



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 龙 芸



高等教育出版社



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H319

4110.2

图字：01-2015-7368号

大学英语泛读教程 2
Reading Master 2
James Baron

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图书在版编目（CIP）数据

大学英语泛读教程．2 /（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 978-7-04-044140-6

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019847号

策划编辑	谢 森 方 舟	项目编辑	马小洁	责任编辑	方 舟 巩 熠	封面设计	姜 磊
版式设计	孙 伟	责任校对	马小洁	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	版 次	2005 年10月第 1 版
字 数	303千字		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	28.00元

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物 料 号 44140-00

《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CEF）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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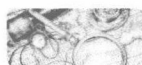
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The background of the page features a dark, textured surface. Scattered across the upper half are several glowing, white-outlined icons: a telephone handset, a document with a checkmark, a magnifying glass with a plus sign, a speech bubble with a person icon, and a document with a question mark. In the lower-left corner, a close-up of a person's hand holding a mobile device is visible, with the device's screen showing a glowing envelope icon.

UNIT

01.

New Beginnings

Reading: Forces for Change
Words to Know: Society; key word: start
Further Reading: Not So Lucky After All:
The Curse of the Lottery
Winners

Before You Start

- Can you think of an event that has changed your life? If so, what is it?
- Have any major events changed society in China? Can you describe them in detail?
- Are technology and progress always a good thing? Give your reasons.

Reading



Forces for Change

The 20th century saw incredible changes in the way we live. Here are some of the most important:



The Information Age

A Sir Tim Berners-Lee is a pretty ordinary-looking fellow, unassuming in his manners. At first glance, he doesn't strike you as the kind of person who could change the world single-handedly, but that is pretty much what he did. Sitting in his office at the famed Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Englishman ponders the development of his brainchild: The World Wide Web, which he is credited with having invented in 1989. The Web has undeniably changed the way we live beyond recognition. However Berners-Lee worries about the current trend of governments and corporations for censorship. When he hit upon the idea for the Web, freedom of information was at the core of his thinking. He had hoped it would empower people. Those who try to inhibit the spread of information, says Berners-Lee, are violating "basic human network rights."

Sisterhood Struggle

B With women occupying political high office all over the world these days, it may be hard to imagine a time when they were excluded from the political arena. The suffrage movement unfolded at a different pace from country to country. Activists like Emmeline Pankhurst had been struggling for years before women in the U.K. finally got the right to vote in 1918. New Zealand was ahead of its former colonial master. It had already given the right to vote to all of its female citizens as early as 1893. More than a century later, universal suffrage is the norm in most parts of the world. Even notoriously male-dominated societies like Saudi Arabia are in the process of extending rights to women that will allow them to participate in the political process.

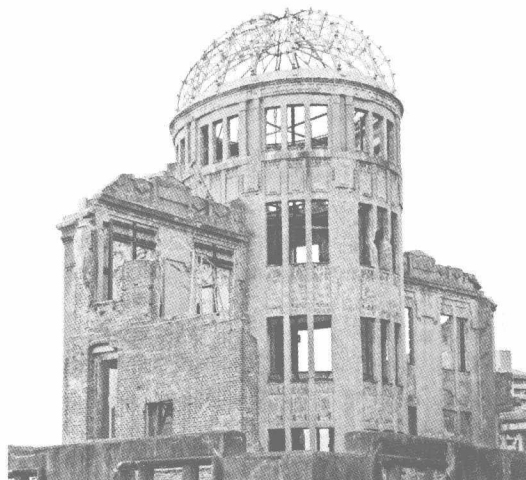
Switched On

C Asked to name the most important technological advances of the previous century,

people inevitably mention the most obvious candidates: airplanes, the television, computers and the Internet. However, it's no exaggeration to say that none of these inventions could exist in their current form without transistors. Made of semiconductor material, these little devices function as internal switches and are found in air conditioners, ovens and automobiles. Without them, laptops and cell phones would be unthinkable.

Awesome Power

① Like it or not, nuclear weapons and power irrevocably altered the face of international relations. The U.S. bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in 1945 demonstrated the horrifying destructive capabilities of the atom bomb. During the Cold War period, the build-up of nuclear weapons by Russia and the West, then latterly China, was perhaps the most important factor in shaping modern diplomacy. In 1986, the catastrophic explosion at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine made the whole world sit up and pay attention. More recently, the meltdown at the Fukushima plant, brought about by the 2011 tsunami in Japan, reminded us of the risks of nuclear power.



Notes

① **Sir Tim Berners-Lee (Para. 2, line 1)**

Sir “Tim” Berners-Lee, also known as TimBL, is an English computer scientist, best known as the inventor of the World Wide Web.

② **Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Para. 2, lines 3–4)**

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (麻省理工学院) is a private research university in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

③ **Suffrage (Para. 3, line 2)**

Suffrage (选举权), political franchise or simply franchise, is the right to vote in public, political elections (although the term is sometimes used for any right to vote).

