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A Course of  
English reading

# 大学英语 (全新版) 阅读教程 一级

钱渝 主编

for College  
learners ①

东华大学出版社

总主编 詹 蓓

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College Learners 1*

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(全新版)

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# 序 言

随着大学英语教学和考试系统的改革,大学英语的教与学对目的语的输入提出了更高的要求,体现了素质教育的基本导向。作为一门以扩大知识面和增强语言应用能力为目的的大学英语阅读课,迫切需要一套与之相适应的教材,而《大学英语阅读教程(全新版)》就是要满足这样的需求。

《大学英语阅读教程(全新版)》广泛收集了现代英语,特别是近十年来英美社会的多式样语言文本。话题覆盖了当今政治、经济、文化、科技、教育、心理、人文、社会等诸多方面,帮助读者了解当今国际各领域的发展动态和问题,并从接触真实语料入手,学习和掌握语言形式、功能和用法,加深语言理解,从而全面提高学生英语语言的阅读水平,增强学生参加新体制下的大学英语四、六级考试的应试能力。

《大学英语阅读教程(全新版)》一共四册,与目前大学英语教学的常规课程平行设置,每学期一册,循序渐进,由浅入深。通过课堂教学和学生课外阅读,逐步培养学生良好的语言思维和语言学习习惯,以达到最佳的教与学效果。

本书也可以作为英语专业泛读课程的选用教材。

参加本书编写的人员有:钱渝、杨艳、杨元、林绪芹、张晓花、李永莲、汪宁、夏怡、夏道静、吴平、时慧、陈丽、叶红、万初鸣、吴晓燕、詹蓓等。

限于水平和时间,疏漏难免,恭请广大读者和学界同仁批评指正。

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## Unit 1 People

### Passage 1 Michael Jordan

<sup>1</sup> **M**ichael Jeffrey Jordan<sup>1</sup> (born February 17, 1963) is a retired American professional basketball player, active entrepreneur, and majority owner of the Charlotte Bobcats. His biography on the National Basketball Association (NBA) website states, “By acclamation, Michael Jordan is the greatest basketball player of all time.” Jordan was one of the most effectively marketed athletes of his generation and was considered instrumental in popularizing the NBA around the world in the 1980s and 1990s.

<sup>2</sup> After a three-season career at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he was a member of the Tar Heels’ national championship team in 1982, Jordan joined the NBA’s Chicago Bulls in 1984. He quickly emerged as a league star, entertaining crowds with his prolific scoring. His leaping ability, illustrated by performing slam dunks from the free throw line in slam dunk contests, earned him the nicknames “Air Jordan” and “His Airiness”. He also gained a reputation for being one of the best defensive players in basketball. In 1991, he won his first NBA championship with the Bulls, and followed that achievement with titles in 1992 and 1993, securing a “three-peat”. Although Jordan abruptly retired from basketball at the beginning of the 1993—1994 NBA season to pursue a career in baseball, he rejoined the Bulls in 1995 and led them to three additional championships (1996, 1997 and 1998) as well as an NBA-record 72 regular-season wins in the 1995—1996 NBA season. Jordan retired for a second time in 1999, but returned for two more NBA seasons from 2001 to 2003 as a member of the Washington Wizards.

<sup>3</sup> Jordan’s individual accolades and accomplishments include five *MVP*<sup>2</sup> awards, ten *All-NBA First Team*<sup>3</sup> designations, nine *All-Defensive First Team*<sup>4</sup> honors,

*fourteen MVP All-Star Game*<sup>5</sup> appearances, three All-Star Game MVP awards, ten scoring titles, three steals titles, six NBA Finals MVP awards, and the 1988 NBA Defensive Player of the Year Award. He holds the NBA records for highest career regular season scoring average (30.12 points per game) and highest career playoff scoring average (33.45 points per game). In 1999, he was named the greatest North American athlete of the 20th century by ESPN, and was second to Babe Ruth on the Associated Press's list of athletes of the century. He was inducted into *the Basketball Hall of Fame*<sup>6</sup> in 2009.

