



“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材

21世纪

崔敏 刘淑范 总主审
卓杨 刘凤侠 总主编

大学英语

阅读进阶 3

新新大学英语系列

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COLLEGE ENGLISH

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21 世纪大学英语阅读进阶

(第三册)

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前言

本教程共4册，每学期一册，每册由10个单元组成，每个单元包括4篇阅读文章。

本教程在内容选择上融入了经济、外贸、体育、教育、历史、地理、日常生活以及社会问题等方面的知识，更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性，力求给学生打好语言基础。

选文配有多项选择题、填词题，以测试学生对课文的理解能力。阅读主要着眼于培养学生的阅读速度，强调在单位时间内获取所需信息的能力，因此阅读材料的难度略浅于相应的综合英语教程的课文。篇幅在200—1000词，生词量力求控制在2%左右。阅读的全部教学活动都要求在课内进行。每单元分两次进行，每次使用两篇文章，阅读后即做练习。

本教程旨在培养学生正确的阅读习惯，提高学生的阅读能力。为保证语言文字的规范化，课文全部选自英美原著，但有少量删改。选材力求多样性、知识性和趣味性兼顾。

本教程由吉林大学崔敏教授和刘淑范教授任总主审，长春大学卓杨教授和白城师范学院刘凤侠教授任总主编。本册主编、副主编各负责编写5万字。

在此书的编写过程中，我们参考了有关书籍，得到多方支持，在此一并表示感谢。由于时间有限，在编写过程中难免有疏漏之处，恳请读者批评指教。

编者

2014年5月

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Unit One



Passage 1

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The Web sometimes is seemed as the Siren specter that lures us into sitting around like some species of houseplant while our trunk grows abnormally wide. Its 1 enticements keep us from doing what we know we should, like, say, making any movement whatsoever or 2 foods that do not come packaged in styrofoam (泡沫塑料).

But according to a new research, the Internet can also be something else: a place for helping people keep weight off.

The new study, 3 over a two-and-a-half-year period, found that the more often people logged on to a website, the more likely they were to 4 weight loss. Of course, it wasn't just any old website, but one that investigators at the Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research (KPCHR) had designed 5 to help people keep the pounds off.

What made the website work was its mixture of accountability (责任) and 6. Users were asked to log in once a week to 7 their weight and the amount of exercise they'd done. If they didn't log in regularly, they got a little nudge by e-mail, then a(n) 8 phone call. Once on the site, users could chat with other 9 of the study in a kind of mini-Facebook setting.

The site was designed to mimic as much as possible what it's like to be in a weight-



loss program that offers 10 counseling and group meetings. It wasn't quite as effective as human-to-human interaction, but it was better than nothing at all.

[A] maintain	[F] abundant	[K] personal
[B] consuming	[G] obligation	[L] establish
[C] attracts	[H] conducted	[M] specifically
[D] automated	[I] sociability	[N] warning
[E] separately	[J] enter	[O] participants

Passage 2

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with 10 statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. You may choose a paragraph more than once.*

The US Congress

- [A] The US congress is the legislative branch of the federal government. It is a bicameral (两院制的) law-making body of more than 500 members. Its two chambers are respectively called the House of Representatives and the Senate. The American two-house legislature, a product of the compromise between big states and small ones, embodies the American principle of balances and checks. All bills must carry both houses before becoming laws.
- [B] The House of Representatives is the lower house of the bicameral Congress. The membership of the House is distributed among the states according to their different populations. Since 1910, the House has had a permanent membership of 435, with each Representative representing about half a million Americans. Under the principle that each state is guaranteed at least one representative, Nevada, a state with a small population, sends only one Representative to the House. California has more than 40 Representatives in the House because of its large population.
- [C] The election of Representatives is organized by the state legislature which divides the state into a number of districts known as Congressional districts. Each district, with a population of nearly half a million, elects one Representative to

the House. A Representative's term of office is set at two years, but there is no limit to the number of his terms. A new Representative can hardly feel easy about his position. Hardly has he begun his work in the Congress when he finds it's time for him to seek re-election.

