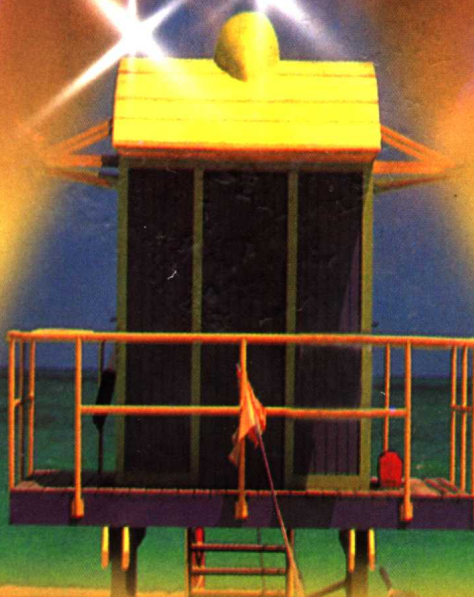
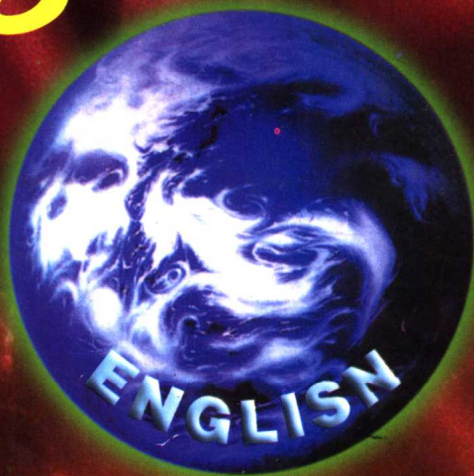


# 英语扩充词汇阶梯阅读

—精通 **8000** 词汇

牛亚军 郭丽丽 杨 跃

目标英语阅读阶梯系列  
**第一代**



西安交通大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书为“目标英语阅读阶梯系列”书第七册,编写词汇量基于8 000词左右。全书共收集文章40篇,题材广泛,涵盖政治经济、科技文化、社会轶闻、人物趣事、卫生保健和热门话题;体裁多样,有议论文、说明文和记叙文。本书内容新颖,融知识性、趣味性和可读性于一体,注重学生阅读能力的培养和扩大词汇量。每篇文章后均有难句分析、难点注释和关于重点和难度较大的词汇、词组的练习。每5篇后编有一个总结练习,以起到复习、检查之目的。

本书可作为大学英语六级水平读者、研究生、博士生及专业英语学生的阅读辅助教材,也可作为准备出国人员及其他英语爱好者的读物。

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## 编者的话

词汇量是衡量英语水平的重要标志之一。在英语教学中，我们看到很多学生由于词汇量贫乏而影响了他们阅读理解和考试答题速度。为了扩充词汇，一些学生往往急于求成，孤立地背单词或盲目使用各种词汇强化练习参考书。这些方法最初可能有一定的效果，但随着词汇量的增加，多数人会感到负担过重或因枯燥乏味而难以持续下去，从而降低了学英语的兴趣。

扩大词汇量决非一朝一夕之功，切实可行的办法就是大量地阅读。通过阅读来扩充和掌握词汇，既有助于记住单词本身，又可同时熟悉词的用法和搭配。实践证明，这比孤立地背记单词要好得多。

阅读无疑是扩充词汇的重要手段，而选材是否得当则是能否吸引读者深入下去的重要因素。要兼顾材料的难易程度、词汇量的范围和文章本身的趣味性、知识性是件不易的事。这对编者的能力和水平提出了很高的要求。为了达到这一目的，本系列书的编者都是具有多年英语教学经验的骨干。通过大量地选材、比较、征求意见，基本上使本系列书在诸多方面达到统一。您只要浏览一下每本书的目录就会被文章的题目所吸引！所选文章，避免一般英语读物题材单一的倾向，代之以广博的内容，包括政治经济、社会生活、历史地理、风土人情、名人轶事，体裁多样，包括记叙