**4** Jordan is also noted for his product endorsements. He fueled the success of Nike's Air Jordan sneakers, which were introduced in 1985 and remain popular today. Jordan also starred in the 1996 feature film *Space Jam* as himself. He is the majority owner and head of basketball operations for the NBA's Charlotte Bobcats, having won a bidding war to buy controlling interest in the team from founding owner Robert L. Johnson.

### **Early years**

**5** Jordan was born in Brooklyn, New York. His family moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, when he was a toddler. Jordan attended Ensley A. Laney High School in Wilmington, where he anchored his athletic career by playing baseball, football, and basketball. Motivated to prove his worth, Jordan became the star of Laney's junior varsity squad, and tallied several 40 point games. As a senior, he was selected to the McDonald's All-American Team after averaging a triple-double: 29.2 points, 11.6 rebounds, and 10.1 assists.

**6** In 1981, Jordan earned a basketball scholarship to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he majored in cultural geography. He was selected by consensus to the NCAA All-American First Team in both his sophomore (1983) and junior (1984) seasons. The Chicago Bulls selected Jordan.

### **Professional career**

**7** During his first season in the NBA, Jordan averaged 28.2 ppg on 51.5% shooting. He quickly became a fan favorite even in opposing arenas, and appeared on the cover of *Sports Illustrated* with the heading "A Star is Born" just over a



month into his professional career. Jordan was also voted in as an All-Star starter by the fans in his rookie season. Controversy arose before the All-Star game when word surfaced that several veteran players, led by Isiah Thomas, were upset by the amount of attention Jordan was receiving. This led to a so-called “freeze-out” on Jordan, where players refused to pass him the ball throughout the game. The controversy left Jordan relatively unaffected when he returned to regular season play, and he would go on to be voted Rookie of the Year.

### **First retirement and baseball career**

**8** On October 6, 1993, Jordan announced his retirement, citing a loss of desire to play the game. Jordan later stated that the murder of his father earlier in the year shaped his decision. James R. Jordan, Sr. was murdered on July 23, 1993, at a highway rest area in Lumberton, North Carolina, by two teenagers. Jordan was close to his father, as a child he had imitated his father’s proclivity to stick out his tongue while absorbed in work.

**9** In his 1998 autobiography *For the Love of the Game*, Jordan wrote that he had been preparing for retirement as early as the summer of 1992. Jordan’s announcement sent shock waves throughout the NBA and appeared on the front pages of newspapers around the world. Jordan then further surprised the sports world by signing a minor league baseball contract with the Chicago White Sox.

### **“I’m back”: Return to the NBA**

**10** In the 1993—1994 season, the Bulls, without Jordan, achieved a 55 ~ 27 record, and lost to the New York Knicks in the second round of the playoffs. The team received a lift, however, when Jordan decided to return to the NBA for the Bulls.

**11** On March 18, 1995, Jordan announced his return to the NBA through a 2-word press release: “I’m back.” The next day, Jordan *donned jersey* number 45, as his familiar 23 had been retired in his honor following his first retirement. He took to the court with the Bulls to face the Indiana Pacers in Indianapolis, scoring 19 points. Though at the end of Game 1, Orlando’s Nick Anderson stripped Jordan from behind, leading to the game-winning basket for the Magic; he would later

comment that Jordan “didn’t look like the old Michael Jordan”,

### **Second retirement**

**12** With Phil Jackson’s contract expiring, the pending departures of Scottie Pippen and Dennis Rodman looming, and being in the latter stages of an owner-induced lockout of NBA players, Jordan retired for the second time on January 13, 1999. On January 19, 2000, Jordan returned to the NBA not as a player, but as part owner and President of Basketball Operations for the Washington Wizards. Jordan’s responsibilities with the Wizards were comprehensive. He controlled all aspects of the Wizards’ basketball operations, and had the final say in all personnel matters. Opinions of Jordan as a basketball executive were mixed. Despite his January 1999 claim that he was “99.9% certain” that he would never play another NBA game, in the summer of 2001 Jordan expressed interest in making another comeback, this time with his new team.