④ **Emmeline Pankhurst (Para. 3, line 3)**

Emmeline Pankhurst is a British political activist and leader of the British suffragette movement who helped women win the right to vote.

⑤ **Saudi Arabia (Para. 3, line 7)**

Saudi Arabia (沙特阿拉伯), officially known as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is the largest Arab state in Western Asia by land area, constituting the bulk of the Arabian Peninsula, and the



second-largest geographically in the Arab world.

⑥ **Nagasaki and Hiroshima (Para. 5, line 4)**

The United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (长崎和广岛) in August 1945, during the final stage of the Second World War. The two bombings, which killed at least 129,000 people, remain the only use of nuclear weapons for warfare in history.

⑦ **The Cold War (Para. 5, line 6)**

The Cold War (冷战) was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western Bloc and powers in the Eastern Bloc.

⑧ **Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (Para. 5, lines 10–11)**

The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (乌克兰切尔诺贝利核电站) is a decommissioned nuclear power station near the city of Pripyat, Ukraine, 14.5 km northwest of the city of Chornobyl, 16 km from the Ukraine–Belarus border, and about 110 km north of Kiev.

⑨ **Fukushima plant (Para. 5, line 13)**

The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant (福岛核电站) is a disabled nuclear power plant located on a 3.5-square-kilometer site in the towns of Okuma and Futaba in the Futaba District of Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

A Do You Get It?

* Multiple Matching

Read paragraphs A to D again and match them to 1-5 below.

Which paragraph mentions ...

- _____ 1. the dangers of an energy source?
- _____ 2. an invention that is found everywhere?
- _____ 3. a political change?
- _____ 4. a person who fought for a cause?
- _____ 5. an attempt to block freedoms?



* Reading Comprehension

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

1. Why is Sir Tim Berners-Lee worried? *Detail*
 - a. Because the Internet is preventing people from being free.
 - b. Because some people are not allowing his invention to be used properly.
 - c. Because governments and corporations are trying to make him be quiet.
 - d. Because he is an Englishman.

2. Which country was the first to give all of its women the right to vote? *Detail*
 - a. the U.K.
 - b. China
 - c. New Zealand
 - d. The text doesn't make it clear.
3. What is NOT true about women's political right? *Detail*
 - a. Suffrage movement advocates equal political right to women.
 - b. Emmeline Pankhurst is a suffrage movement activist.
 - c. Women in the U.K. got the right to vote ahead of New Zealand.
 - d. Saudi Arabia is making effort to give more political rights to its female citizens.
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as using transistors? *Detail*
 - a. ovens
 - b. cars
 - c. TVs
 - d. light switches
5. What happened at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in 1986? *Inference*
 - a. There was an accident.
 - b. It was bombed.
 - c. It became part of Ukraine.
 - d. There was a tsunami.
6. What can we infer about Saudi Arabia when this article was written? *Inference*
 - a. It is ruled by women.
 - b. It has many female politicians.
 - c. Women are not allowed to vote there.
 - d. It is extending its female population.
7. Which of the following statement can best summarize the last paragraph? *Gist*
 - a. Nuclear weapons and power are destructive and should be used with caution.
 - b. Nuclear weapons and power brought disaster in history and influenced international relations.
 - c. The build-up of nuclear weapons is dangerous and should be banned.
 - d. The build-up of nuclear weapons leads to the tension of international relationship.



B Master Your Vocabulary

* Find the Word

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

inhibit
activists

notoriously
inevitably

irrevocably
diplomacy

brainchild
unassuming

catastrophic
exaggeration

1. Smoking while pregnant can _____ the growth of your child.



2. Governments are _____ secretive about their weapons programs.
3. After I found out Sheila had lied to me, our relationship was _____ damaged.
4. Claire didn't believe everything her brother told her as she knew he was prone to _____.
5. It is always best to encourage _____ between nations, rather than aggression.
6. Steve doesn't talk a lot and is quite a(n) _____ person.
7. The poor are _____ hit hardest by taxes.
8. The iPhone is famous for being the _____ of Steve Jobs.
9. During the demonstration outside the government building, _____ called for the president to step down.
10. _____ weather conditions hit the south of the island yesterday.



* Key Word: start

The word **start** is most commonly used as a synonym for **begin**. However, it can be used in many other ways as both a noun and a verb. Look at the following sentences where **start** is used as a verb. How is the word being used in each case? Choose a definition from the box.

A. giving

B. turning on

C. beginning

D. causing

- _____ 1. I'm having trouble *starting* this computer.
- _____ 2. Given your experience, we are *starting* you on a salary of US\$40,000 a year.
- _____ 3. Why is he always *starting* trouble?
- _____ 4. *Starting* Thursday, all employees will have to register for the new benefits scheme.

* Phrasal Verbs

Choose the correct word to begin these phrasal verbs that end with the word **upon** using appropriate tense.

