations. Try keeping a table with all the prepositions you know and then add verbs that go with them.

Complete the table below by matching the words in the box to the prepositions. Some words can go in more than one row and it's useful to keep examples of different meanings. As you can see the table, threat has been placed in two rows.

authority threat respect matter dispute
solution effect problem infringement

Preposition	Noun / Verb
to	threat
of	threat
for	
on	
with	
over	

5 Reading Overview

Read the text for a second time. How would you feel if you were in Timmy Billins' situation? Explain in your own words in a couple of sentences and share your ideas with

your classmates.

Thinking Cap

A. There are several standard phrases that are used in English as references to something that has come before in a text. These include words such as *said*, *aforementioned*, *former* and *latter*. Look at the words in *italics* in the following examples. What are these words referring to?

Examples:

- The Magna Carta was signed in 1215. *Said* document guarantees the rights and liberties of English citizens.
- Jethro loved both history and science as a child, but the *former* was his favorite subject.

Learning how to use these reference words can help improve your written English.

Try writing some sentences using them.

B. Read each question carefully and answer with at least two sentences. Remember, there is no single right answer. Just give your point of view and try to explain it.

1. Do people occupy in empty properties in your country? How do you think landlords and the law should deal with it?
2. Can squatting be justified? In what circumstances might it be acceptable to live in an empty property without paying for it?
3. How should governments tackle issues of homelessness?



Words and Expressions

tenant /'tenənt/	n.	someone who pays rent for the place they live in, or for land or buildings that they use 租户
squatter /'skwɒtə/	n.	someone who lives in an unused building without having a legal right to do so and without paying any rent or any property tax 非法占据者
burglarize /'bɜːgləraɪz/	v.	enter a building by force and steals things 闯入...行窃
panic /'pænik/	n.	an overwhelming feeling of fear and anxiety 惊慌
sprawl /sprɔːl/	v.	sit or lie down with legs and arms spread out in a careless way 伸开四肢坐着或躺着
flick /flɪk/	v.	move with a short, sudden movement 迅速地移动
budge /bʌdʒ/	v.	move 移动
threaten /'θreɪn/	v.	pose a threat to, present a danger to 威胁
retort /rɪ'tɔːt/	v.	reply angrily to someone 反驳



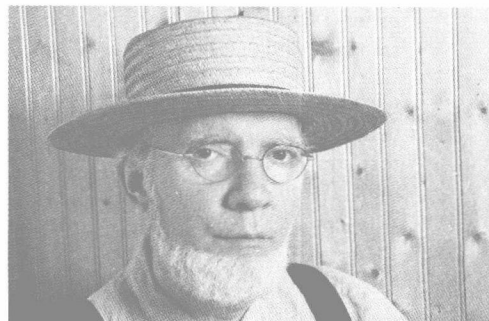
pervasive /pə(ː)'vɜ:s/	adj.	marked by immorality, deviating from what is considered right or proper or good 乖戾的; 有悖常理的
lest /lest/	conj.	for fear that; in case 以防
realm /reɪlm/	n.	any area of activity, interest, or thought (活动、兴趣、思想的) 领域
assess /ə'ses/	v.	make a judgment about something 评估
civil /'sɪvl/	adj.	applying to ordinary citizens 民事的
residency /'rezɪdənsɪ/	n.	the act of dwelling in a place 居住; 居住权
loophole /'lu:phəʊl/	n.	a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal 漏洞
favor /'feɪvə/	v.	an advantage to the benefit of sb. or sth. 偏袒
problematic /prɒblə'mætɪk/	adj.	involving problems and difficulties 有问题的
upkeep /'ʌpki:p/	n.	the work of keeping a building or place in good condition 维护
utility /ju:'tɪlɪtɪ/	n.	an important service such as water, electricity, or gas that is provided for everyone, and that everyone pays for 公用事业
dismay /dɪs'meɪ/	n.	a strong feeling of fear, worry, or sadness that is caused by something unpleasant and unexpected 恐慌; 悲伤
function /'fʌŋkʃən/	v.	perform as expected when applied 运转
mansion /'mænfən/	n.	a large and imposing house 大厦
infringe /ɪn'frɪndʒ/	v.	interfere with people's rights and does not allow people the freedom they are entitled to 侵犯
eviction /ɪ(ː)'vɪkʃən/	n.	the act or process of officially forcing someone to leave a house or piece of land 驱逐
high-profile	adj.	attracting a lot of attention or publicity 引人注目的
brag /bræg/	v.	show off 吹嘘说
stuff /stʌf/	v.	fill completely 把...装满

Further Reading



Hopping Mad in the City

There are around 250,000 Old Order Amish in the United States. These are traditional Christians who live in communities, mostly in rural Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana in the United States. They are well-known for living simply, dress plainly and conservatively, and avoiding modern technology. They don't drive automobiles, preferring to ride in horse-drawn buggies and they generally live without electricity and other modern conveniences that we take for granted. However, every Amish person is allowed to get a taste of the outside world during their youth. This coming-of-age period is known as Rumspringa — literally “hopping around.”



Rumspringa essentially begins when an Amish youngster turns 16 and it can last until a person gets married. Before baptism people are not yet considered Amish, so they are allowed to experiment with things that will be forbidden once they have officially become part of the church. While most young people remain in their communities, or nearby, some venture farther afield to sample what the bright lights of the big city have to offer. Amish kids are generally not educated beyond grade eight and many have indistinct ideas about life in the outside world. The brave few that do try to sample urban living often find a completely alien world.

What must such an experience be like for an Amish youth? A reality TV show, *Amish in the City* has attempted to answer that question by transplanting a group of young Amish people to a household in Los Angeles to live with ordinary American youngsters. There, they are exposed to sights and sounds that are often baffling, including such mundane aspects of city life as parking meters. For some of them, though, what they see and learn has a deeply positive impact. Ruth Yoder, an Amish girl from Ohio, is stunned by the works of art she sees in a gallery, something she says is just not part of Amish life. Mose J. Gingerich, who has already been baptized by the time he hits the big smoke, embraces the culture even more, eagerly dressing in the trendy clothes that are picked out by the city kids he's living with.

By the end of the series, the Amish housemates have to make a decision. Has the city made enough of an impression on them to convince them to stay? Or is the hustle and bustle of L.A. too much to handle? Despite some eye-opening experiences, Ruth elects to return to her community in Ohio. Mose, however, sees things differently.

When Gingerich appeared on *Amish in the City* in 2004, he couldn't drive. Nearly a decade later, he is car dealer. He is married to a non-Amish woman with whom he has two children. He also counsels ex-Amish to help them cope with life on the outside and has made documentaries about Amish who have left the fold. For some Amish, adapting to technology is one of the biggest problems. Gingerich, though, singles out separation from family as the toughest thing. If, like him, you have been baptized, you are excommunicated from the church. This can mean being shunned by even your nearest and dearest. Even the allure of the city makes this a tough decision for any young Amish person.

Notes

① Old Order Amish (Para. 1, line 1)

The Old Order Amish are a North American ethno-religious group consisting of some 2,000 local churches. There is no formal church organisation to bind them together, but they are linked by common faith, traditions and ancestry. The Amish separated from mainstream Mennonites in 1693, led by Jakob Ammann. The Old Order Amish form by far the largest group of Amish.

② Rumspringa (Para. 1, line 7)

Rumspringa, also spelled Rumschpringe or Rumshpringa, is a term for adolescence used in some Amish communities. The Rumspringa normally begins around the age of 14 to 16 and ends when a youth chooses baptism within the Amish church, or instead leaves the community.