文、说明文、议论文、应用文、故事和诗歌等，内容新颖，语言规范，结构严谨，可读性强。

篇篇妙文，字字珠玑，思想深邃，哲理通达，似神笔天成。从妙趣横生的童话到力透纸背的檄文，从娓娓动听的故事到慷慨激昂的演讲，你可感受到伦敦塔叙诉历史的深沉、密西西比河奔腾咆哮的豪迈、古代印度的神秘、澳大利亚的奇异，你可跟上当今科技发展的步伐，能触摸到现代社会发展的脉搏。

短文中超纲词汇和难点均加注释，以便读者巩固和扩大词汇量，加深对短文的理解。每篇短文后编有形式多样的词汇练习，可以帮助读者复习和巩固所学过的重点词汇和短语。

攀登峭壁总没有沿梯而上轻松。要使阅读成为一件轻松愉快的事，除了有精彩的内容外，读者还要根据自己的程度，选定适合自己的阅读材料。为了达到这一目的，本系列书的编者们特编辑8本扩充词汇阶梯阅读材料，词汇量依次为1 000、2 000、3 000、4 000、5 000、6 000、8 000、10 000。这是一架助你摘取桂冠的“云梯”，读者通过这架“云梯”还可以积累语言经验和培养语感，以达到提高语言运用能力之目的。如果您认真地读完本系列书并掌握书中的关键词和重点词，可以说您已达到专业英语学生的水平，并为出国留学考试打下坚实的基础。

朋友，如果本系列书能激起你智慧的火花、情感的涟漪，这正是我们的心愿。

由于编者水平的局限，难免有疏漏和错误之处，诚请读者不吝指正。



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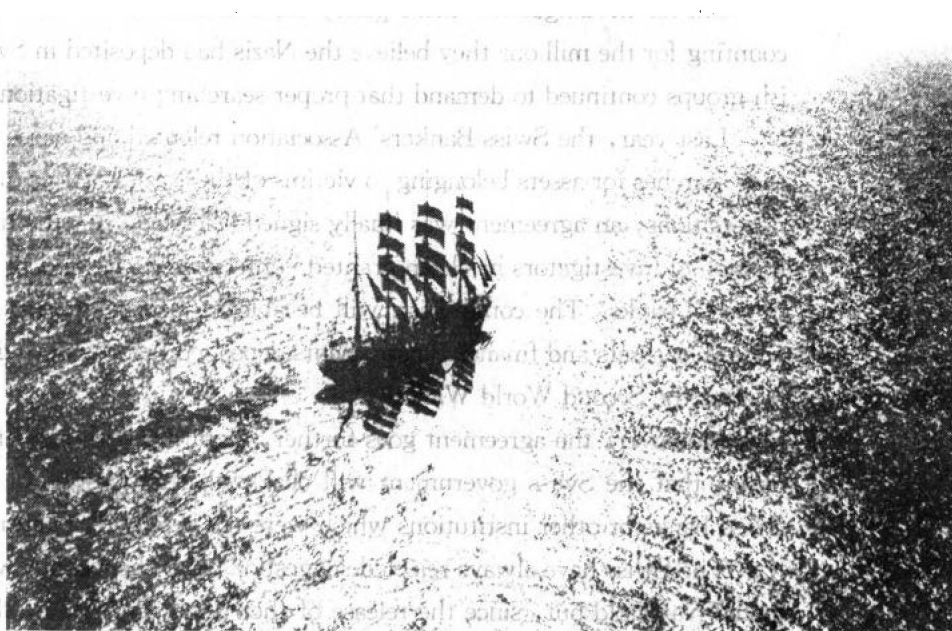
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# 1 Spoils of War

## 纳粹赃银

二战中被纳粹分子劫掠的价值千万的黄金怎样了呢？有机密文件透露……



As a neutral nation, Switzerland escaped much of the horror of World War II. Indeed, the perception is that while Europe was being ravaged by Hitler's Nazi war machine, the Swiss went about their business, living as normal a life as they could amid what would be remembered as the worst war in history.

But neutrality in a world war is a myth. Although guns and tanks may not roll across the hills of a "neutral nation", other aspects of war are conducted there just the same. During World War II, Switzerland was used as a base by many Allied spies. International Jewish organisations operated out of Swiss cities, and many Swiss citizens and companies worked for the Allies, providing them with information and materials.

