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总主编　杜瑞清

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附参考译文 练习答案

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——掌握词汇3500

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序

人类即将迈入21世纪，新的时代对我们提出了更高的要求，我们也面临着更多的机遇和挑战。只有及时抓住机遇，主动迎接挑战，才能适应不断发展变化的社会，才能无愧于所处的时代。

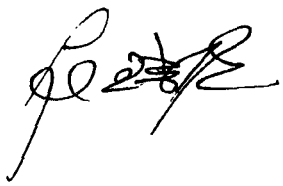
21世纪是一个国际化、网络化的时代，知识的传播和信息的交流将会更加迅速。因此，作为这些活动的载体——语言，也就显得尤为重要，特别是英语的重要性不言而喻，全世界70%以上的出版物均使用英语。改革开放以来，“英语热”持续升温。不过要学好英语谈何容易！怎样学好英语，怎样能够在有限的时间里提高学习效率，广大英语工作者一直在探索行之有效的方法。英语词汇历来是困扰广大学习者的一大难题，只有积累了一定数量的词汇，才能进行训练和提高听、说、读、写、译等基本技能。而词汇的积累主要依靠大量的阅读。由世界图书出版西安公司组织、全国四所高等院校权威专家联合编写的这套《英语阅读突破书系》在此方面作了有益的尝试。全书有以下几个突出特色：

选材得当，资料新颖。全书收集了英语国家出版的最新阅读资料，内容涉及网络、经济、环境、科技、文化、教育等诸多方面。阅读全书，不仅是在提高英语水平，同时也是在最新知识的海洋里遨游。

循序渐进，突出词汇。此套丛书每册分级处理词汇，前后照应，由简到繁，从易到难，按照最新大纲对词汇的要求来编写。

练习多样，重在掌握。本书在每篇课文之后都安排了形式不同的练习，并对课文进行翻译，提供参考答案，以便更好地检查学习效果，巩固所学内容和词汇。

本书不仅可作为在校大学生英语学习的阅读辅助教材，还可为自学考试学生以及广大英语爱好者提供切实的帮助，在短期内收到事半功倍的效果。



2000年9月于西安外国语学院

前　言

《英语阅读突破书系》为循序渐进阅读丛书。编写丛书的目的在于通过丰富、广泛的文章阅读和词汇练习为学习英语的读者提供更好、更新、更科学的语言学习方法，使读者在兴趣盎然的阅读中学习、应用，最终掌握英语单词，扩大词汇量。

丛书共分六册，根据最新《大学英语教学大纲（修订本）》编写，各册词汇量严格按照大纲要求来做。

丛书具有以下特点：

（1）每册内含18个单元，每一单元均有两篇阅读文章和一篇篇幅短小且生动有趣的幽默故事。练习设置以单词练习为主，兼顾构词法的学习和练习，练习并不拘泥于形式，各种不同类型相互穿插；力求在阅读实践当中完成词意理解、应用并最终达到掌握的目的。

（2）通过阅读，每册所掌握的词汇数量和重点不同：第一册可掌握词汇2300，第二册可掌握词汇3000，第三册可掌握词汇3500，第四册可掌握词汇4200，第五册可掌握词汇5000，第六册可掌握词汇5500。

（3）考虑到基础阶段读者的词汇量不够丰富的特点，每篇阅读文章中出现的新词、生词均加有标注，协助读者完成连续的、不间断的思维过程，再加之文后的难句注解及背景知识能使读者实现真正意义上的有效阅读。

（4）丛书选材广泛，内容新颖，可扩大读者的语言接触面；同时又图文并茂，既赏心又悦目。希望能通过一种别致、多变的途径使本书成为读者扩大词汇量、提高阅读能力、增见识、长知识的好帮手。

千里之行始于足下，坚实基础的奠定需要读者的用心和恒心，本书在给读者提供实践机会的同时，更期望通过本书的引导帮助读者培养阅读的兴趣，养成自觉良好的阅读习惯，从而登上更高的台阶。

限于水平及其他客观原因，本书难免有疏漏之处，敬请各位读者不吝赐教，予以指正。

编　者

2000年9月

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Unit 1

Text I

The World Wide Web

万维网

当今时代,万维网无处不在,远隔千山万水的人们通过网络了解各自不同的生活方式,进行情感交流,传递时代信息,就像生活在地球上的同一个村落。面对如此神奇的万维网,你不想知道它是怎么诞生的吗?

Pre-reading Questions

1. What purposes do you primarily use your computer for?
2. Do you often go online? What can you do on the Web?
3. Do you find the Internet funny? Why?
4. If the computer could do anything you want, what would you find the most useful or interesting?

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

(1) Build the highway and watch the town grow. At first a few shops appear and maybe a restaurant. Then a hotel opens. Eventually new houses are built. A village is born.

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(2) This is also how the virtual world[1] has developed. Think of the Internet as the road carrying information between two computers. Think of the World Wide Web as the village. At first it is just a place on the virtual road where travellers meet. More travellers come bringing new kinds of personal, academic and commercial information. New villages are started. Eventually, communities of the mind stretch out over the far horizon[2].

