

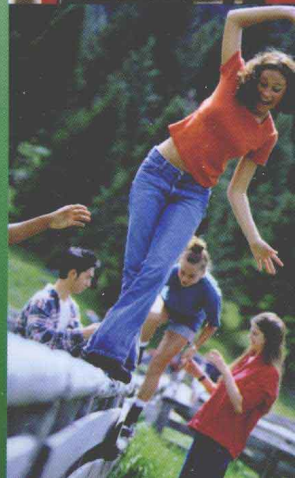
大学英语 跟踪阅读

总主编 姜毓锋 常 宏

3

EXTENSIVE
READING
SERIES

清华大学出版社



内容简介

《大学英语跟踪阅读》依据《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,顺应大学英语教学改革的发展趋势编写而成,分为4册。本册共18个单元,每单元由10篇阅读理解文章及不同形式的练习题构成。在编写过程中,力求所选文章依据难易梯度设置,各篇词汇分布均匀,尽可能覆盖《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的词汇和各项语言基础知识。每篇阅读文章之前均提供了文章字数,供学生及时评估阅读速度和效率,逐步提高阅读理解能力。本教程既可作为独立的大学英语阅读教材使用,也可配合大学英语主干教材使用。

本教程的目标读者为高等院校在校学生,大学英语四、六级备考人员及英语水平相当的其他人士。

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前言

《大学英语跟踪阅读》系列教材根据教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》编写。

《大学英语跟踪阅读》基于二语习得学习策略分析，深入研究了国内外英语阅读教材编写的特点及社会反馈，吸取了国内教材注重思想性、人文性、科学性以及侧重语言基础的优点，又借鉴了国外教材在选材、编写体例等方面的先进经验和教育理念，具备以下五个方面的特点。

1. 强调层次递进，选材来源广泛、由浅入深、循序渐进。《大学英语跟踪阅读》共分4册，涵盖预备阶段、基础阶段和较高阶段。

2. 注重交际实用，突出思想前瞻。本书在选材上既考虑思想性、知识性、实用性、趣味性、时代性，又充分突出针对性、全面性。文章短小精悍、内容丰富翔实，便于学生广泛涉猎及提高交际应用能力。

3. 植入图片图表，帮助消化理解。本书里的大部分文章都配有贴切的图片，图文并茂、有利理解、增加词汇、拓展知识。

4. 选题难易适中，注重逻辑思维。本书每篇文章后面的习题难易适中、针对性强、区分度大、贴切合理，侧重培养和开发学生的逻辑思维能力。

5. 体现教学结合，便于检查落实。本书每篇文章均独立编号，预留日期位置；此外，还提供了文内词数，记录阅读用时，以督促学生持之以恒，帮助学生自我检查，便于教师课堂测试。

本书供大学一年级和二年级四个学期使用。每篇文章之前都标上了星期几，要求学生每天读两篇，希望借此培养学生的毅力和规划意识；“Time Spent”是指“阅读耗时”。

参加《大学英语跟踪阅读》编写的院校有哈尔滨理工大学、上海交通大学、吉林大学、北京邮电大学、湖南大学、北京语言大学、黑龙江大学、哈尔滨师范大学、哈尔滨商业大学及广州大学等。本书在编写过程中也参考了国内外相关材料，在此向作者表示感谢。同时恳请广大读者及时向我们反馈意见，以便本教程的合理与完善。

由于编写人员教学任务重、时间紧，又限于水平，难免出现错误和不妥之处，希望广大读者不吝匡正。

《大学英语跟踪阅读》编委会

2010年5月

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Unit

1

Passage 0361

Monday

Date: ____/____/____/(D/M/Y)

Words: 181

Time Spent: ____

Score: ____/5

A Singer

One of the most successful singers of the twentieth century, Ella Fitzgerald has made several different styles her own. She was born in Virginia but was brought up in an orphanage (孤儿院) in Yonkers, New York. Chick Webb spotted her in an amateur (业余的) competition when she was sixteen. He engaged her to sing with his band, and when he died in 1939, she took over.

Unlike Bessie Smith, Ella Fitzgerald taught herself the sentimental (感情的) music so popular in the 1930's — songs like "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" — and her recordings became best-sellers. During the 1940's she developed her own "scat singing (jazz singing)" — a breathless, nonsense-syllable style — for songs like "Flying Home" and "Lady Be Good."

Ella Fitzgerald was the perfect musical partner for her friend, the trumpeter Louis Armstrong, matching him in warmth and artistry (艺术技巧). "I just like music period," she has said. "To me, it's a story. There's only one thing better than singing... it's more singing."



○ Reading Comprehension

- Where did Fitzgerald spend most of her childhood?