### **Washington Wizards comeback**

**13** Jordan, as a member of the Washington Wizards, on September 25, 2001, announced his return to professional play with the Wizards, indicating his intention to donate his salary as a player to a relief effort for the victims of the September 11, 2001 attacks. That year, Jordan was the only Washington player to play in all 82 games, starting in 67 of them. He averaged 20.0 points, 6.1 rebounds, 3.8 assists, and 1.5 steals per game. He also shot 45% from the field, and 82% from the free throw line. Even though he turned 40 during the season, he scored 20 or more points 42 times, 30 or more points nine times, and 40 or more points three times. On February 21, 2003, Jordan became the first 40-year-old to tally 43 points in an NBA game. During his stint with the Wizards, all of Jordan’s home games at the MCI Center were sold out, and the Wizards was the second most-watched team in the NBA.

**14** With the recognition that 2002—2003 would be Jordan’s final season, tributes were paid to him throughout the NBA. In his final game at his old home court, the United Center in Chicago, Jordan received a four-minute standing ovation. Jordan’s final NBA game was on April 16, 2003 in Philadelphia. Just after the start of the

fourth quarter, the First Union Center crowd began chanting “We want Mike!”. After much encouragement from coach Doug Collins, Jordan finally rose from the bench and re-entered the game for Larry Hughes with 2:35 remaining. At 1:45, Jordan was intentionally fouled by the 76ers’ Eric Snow, and stepped to the line to make both free throws. Jordan received a three-minute standing ovation from his teammates, his opponents, the officials and a crowd of 21,257 fans.

### Media figure and business interests

**15** Jordan is one of the most marketed sports figures in history. He has been a major spokesman for such brands as Nike, Coca-Cola, Chevrolet, Gatorade, McDonald’s, Ball Park Franks, Rayovac, Wheaties, Hanes, and MCI. Jordan has had a long relationship with Gatorade, appearing in over 20 commercials for the company since 1991, including the “Like Mike” commercials in which a song was sung by children wishing to be like Jordan.

**16** Nike created a signature shoe for him, called the Air Jordan. One of Jordan’s more popular commercials for the shoe involved Spike Lee playing the part of Mars Blackmon. In the commercials Lee, as Blackmon, attempted to find the source of Jordan’s abilities and became convinced that “it’s gotta be the shoes”. Subsequently Nike spun off the Jordan line into its own division named the “Jordan Brand”.

**17** Jordan also has been associated with the Looney Tunes cartoon characters. A Nike commercial shown during the 1993 Super Bowl XXVII featured Jordan and Bugs Bunny playing basketball against a group of Martian characters. They have subsequently appeared together in several commercials for MCI.

**18** Jordan’s yearly income from the endorsements is estimated to be over forty million dollars. In addition, when Jordan’s power at the ticket gates was at its highest point the Bulls regularly sold out every game they played in, whether home or away. Due to this, Jordan set records in player salary by signing annual contracts worth in excess of \$30 million US \$ per season. An academic study found that Jordan’s first NBA comeback resulted in an increase in the market capitalization of his client firms of more than \$1 billion. In June 2010, Jordan was ranked by Forbes Magazine as the 20th most powerful celebrity in the world with \$55 million earned between June 2009 and June 2010.

