

高校英语跟踪阅读系列教材

大学英语 跟踪阅读

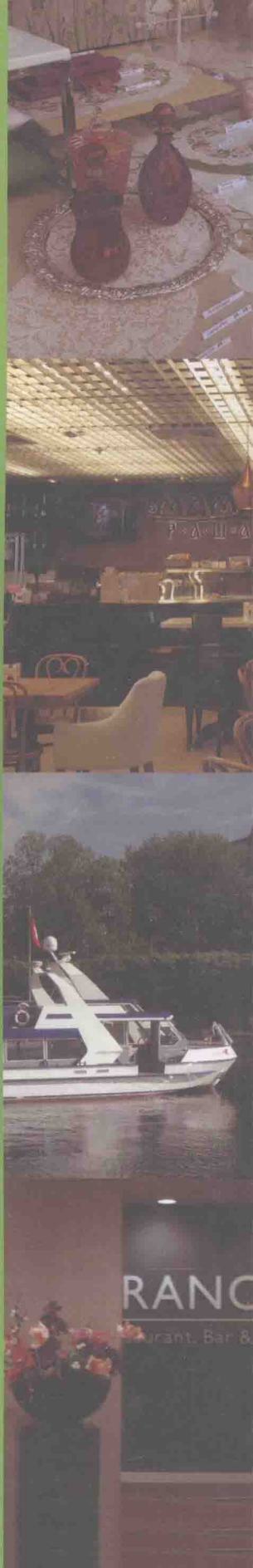
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丛书主编 姜毓锋 郭红

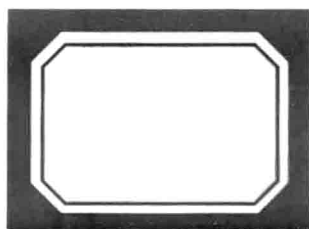
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EXTENSIVE
READING
SERIES
(3RD EDITION)

清华大学出版社



高校英语跟踪阅读系列教材



EXTENSIVE READING SERIES
(3RD EDITION)

大学英语 ③ 跟踪阅读 (第三版)



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内容简介

《大学英语跟踪阅读》(第三版)依据《大学英语课程教学要求》的精神,在同名书第二版的基础上修订而成,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。本次修订主要订正了第二版书中的个别错误,更换了少量难度或主题不甚理想的文章或习题,将文中的生词进行了重新全面排查和注解。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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第三版前言

《大学英语跟踪阅读》系列教材自出版以来，得到了广大英语学习者和教师的普遍认可与喜爱。经过使用，其良好的跟踪效果已得到证明。承蒙广大读者的关爱和清华大学出版社的鼎力支持，《大学英语跟踪阅读》系列教材得以再版发行，在此编写组向读者和出版社致以最衷心的感谢。

然而，一套好的教材要想保持长久的生命力，需要不断进行修订和完善。为使《大学英语跟踪阅读》适应新时期外语教学的要求，在本次修订中，根据教育部《大学英语教学课程要求》，按照当前社会需求，结合前两版的使用情况，我们广泛征求、听取了读者和教师的意见和建议，认真加以研讨，不吝人力财力，集思广益，对本书进行了修订与改进，调整了部分内容，使要求更为合理，适应面更为广泛。

《大学英语跟踪阅读》在第三版修订时更换了部分篇章，修改了疏漏之处，选材时特别重视筛选新兴学科和内容新颖的文章，绝大部分文章选自近5年来出版和发表的知识面宽、科学性强、趣味性浓的英语读物，内容涉及语言、文化、习俗、伦理、信息、科学和社会焦点等诸多方面，读来津津有味、妙趣横生，能够帮助学生拓宽见闻，增长知识，达到融语言知识学习、文化意识提高与批判性思维能力的培养为一体的目的。所选文章大部分出自名家之手，语言规范，思想深刻，情景交融，使学生读起来心领神会，易于吸收理解。在内容安排上力求由简而繁、由浅入深、循序渐进，既能满足基础阶段英语学习者的要求，又能满足中、高级阶段英语学习者进行提高阅读理解能力的要求。

修订后的《大学英语跟踪阅读》系列教材秉承持续跟踪的特色，在总体框架和教学定位不变的前提下，对版式和内容进行了修改，更新和增加了部分内容，使之更加切合现行大学英语教学的需要。

本书在编写过程中参考了国内外相关资料，在此一并表示深深的谢意。

尽管全书编写人员在修订时作了大量的工作和努力，但由于水平和经验有限，不足之处在所难免，敬请广大使用者及同行批评、指正，使之臻于完善。

《大学英语跟踪阅读》编写组
2014年3月

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Passage 361

Monday

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

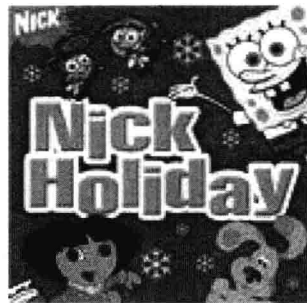
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Time Spent: ____

Score: ____/5

Holidays and Vacation

Holidays in the United States usually occur at least once a month. Most months have a national holiday that has been arranged to be celebrated on a Monday. The holidays have all been decided to be celebrated on a Monday so that the workers may have 3-day weekends, that is, Saturday, Sunday and Monday in order to rest or travel or do things with their families. Major holidays in the United States include New Year's Day, Christmas Day and the day, when we remember the first settlers of the United States, called Thanksgiving Day. In these holidays most businesses close and the workers stay at home and celebrate with their families.