A. Virginia.	B. Yonkers.
C. New York City.	D. Louisiana.
- Who was the first to discover Ella Fitzgerald's talent?

A. Fitzgerald's father.	B. Louis Armstrong.
C. Bessie Smith.	D. Chick Webb.

3. When Fitzgerald was sixteen, Chick Webb asked her to _____.
A. marry him
B. hire him
C. take over his band
D. perform with his band
4. According to the passage, Bessie Smith was a _____.
A. singer
B. music teacher
C. band leader
D. song writer
5. What does the passage imply about Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong? They _____.
A. were the originators of “scat singing”
B. played the same musical instruments
C. performed well together
D. were a married couple

Passage 0362**Words: 203**

Monday

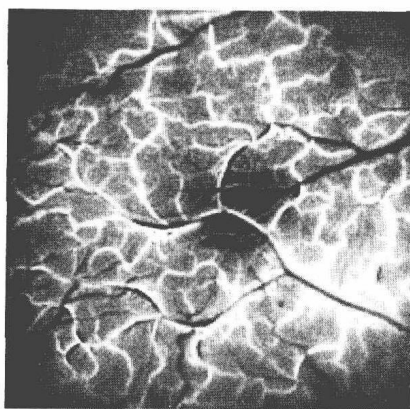
Time Spent:

Date: / / / (D/M/Y)

Score: /5

Psychology

Psychology is the study of the mind and mental activities. For example, psychologists are interested in why some things make you sad, but others make you happy. They want to know why some people are shy, but others are quite talkative. They also want to know why people do the things that they do. They test intelligence.



Psychologists deal with the minds and behavior of people. Your mind consists of all your feelings, thoughts, and ideas. It is the result of one part of the brain called the cerebrum (大脑). Your behavior is the way you act or conduct yourself. Examples of behavior include shouting, crying, laughing, and sleeping.

Several people have been instrumental in the field of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany, in 1879. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian, is noted for his experiments with dogs in which he studied their reflexes (反射作用) and reactions. Around 1900, Sigmund Freud stated his theory that people try to repress any memories or thoughts that they believed were not good.

Psychologists should not be confused with psychiatrists. Psychiatrists deal only with mental illness. They are medical doctors who treat people.

○ Reading Comprehension

1. A good title for this selection is _____.
 - A. Studying the Mind
 - B. Feelings and Behavior of Human Beings
 - C. Psychology and Psychiatry
 - D. Famous Psychologists
2. "some people are shy" means some people _____.
 - A. are modest
 - B. are quiet
 - C. never say a word
 - D. are ashamed
3. We may conclude that psychologists _____.
 - A. study physical diseases as well
 - B. deal with animals more often than with people
 - C. are not medical doctors
 - D. are interested in things that make you sad
4. Pavlov worked with _____.
 - A. people
 - B. dogs
 - C. mental illness
 - D. abnormal behavior
5. The cerebrum controls _____.
 - A. the mind
 - B. the body
 - C. the whole brain
 - D. the field of psychology

Passage 0363

Tuesday

Date: ____/____/____/(D/M/Y)

Words: 222

Time Spent: ____

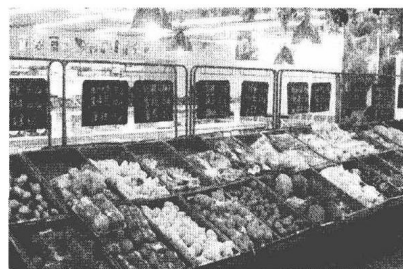
Score: ____/5

The Market

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money



in stores, supermarkets, gas stations, and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or business who is making and selling something, it's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

○ Reading Comprehension

1. Which of the following would be the BEST title for the passage?
 - A. Selling and Buying.
 - B. What Is the Market?
 - C. Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market.
 - D. What the Market Can Do for You?
2. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT _____.
 - A. working in a bank
 - B. printing a book
 - C. attending a night school
 - D. growing beans for sale
3. You are buying from the market when you _____.
 - A. borrow a book from the library
 - B. look after your children
 - C. drive to the seaside for a holiday
 - D. dine at restaurant
4. The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean _____.
 - A. serious
 - B. true
 - C. important
 - D. concrete
5. In what way is the market very real for each person or business that is making and selling something?
 - A. It tells them what to produce.
 - B. It tells them how to grow tomatoes.
 - C. It provides them with everything you need.
 - D. It helps them save money.