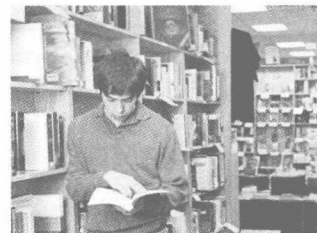
play
prey

hit
set

touch
stumble

call
hinge

1. Whether or not we go to the party on Sunday really _____ upon how Rob feels.
2. The young man was _____ upon by a gang of muggers.
3. We've _____ upon a great idea for the new sales campaign.
4. The police have _____ upon anyone with any information to come forward.



5. Geoff _____ upon a really nice bookstore when was walking around town.
6. Most hawks and eagles _____ upon rodents and small birds.
7. The movie we saw _____ upon several controversial themes.
8. School bullies often _____ upon the fears of their victims.

Notes

With most of these verbs, *on* can be substituted for *upon*.

* Vocabulary Helper

Organization is Key!

Whether you decide to record the vocabulary items that you learn with a notebook or in a file on your computer, you need to make sure you use an organized system. Here are some of the most common and effective methods:

- By theme or topic
- Grammatically – phrasal verbs, idioms, collocations, etc.
- Word association or synonyms
- Function / use

Try categorizing the following words according to the four topics in the opening article:

circuit	protests	hydrogen	reactor	microchip	blog
modem	equality	connection	Wi-Fi	generator	component

Internet	Women's Rights	Transistors	Nuclear Power

Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. At first glance, he doesn't strike you as the kind of person who could change the world single-handedly, but that is pretty much what he did.
2. When he hit upon the idea for the Web, freedom of information was at the core of his thinking.
3. Those who try to inhibit the spread of information, says Berners-Lee, are violating "basic human network rights."



4. Even notoriously male-dominated societies like Saudi Arabia are in the process of extending rights to women that will allow them to participate in the political process.
5. Like it or not, nuclear weapons and power irrevocably altered the face of international relations.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这个年轻人相貌平平，性格也毫不张扬。
2. 那项发明应该归功于他。
3. 妇女选举权运动在各个国家开展的速度不尽相同。
4. 话题不可避免地转到谈论村子里发生的变化。
5. 这场灾难性的爆炸事件让整个世界都震惊了。

1 Reading Overview

Read the passages on pages 2 to 3 again. Each of them describes some kind of change that has affected the way we live. Can you think of anything that these changes have in common? Explain your idea in a couple of sentences.

Thinking Cap

- A. Check the tense of the question and make sure you use appropriate tenses in your answer. Remember, you don't always have to stick with the same tense.

Example:

Q1: How *have things changed* in your hometown since you were a child?

A: Many aspects of life *have changed*. For example, these days there are more activities for young people.

Q2: *Have you ever made* a big change in your life? Explain how.

A: Perhaps the biggest change that *I ever made* was when *I started* high school. *I was* quite shy before *I started*, but *I tried* to be more confident at high school.

Note that, in these examples, the present perfect is used to make a general statement or introduce an answer and other tenses (the simple present and the simple past) are used to give specific details relating to a point in time.



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. Which of the changes mentioned in the article do you think is most important? Why?
2. Can you think of anything you would add to the list? Explain your reasons.
3. What major changes will affect our lives in this century?

Words and Expressions

unassuming /ˌʌnə'sju:mɪŋ/	adj.	quiet and do not try to appear important 不出风头的; 不装模作样的
ponder /'pɒndə/	v.	think about something carefully 仔细思考, 思索
censorship /'sensəʃɪp/	n.	the process of removing parts of books, movies, letters, etc. that are considered inappropriate for moral, religious, or political reasons 审查(制度)
inhibit /ɪn'hɪbɪt/	v.	prevent something or slow it down 阻止
core /kɔ:/	n.	the part of something that has to be understood or accepted before the whole thing can be understood or dealt with 核心
violate /'vaɪəleɪt/	v.	break an agreement, law, or promise 违反
exclude /ɪks'klu:d/	v.	prevent someone from entering it or taking part in it 排除
notoriously /nəʊ'tɔ:riəsli/	adv.	infamously 恶名昭彰地
dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/	v.	be the most powerful or important person or thing in it 支配; 在...占优势
awesome /'ɔ:səm/	adj.	very impressive and often frightening 令人敬畏的
irrevocably /ɪ'revəkəblɪ/	adv.	cannot be changed or reversed 不能撤回地
diplomacy /dɪ'pləʊməsi/	n.	the activity or profession of managing relations between the governments of different countries 外交
catastrophic /,kætə'strɒfɪk/	adj.	causing a lot of damage or making a lot of people suffer 毁灭(性)的
tsunami /tsu'nɑ:mɪ/	n.	a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things 海啸
at first glance		taking a quick look at 第一眼看来, 乍一看
strike ... as ...		give somebody the impression of 给...的印象是...
be credited with		attribute something to someone or something (某事) 归功于某人或某物
change...beyond recognition		person or thing has changed so much that cannot be recognized 面目全非; 变得认不出来
remind ... of		make someone think about something 让...想起...