Vacation can be from 2 weeks a year to 4 weeks a year. This usually depends on how long you have been working for a company, what type of position you have, whether you have a very high and important position and whether you can find someone to replace you. In this case, you might take a few days at a time rather than take one month all at once. Usually the more time you spend working for a company, the more time you may get for a vacation.

Reading Comprehension



- The government of the United States makes it a rule for workers to have ____ weekends.
A. 5-day
B. 2-day
C. 3-day
D. 4-day
- Workers in the United States usually work from _____.

- A. Monday
C. Thursday to Friday
- B. Saturday to Monday
D. Tuesday to Friday
3. Which statement is wrong according to this passage?
- A. Only a few shops remain open on New Year's Day.
B. Most of the workers needn't work on Christmas Day.
C. Days on vacation must be more than all the holidays in a year.
D. All the workers have a half-month vacation at least.
4. The reason why someone has to divide his vacation into several parts is that _____.
- A. he doesn't want to make a long vacation
B. he hasn't a high position
C. he plays an important role in his work
D. he hasn't been working for his company for a long time
5. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
- A. Holidays in the United States
B. Vacation in the United States
C. How the workers spend their holidays
D. Something about the holidays and vacation in the U. S.

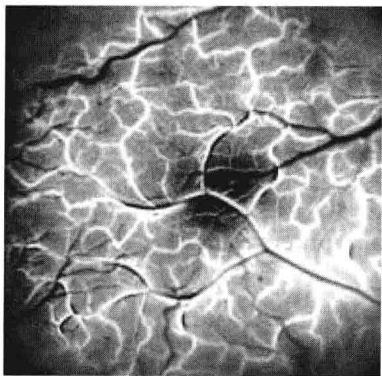
Passage 362
Words: 203

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 (起重要作用的)

in the field of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig (莱比锡), 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



- A good title for this selection is _____.
 A. Studying the Mind
 B. Feelings and Behavior of Human Beings
 C. Psychology and Psychiatry (精神病学)
 D. Famous Psychologists
- "some people are shy" (Line 3, Para.1) means some people _____.
 A. are modest
 B. are quiet
 C. never say a word
 D. are ashamed
- 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
- Pavlov worked with _____.
 A. people
 B. dogs
 C. mental illness
 D. abnormal behavior
- The cerebrum controls _____.
 A. the mind
 B. the body
 C. the whole brain
 D. the field of psychology

Passage 363

Words: 222

Tuesday

Time Spent: ____

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

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 (炼钢工人) 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



- Which of the following would be the BEST title for the passage?
 - Selling and Buying
 - What Is the Market?
 - Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market
 - What the Market Can Do for You?
- All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT _____.
 - working in a bank
 - printing a book
 - attending a night school
 - growing beans for sale
- You are buying from the market when you _____.
 - borrow a book from the library
 - look after your children
 - drive to the seaside for a holiday
 - dine at restaurant
- The word "real" in the last paragraph may most probably mean _____.
 - serious
 - true
 - important
 - concrete
- In what way is the market very real for each person or business that is making and selling something?
 - 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 364

Tuesday

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

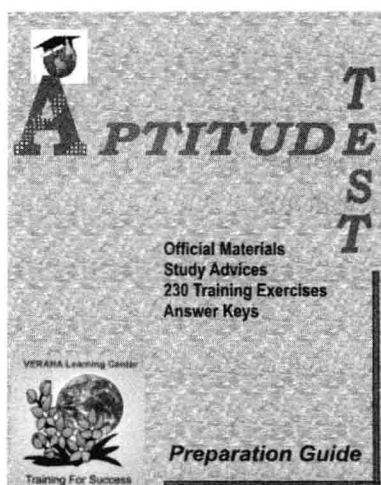
Words: 184

Time Spent: ____

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 (灵巧, 敏捷) 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 (执行) to a young woman in high school. The results indicated that she would do well in a career as an airplane mechanic. The woman

A. physical ability

B. intelligence

C. interest

D. emotional maturity (成熟)

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

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

A. popular science

B. behavioral science

C. science fiction

D. social psychology

Wednesday

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

Time Spent:

Score: /5

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 (日光浴) and putting their feet up. They are not a bit interested in local specialities (特产). At mealtimes, if they can get a plate of British “fish and chips”, they’re more than happy! They spend