Passage 0364

Words: 184

Tuesday

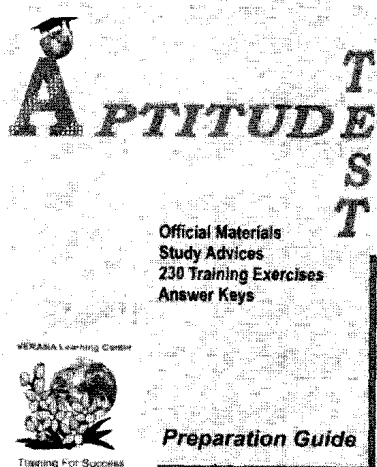
Time Spent: ____

Date: ____/____/____/(D/M/Y)

Score: ____/5

Aptitude

The term "aptitude" refers to the ability of an individual to learn and perform certain tasks. Behavioral scientists use the term to determine how much a person will benefit from specific training.



One aspect of aptitude is physical ability. A person with good finger dexterity may become a better piano player than another person who has less dexterity even though both have received the same number of piano lessons. Another component of aptitude is intelligence. Intelligence is the ability of a person to think clearly and logically. Intelligence is not necessarily measured by the amount of education a person has. Instead, it is measured by a person's ability to use "common sense". Perhaps the most important part of aptitude is interest. A person may have the physical and mental requirements for a specific job.

However, if he has no interest in training for that job or career, the chances of his success are small. On the other hand, many people have overcome great obstacles, such as a physical handicap, to succeed in an area in which they were given little chance for success.

○ Reading Comprehension

- How a person performs in a given job will be affected by all of the following EXCEPT his _____.
 A. physical ability
 B. intelligence
 C. interest
 D. family background
- A series of aptitude tests was administered to a young woman in high school. The results indicated that she would do well in a career as an airplane mechanic. The woman enrolled in a mechanic's training program. Five years later, she became a successful carpenter. This would most likely indicate that there was a change in her _____.
 A. physical ability
 B. intelligence
 C. interest
 D. emotional maturity
- It can be inferred from the passage that determining aptitude can be important to a business since _____.
 A. training can be wasted if a person has no aptitude for the job
 B. most jobs today require high intelligence
 C. government regulations determine aptitude
 D. workers care little about the jobs they are given
- As is used in the third paragraph, the word "handicap" means _____.
 A. work done by the hand
 B. physical or mental disability
 C. work that needs both skill with the hands and artistic skill
 D. clapping of the hands

5. Based on the information of the passage, you can conclude that the article is probably selected from a book on _____.

A. popular science

B. behavioral science

C. science fiction

D. social psychology

Passage 0365

Wednesday

Date: ____/____/____/(D/M/Y)

Words: 251

Time Spent: ____

Score: ____/5

Ways of Spending Holiday

Nowadays there are more and more ways of going on holiday. More and more people go abroad every year. Some people even go on two or three holidays a year.

There are two types of holidaymakers. The first kind always flocks to seaside resorts when they go on holiday. Their one and only aim is to have a good time by sunbathing and putting their feet up. They are not a bit interested in local specialities. At mealtimes, if they can get a plate of British "fish and chips", they're more than happy! They spend their days in the sunshine and their evenings getting drunk, then sleep soundly. If this sort of person forgets to pack the suntan oil, he or she will undoubtedly come home as red as a lobster.



The other type of holidaymakers goes to every country to increase their knowledge of foreign lands. They make use of the chance to travel to improve their world knowledge. For them, going on holiday is educational. Consequently, this sort of travelers will move from place to place every few days. If they visit lots of places in a short span of time, there is no way that they can get a proper feel of a place or fully appreciate the local food and wine.

Whichever type of holiday chosen, everybody has the same aim to put their work to the back of their minds, have as much fun as possible and come home happy and relaxed.

○ Reading Comprehension

1. The aim of the first type of holidaymakers is to _____.

A. enjoy themselves

B. enjoy good food

C. swim in the sea

D. seek sunshine

2. Why do the second sort of holidaymakers keep on moving from place to place? Because they _____.
- A. want to compare foods of different countries
B. don't have special interest in one particular country
C. want to see more of the outside world
D. think travelling is educational
3. If a person visits too many places in a short time, he _____.
- A. will have a better knowledge of other civilizations
B. will be able to enjoy various foods in different places
C. will make more friends all over the world
D. won't get a true impression of any place
4. One thing is common for all holidaymakers. That is they want to _____.
- A. increase their knowledge
B. relax themselves
C. stay away from their homes
D. forget something unpleasant
5. Which may be the BEST title for this passage?
- A. How to Spend Your Holidays
B. Make Full Use of Your Spare Time
C. Two Types of Holiday Markers
D. Forget Your Work for Some Days

Passage 0366

Words: 309

Wednesday

Time Spent: ____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____ / (D/M/Y)

Score: ____ / 5

The Crime of the Month

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2,400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the season and crime patterns.



The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do rape and other violent attacks. Murder, moreover, is more than seasonal: it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime: 62 percent of murders are committed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, burglary has a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. on a Saturday night in December, January, or February. The most un-criminal month of all is May except for