[D] The Senate is the upper house of the US Congress. Representation in the Senate is based on the principle of state equality. The Senate is comprised of 100 Senators, two from each of the fifty states. Senators have been directly elected by voters of their respective states since 1913. Their term of office is six years. With one-third of the Senate seats up for election every two years. A Senator must be at least thirty years old and a citizen for nine years.

[E] Generally speaking, Senators are accorded greater prestige than their colleagues in the lower house. Many Representatives aspire to win the election to the Senate. Senators derive their prestige from the following facts. They are less numerous, for there are fewer than one fourth as many Senators as Representatives, or Congressmen. Elected by the whole state instead of a single congressional district, most Senators represent more constituents (选民) than do House members. They are less worried by the problem of seeking re-electives. What's more, the Senate has special powers which it does not share with the House. It has the power to approve or deny proposed treaties, nominations proposed by the President. In line with the tradition of "senatorial courtesy (礼貌)", the Senate always rejects a nominee who is objected to by a Senator of the state from which he comes.

[F] It won't do to neglect the importance of the Senate in foreign affairs. Without its cooperation and support, the President can hardly take any significant action in foreign relations. A Secretary of State on good terms with the Senators is always important for the President. Foreign countries must try to establish good relations with the US Senate if they intend to make a bargain with the United States.

[G] The presiding (主持的) officer of the Senate is the Vice President who functions

as a kind chairman when the Senate is in session (开会). The chief spokesman of the House is known as the Speaker who is the leader of the majority party in the House. The Speaker is the most influential figure in the House because he directs his party's forces in legislative battles.

[H] The Congress is a legislative body, but it relies on its various committees to do preparatory work. The Senate and the House have several dozen standing and special committees to deal with problems of different natures. The seats of the committees are divided between the two parties in proportion to their respective membership in the Congress. But the committee chairman is always a member of the majority party who has been in the Senate or the House without interruption for longer than anybody else on the committee. The custom is known as "seniority rule".

[I] Most proposed laws in the Congress are known as bills. All bills introduced during a two-year congressional term are designated "HR" in the House and "S" in the Senate, with consecutive (连续的) numbers assigned in order in which they are introduced in each house. After this, the bills are referred to the relevant committees for further study.

[J] To assess the bill at its true worth, the relevant committee usually organizes its sub-committee to conduct detailed study. There is no doubt that the sub-committee will study the literal sense of the bill. But it also holds meetings with the citizens who want to state their opinions about the bill. These meetings are commonly known as hearings. The purpose of the sub-committee in holding these hearings is to obtain information on the bill before it. The sub-committee may summon people to appear at the hearings and to testify. After finishing study of the bill, the sub-committee will report the result to the full committee. The committee chairman then has a choice between two things. He can send the bill to the house for further consideration. He can also postpone, or kill it by putting it

aside and not reporting it. For this reason, a committee chairman is regarded as an important person in the Congress. It won't do to neglect them.

11. The Vice President plays a role as a kind chairman and the presiding officer in the Senate meetings.
12. The seats of the committees are distributed between the two parties based on their respective membership in the Congress.
13. Since 1910, the House has had a permanent membership of four hundred and thirty-five.
14. In order to obtain information on the potential bills before implementation, the sub-committee holds hearings.
15. A new Representative can hardly feel easy about his position in that he has to prepare for re-election at the start of his new job.
16. If the President wants to take significant action in foreign relations, it is necessary to gain the Senate's cooperation and support.
17. As the Senators are elected by the whole state instead of a single congressional district, they are accorded greater prestige than Representatives.
18. The American two-house legislature reflects the American principle of balances and checks.
19. According to the principle of state equality, each state is represented by two Senators in the Senate.
20. Nominations proposed by the President may be disapproved by the Senate.