But just as Switzerland helped support the Allied war effort, so did the Nazis benefit from their association with their "neutral" neighbour. Recently declassified documents from US archives reveal that the Nazis stored millions of dollars worth of gold in Swiss banks. One particular document, given to Allied negotiators after the war, estimates that almost \$ 400-million worth of gold — nearly two billion dollars at today's prices — was sent to Switzerland by the Germans between 1939 and 1945.

For decades, Jewish groups have been trying to force Swiss bankers to open their files to public scrutiny — but with limited success. Just over 30 years ago, the Swiss government did take some action by instructing the country's banks to report any dormant accounts belonging to foreigners who had been "persecuted for racial, religious or political reasons". The banks responded by releasing about \$ 5-million, of which about \$ 2-million was given to deserving Jewish causes<sup>2</sup>.

But for investigators, these paltry sums of money did not come close to accounting for the millions they believe the Nazis had deposited in Swiss banks. Jewish groups continued to demand that proper searching investigations be carried out.

Last year, the Swiss Bankers' Association relented and agreed to conduct further searches for assets belonging to victims of the Nazis<sup>3</sup>. After months of difficult negotiations, an agreement was finally signed last May. For the first time, a commission of investigators has been granted "unfettered access" to all the relevant files in Swiss banks. The commission will be able to inspect "dormant bank accounts and other assets and financial instruments deposited before, during and immediately after the Second World War".

Moreover, the agreement goes further, requiring both sides to "co-operate to ensure that the Swiss government will deal with the question of looted assets<sup>4</sup> in Swiss banks or other institutions which were not reported or returned".

The Swiss have always rejected suggestions that their banks were used to store looted Nazi gold but, since the release of the Allied documents, their denials have become increasingly difficult to defend. Indeed, one document states: "It is perfectly possible that the entire amount of \$ 398-million was looted gold". And Elan Steinberg of the World Jewish Congress(WJC) says that it is inevitable that some of the gold would have come from murdered Jews. "We do know, for example, that [some] gold had come from the gold fillings<sup>5</sup> that had been melted down from death camp victims. So we know in fact that this gold was not only plundered from national treasuries but even from more grotesque aspects of the Nazi regime."

But the documents indicate that Swiss bankers weren't the only people to benefit from the spoils of the fallen Nazi regime. After the war, the Americans launched an inquiry called "Project Safe Haven" to find out what assets the Nazis had stored in neutral countries. Documents from this investigation are being used

by Jewish organisations to show that the Allies received \$ 60-million worth of gold from the Swiss, in return for making no further claims on the rest.

Until last August, the British Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, denied that the intelligence services knew anything about the Nazi gold in Swiss banks. But last July, a British Labour MP, Greville Janner who is also Chairman of the Holocaust Education Trust, produced copies of the US documents and demanded that the British government inspect its intelligence archives<sup>6</sup>.

"It is inconceivable<sup>7</sup> that these documents... are not in [Britain's] archives, too," he said. "It looks as if there has been a secret deal... and that the Swiss have taken half the money, to which they have absolutely no right."

For the WJC's Elan Steinberg, there are two questions left to be answered: "What did the Allies do with the \$ 60-million they received? And why were they willing to allow the Swiss to hold on to nearly a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of gold?"

"What we're trying to do," he says, "is to close the final chapter of the Holocaust."

## Notes

1. amid 在……之间,在……之中
2. deserving Jewish causes 有价值的犹太人的事业
3. assets belonging to victims of the Nazis 属于纳粹受害者的财产。assets 资产,财产
4. looted assets 劫掠的资产
5. the gold fillings 用来补牙的金子
6. intelligence archives 情报档案。archives 档案保管处,档案
7. inconceivable 令人难以相信的

## Exercises

1. Find the missing word from the passage to complete each sentence with the help of the first letter. Change the forms where necessary.
  - 1) In World War II, many Jewish people were killed under Nazi g \_\_\_\_\_ policy.
  - 2) During war time, this country remained n \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) The flood r \_\_\_\_\_ the village and many people became homeless.
  - 4) The official d \_\_\_\_\_ that they plotted the assassination.
  - 5) One should make full use of one's d \_\_\_\_\_ ability.
  - 6) These p \_\_\_\_\_ sums of money can't make up the loss.
  - 7) People felt u \_\_\_\_\_ in this place after a whole day's hard work.
  - 8) The brutal tribe made a living by l \_\_\_\_\_ other tribes.
2. Find words in the passage with the meaning similar to the following.
  - 1) things taken by an army from a defeated enemy. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2) collections of documents that contain information about \_\_\_\_\_

- the history of all organisation or group of people. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) process of very carefully examining sth. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) allow someone to do something that you did not allow  
them to do before. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) place where money is stored. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) very ugly or frightening. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) mass murder of Jews by the Nazis. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Fill in the missing Noun or Verb forms of the following words.