(3) Every village has a founder. Tim Berners-Lee is the man who wrote the software programme that led to the foundation of the World Wide Web. Britain played a vital role in developing the first generation of computers. The parents of Tim Berners-Lee both worked on one of the earliest commercial computers and talked about their work at home. As a child he would build models of computers from packaging material.

(4) After graduating from Oxford University he went on to the real thing. In the 1980's scientists were already communicating using a primitive[3] version of E-mail. While working at a laboratory in Switzerland Tim Berners-Lee wrote a programme which let him store these messages. This gave him another idea. Write a programme that will let academics from across the world share information on a single site. In 1990 he wrote the HTTP[4] and HTML[5] programmes which form the basis of the World Wide Web.

(5) How did he get the idea? He tells us in his own words—and on his own website. "There have always been things that people are good at and things that computers have been good at. But there is little overlap[6] between the two. One of the things computers were not able to do was store contacts from different sources. The dream behind the Web is of a common space in which we communicate by sharing information."

(6) The next year his programmes were placed on to the Internet. Everyone was welcome to use them and improve them if they could. Programmers adapted his codes to work with different operating systems. New features like web browsers and search engines were developed. Between 1991 and 1994 the number of web pages rose from 10 to 100,000.

(7) Tim Berners-Lee could have followed the Microsoft route by forming a company to sell the programmes he invented. Or he could have joined an existing company. But in his view the Web is a language, not a product. Charging a fee for using his programmes would have slowed the growth of the Web. And other companies would make similar products to compete. Instead of one World Wide Web there would be several smaller Webs. Each would use incompatible (不可兼容的) software. The Web is valuable because it uses a common computer language to reach people and share information. Competing webs would lose this value. Imagine if somebody sent you a bill[7] every time you spoke a word of English.

(8) In 1994 Tim Berners-Lee formed the newly formed World Wide Web Consortium (国际财团) or W3C. More than 200 leading companies and laboratories are represented by W3C. Together they make sure that everyone, no matter what their equipment or software, can participate equally on the web. At a commercial level, this means sharing technical information so that everyone involved has a fair chance to reach consumers. For content providers, it means encouraging a responsible use of the medium.

(9) Right now the world is focused on e-commerce. The invention of the Web has seen new companies grow at an astonishing rate. It brings rapid rewards to people with imagination and new ideas. Sometimes it seems like millionaires are created overnight. This was made possible because Tim Berners-Lee gave his invention away. Now he reminds us that if the Web is to keep its appeal it needs to be more than just a shopping mall[8].

(10) "The Web can help people to understand the way that others live and love and are human. It helps us understand the humanity of people." he says.

Notes

1. **virtual world**: unreal world on the World Wide Web
2. **the far horizon**: the furthest distance the eye can see
3. **primitive**: something in its original form which has not been improved
4. **HTTP**: hypertext transfer protocol, 超文本传输协议
5. **HTML**: hypertext mark-up language the computer programme used to publish words on the Web, 超文本标记语言
6. **overlap**: when two or more edges or boundaries cross
7. **sent you a bill**: an expression meaning "made a charge for products or services"
8. **shopping mall**: a building containing shops

Exercises

Ⅰ. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions listed below. Change the form if necessary:

think of …as stretch out the far horizon lead to in one's view instead of focus on make sure play a role of go on to

1. Please ____ that the house is properly locked before you leave.
2. I'm just going to ____ on the couch for ten minutes.
3. We didn't ____ any specific area, we just talked generally about the problem.
4. We now ____ the car ____ being essential rather than a luxury.
5. The scandal ____ him resigning.
6. ____, her recent behaviour confirms that she is not happy here.
7. The desert stretched out over ____.
8. Let's ____ the next item on the agenda.
9. He has been playing all afternoon ____ getting on with his work.
10. The local priest ____ the increasingly important ____ the media in political life.

Ⅱ. Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text:

1. The novelist *is busy writing* a new book.
2. When you go to a new country, you must *make yourself suitable for* new manners and customs.
3. Tony *is skillful in* fixing electrical appliances.
4. The jet plane climbed to 100,000 feet high *at a great speed*.
5. The shop closed very late, so the shop assistant *sleep there for the night*.
6. His daughter is *as clever as* his son.
7. *Whatever reasons* you may have, you should carry out a promise.
8. He *contributed all his lands to* the city.

Ⅲ. Read the sentences carefully and choose the sentence in which the italicized word has the same meaning as the one taken from the passage:

1. New features like web browsers and search engines were *developed*.
   A. How long will it take to *develop* these pictures?
   B. Scientists are *developing* new drugs to treat cancer.
   C. Her reading skills were *developing* at a rapid pace.
2. Tim Berners-Lee could have *followed* the Microsoft route by forming a company to sell the programmes he invented.
   A. They have decided to *follow* the Oxford practice of filling their team with postgraduates.
   B. His lecture was complicated and difficult to *follow*.
   C. We were not prepared for the events that *followed*.
3. At a commercial level, this means sharing technical information so that everyone *involved* has a fair chance to reach consumers.
   A. If I were you, I wouldn't get *involved* in the problem.
   B. The job *involves* my living in London.
   C. The accident *involved* a bus and a truck.
4. For content providers, it means *encouraging* a responsible use of the medium.
   A. In their view, the benefit system just *encourges* laziness.
   B. He *encouraged* me to apply for the job.
   C. You should *encourage* her to become a teacher.
5. *Charging* a fee for using his programmes would have slowed the growth of the Web.
   A. A man has been *charged* in connection with the murder.
   B. They tried to *charge* me £ 80 for a room for a night.
   C. She *charged* me to look after her son.
6. In the 1980's scientists were already communicating using a *primitive* version of E-mail.
   A. Small seashells were often used as a *primitive* kind of money.
   B. *Primitive* man made himself primitive tools from sharp stones and animal bones.
   C. In some remote mountain areas, the living conditions are *primitive*, without electricity or run-

ning water.

7. But in his *view* the Web is a language, not a product.

A. When we reached the top of the mountain, we came in *view* of a wide plain below.

B. What are your *views* on free university education?

C. In *view* of his youth, the police have decided not to press charges.

8. The Web is valuable because it uses a common computer language to *reach* people and share information.

A. After several changes of plane, we finally *reached* London on Tuesday morning.

B. Could you *reach* me that book from the top shelf?

C. You can usually *reach* him on this phone number.

Ⅳ. Affixes and stems are basic parts on which many words are built. Study the following stems and their meanings. List some more examples in the space provided:

	Stems	Meanings	Examples
1	cent/centi	one hundred/ one hundredth	century centigrade
2	claim/clam	cry out/shout	exclaim
3	firm	fixed	affirmative

cent/centi	1.____	2.____	3.____	4.____
claim/clam	1.____	2.____	3.____	4.____
firm	1.____	2.____	3.____	4.____

Read each of the following sentences and decide the meaning of the italicized word. Then write it down in the space provided:

1. The mayor *proclaimed* Monday as a city holiday.

proclaim:

2. Only a small *percentage* of the students have received scholarship.

percentage:

3. He said he would accept the job, so we asked him to *confirm* his acceptance in writing.

confirm:

4. She *affirmed* that she was telling the truth.

affirm:

5. *Centigram* means a weight equal to a 100th of a gram.

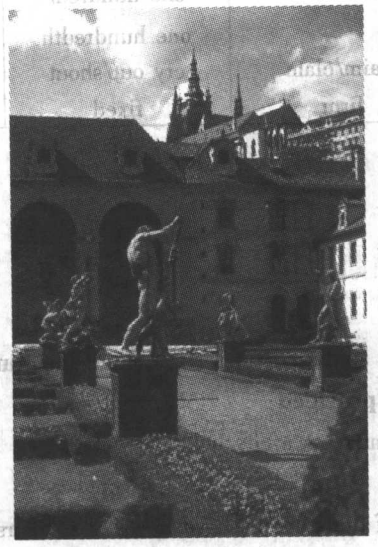
centigram:

6. "My Goodness!" she *exclaimed*.

exclaim:

Ⅴ. Synonyms are words with similar meanings. On each line in Column Ⅱ there is one word which is a synonym of the word in Column Ⅰ. Circle the synonyms:

Ⅰ	Ⅱ		
1. flexibility	constancy	adaptability	perplexity
2. goal	meaning	purpose	concentration
3. tense	strained	relaxed	sense
4. retain	release	contain	hold
5. conquer	defeat	fight	contest



Text Ⅱ

Companies Offer Online Courses

公司提供在线课程

随着计算机和互联网技术的飞速发展，足不出户就能接受正规的大学教育已不再是天方夜谭。现在，越来越多的人们选择网上教育来提高自我，以适应社会的发展和技术的进步。

(1) Students earn degrees on the Net while schools earn cash

(2) LOS ANGELES-A virtual college campus lies within the University Access site, where thousands of business management students electronically gather for class.[1]

(3) In the company's offices, the only physical ties to scholastic tradition are flags from the University of Southern California and Indiana University that decorate the room. Young staffers who are talking about "digital" this and "futuristic" that with the enthusiasm typical of Silicon Valley[2] prospectors think they have hit the next big idea.

(4) Maybe they have.

(5) Hoping to attract everyone from middle managers in Shanghai to teenagers in the United States, corporations and colleges have invested at least US $300 million in the last few years on the Internet college gamble.

(6) One in three US colleges now offers some sort of accredited(鉴定为合格)degree online, more than twice as many as last year.

(7) Demand for online executive training (在职培训) alone will grow by 2002 into a US $7.1 billion market, according to research analysts at International Data Corp[3].

(8) "There's so much money to be made doing this," said Jaime McKenzie, editor of the *Educational Technology Journal*. "Everyone's racing to grab students and their checkbooks."

(9) But although the promise is huge, so are the possible pitfalls(陷阱).[4]

(10) If schools start mass-marketing their courses online, will they keep their elite(精华) reputations? Will students get as good an education as those who physically sit in the lecture hall?

(11) No one has answers, but online education just keeps growing.

(12) Stanford University in California has lured(引诱) thousands to its online master's program in

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