Noun	Verb
1) neutrality	_____
2) denial	_____
3) persecution	_____
4) _____	declassify

## 2 The Real James Bond?

### 谁是真正的邦德？

007 是家喻户晓的间谍詹姆士·邦德的代号，人们对银幕上的邦德如痴如狂，而生活中是否也有一位邦德先生的原型呢？



**M**y name is Bond, James Bond. “ When these words are spoken, film audiences and readers of thrillers<sup>1</sup> know that they are about to enjoy another adventure with the world’s most famous action hero. Ever since writer Ian Fleming created James Bond — the suave British spy who chases international villains, spies and beautiful women — 007, as Bond is code named, has occupied a special place in the public’s imagination.

The first Bond book, published in the early 1950s, was *Casino Royale*. But fans are more likely to associate the spy’s first appearance with the film *Dr No*, which was released in 1962. It made a star out of Sean Connery, who, at the time, was a relatively unknown actor. Connery went on to play the role in a total of seven Bond films and, in spite of his success in other roles, he is still regarded by

many as the true James Bond.

But, if Connery was the "true" James Bond of the films, who, if anyone, was the real-life inspiration for the character? Although Ian Fleming always refused to answer this question, many people feel sure that Bond was based on a real person.

Since the writer's death in 1964, various biographers and Bond fans have attempted to name real people who could have inspired the character<sup>2</sup>. One man who has often been suggested was the distinguished British diplomat, soldier and politician, Sir Fitzroy Maclean, who died this year at the age of 85.

During his lifetime, Sir Fitzroy Maclean always insisted that he was never a spy, but Bond "hunters" have two reasons to "suspect" him. Like Bond, Maclean was good-looking and "dashing". He became famous for his bravery after he fought behind enemy lines in Yugoslavia and North Africa during World War II. And, he was a trained killer, serving as one of the first members of the SAS, the British army's elite commando force<sup>3</sup>. Maclean must have also known something about espionage because he worked as diplomat in Moscow during the sensitive period before the outbreak of war. It was there that he first met Ian Fleming, who was working as a journalist.

But not all Fleming experts agree that Maclean was the inspiration for Bond. Fleming's biographer, Andrew Lycett, doesn't believe that any single person was a model. Instead, he believes that parts of Sir Fitzroy Maclean's personality and career did go into Bond, but that there were other influences too. "Fleming was the sort of person who was quite impressed by 'action men'," says Lycett, "and Maclean's exploits<sup>4</sup>— being dropped behind enemy lines in Yugoslavia — would be exactly the kind of thing that would appeal to Fleming."

Moreover, Lycett maintains that Sir Fitzroy Maclean, while being flattered by his association with the "real" Bond, didn't take it seriously either. "He saw himself as an adventurer. I think he had had an interesting enough career in his own right and he wasn't too interested in being seen as the precursor of a fictional character."

Although Fleming never "saw action" during the war<sup>5</sup>, he did work for British intelligence. One of his popular heroes was the British war-time spy Wilfred Dunderdale. Like Bond, Dunderdale also enjoyed luxury and expensive living. While he was chief British spy in Paris — where Fleming met him — Dunderdale dined in the best restaurants and drove an armoured Rolls Royce car. He also played an important role in cracking the German's secret communications code.

As well as Dunderdale, Fleming admired another British agent, who also had something in common with Bond. Michael Mason was a spy in Romania during the war where he became a target for assassination by the Germans. Two armed killers tried to trap him in a toilet on a train, but Mason out-witted them and killed them

both with his bare hands. In *From Russia With Love* a similar attempt is made on Bond's life.

Yet another Bond model could be Sir Alexander Glen, a former Arctic explorer. Like Bond, and Maclean, Glen is Scottish. He was also educated at the same school as Bond. He worked with Fleming in British intelligence during the war, but afterwards he had a long and successful career in industry. He has always laughed at suggestions that he inspired Fleming. "I don't think it's true for a moment," he has said. "I'm far too gentle, too law-abiding."

Perhaps the most unusual inspiration Fleming found for his character was someone who was very far removed from the world of spies and danger. He was an ornithologist whose speciality was the birds of the West Indies. Fleming lived in Jamaica and in his house he was known to have a copy of this man's book. His name was James Bond. When Fleming gave a copy of *You Only Live Twice* to this man in 1964, he wrote in it: "To the real James Bond from the thief of his identity".

## Notes

1. readers of thrillers 惊险小说的读者
2. inspired the character 赋予这一角色灵感
3. elite commando force 精锐突击部队
4. Maclean's exploits 麦克林的英雄行为
5. Although Fleming never "saw action" during the war. 虽然弗莱明在战争期间从未参加过战斗。

## Exercises

1. Interpretation of words and phrases: Look at the way the underlined words and phrases are used in the passage. Try to decide on the best interpretation from the choices given below with the help of paragraph reference.
  - 1) Ever since writer Ian Fleming created James Bond the suave British spy who chases international villains. (para. 1)  
A) polite                      B) brave                      C) sly                      D) handsome
  - 2) Like Bond, Maclean was good-looking and dashing. (para. 5)  
A) joyful                      B) attractive                      C) hazardous                      D) hideous
  - 3) He was a trained killer, serving as one of the first members of the SAS, the British army's elite commando force. (para. 5)  
A) superior                      B) common                      C) main                      D) chief
  - 4) Maclean must have also known something about espionage. (para. 5)  
A) diplomacy                      B) politics                      C) government                      D) spying
  - 5) Dunderdale dined in the best restaurants and drove an armoured Rolls Royce car. (para. 6)  
A) second-hand                      B) luxury                      C) metal-covered                      D) expensive



2. Find the words in Column 2 that are closest in meaning to the words in Column 1.

Column 1	Column 2
1) thriller	A) similar thing that happened or existed before
2) villain	B) murder of someone as a political act
3) precursor	C) someone who always obeys the law
4) assassination	D) someone who studies birds
5) outwit	E) someone who writes the story of someone else's life
6) law-abiding	F) wrongdoer
7) ornithologist	G) cleverly defeat someone or gain an advantage over them
8) biographer	H) book, film, or play that tells an exciting story about danger.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct word form.

- 1) (bulk) The \_\_\_\_\_ package was difficult to manage on the crowded bus.
- 2) (dispute) She took the television repairman to small claims court over the \_\_\_\_\_ bill.
- 3) (indict) The grand jury brought a criminal \_\_\_\_\_ against the ex-mayor for theft of public funds.
- 4) (privacy) Both husband and wife were such \_\_\_\_\_ people that we had very little contact with either of them.
- 5) (tolerant) He showed little \_\_\_\_\_ to alcohol.
- 6) (rebel) Although she was \_\_\_\_\_ as a teenager, she settled down once she was on her own.

### 3 Defending McVeigh 为麦克维辩护

麦克维是俄克拉荷马爆炸案的重要嫌疑犯,有不利证据表明他有罪,但他的律师不畏险途,打算背水一战。不知黑白是否能被颠倒?



It was perhaps the most surprising moment of the Oklahoma City bombing trial. Stephen Jones, Timothy McVeigh's attorney, had hardly begun his opening statement when he started to read the names of all 168 victims who died in the fiery blast. "Charles E. Hurlburt; John Karl Vaness III; Anna Jean Hurlburt; Donald Lee Fritzler ..." The litany lasted eight long minutes. Survivors in the courtroom groaned when he mispronounced several names. Jurors looked perplexed. Why was the defense listing the names of the deceased? Wasn't that a job for the prosecution?

The move, intended to show that the defense sympathized with the victims, was emblematic of Jones's tactics to date—shocking, dramatic and questionable in its effectiveness.<sup>1</sup> Jones's biggest test will come as he starts presenting his client's side. The government plans to rest by midweek, which means a case everyone thought would wind up in August could be over by the end of June. Jones has been as shocked as anyone at the speed with which the prosecution laid out its damning evidence against McVeigh. The defense team has often seemed unprepared, while