## ◆ New Words and Expressions

entrepreneur	[ˌɒnrəprəʊ'nɜ:]	<i>n.</i>	企业家; 承包人; 主办者
prolific	[prəʊ'lɪfɪk]	<i>adj.</i>	多产的; 丰富的
three-peat	[ˈθri:pi:t]	<i>n.</i>	三连冠
accolade	[ˈækəʊleɪd]	<i>n.</i>	荣誉; 荣誉称号授予仪式; 连谱号; 称赞
endorsement	[ɪn'dɜ:smənt]	<i>n.</i>	认可; 支持; 背书; 签注(文件)
rookie	[ˈruki]	<i>n.</i>	新手
proclivity	[prəʊ'klɪvɪti]	<i>n.</i>	倾向; 癖性
expiring	[ɪk'spaɪə]	<i>vi.</i>	期满; 终止; 死亡; 呼气
tally	[ˈtæli]	<i>n.</i>	计数器; 标签

## ◆ Notes

1. 迈克尔·乔丹 (Michael Jordan, 1963 年 2 月 17 日至今): 美国 NBA 著名篮球运动员, 被称为“空中飞人”。他在篮球职业生涯中创造了刷屏般不胜枚举的纪录, 是公认的全世界最棒的篮球运动员, 也是 NBA 历史上第一位拥有“世纪运动员”称号的巨星。他将 NBA 推广至全球每个角落, 成为好莱坞以外又一无可阻挡的美国文化, 他为联盟带来的收入至少在 100 亿以上。2010 年 3 月 19 日, 已经退役的迈克尔·乔丹成功收购 NBA 夏洛特山猫队, 成为山猫队的老板。2011 年 9 月, 乔丹已与相恋多年的古巴名模女友伊薇特·普列托订婚。
2. (美) 最优秀选手 (most valuable player)。
3. 最佳第一阵容。
4. 最佳防守阵容。
5. 全明星赛 MVP。
6. 篮球名人堂。

## ◆ Exercises

- Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.
1. Michael Jeffrey Jordan is a retired American professional baseball player, active entrepreneur, and majority owner of the Charlotte Bobcats. ( )
  2. In 1999, he was named the greatest North American athlete of the 20th century by ESPN, and was equal to Babe Ruth on the Associated Press's list of athletes of the century. ( )

3. On January 19, 2000, Jordan returned to the NBA not as a player, but as part owner and President of Basketball Operations for the Washington Wizards. ( )
4. During his stint with the Wizards, all of Jordan's home games at the MCI Center were sold out, and the Wizards was the most-watched team in the NBA. ( )
5. Jordan is one of the most marketed sports figures in history. He has been a major spokesman for such brands as Nike, Coca-Cola, Chevrolet, Gatorade, McDonald's, Ball Park Franks, Rayovac, Wheaties, Hanes, and MCI. ( )
6. In June 2010, Jordan was ranked by Forbes Magazine as the 20th most powerful celebrity in the world with \$55 million earned between June 2009 and June 2010. ( )

• *Answer the following questions.*

1. What earned Jordan the nicknames "Air Jordan" and "His Airiness"?
2. What caused Jordan first retirement and why did he come back?
3. What caused Jordan second retirement and why did he come back again?
4. What are the differences between the two retirements?
5. What is considered the most special in Jordan in your view?

## *Passage* | 2 J. K. Rowling

1 J. K. Rowling, born on 31 July 1965, is a British novelist, best known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. The Potter books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, sold more than 400 million copies to become the best-selling book series in history and been the basis for a popular series of films, in which Rowling had overall approval on the scripts as well as maintaining creative control by serving as a producer on the final installment. Rowling conceived the idea for the series on a train trip from Manchester to London in 1990.

2 Rowling has led a "rags to riches" life story, in which she progressed from living on social security to multi-millionaire status within five years. As of March 2011, when its latest world billionaires list was published, Forbes estimated Rowling's net worth to be US \$1 billion. The 2008 *Sunday Times Rich List* estimated Rowling's fortune at £560 million ( \$798 million ), ranking her as the

twelfth richest woman in the United Kingdom. Forbes ranked Rowling as the forty-eighth most powerful celebrity of 2007, and *Time* magazine named her as a runner-up for its 2007 Person of the Year, noting the social, moral, and political inspiration she has given her fans. In October 2010, J. K. Rowling was named “Most Influential Woman in Britain” by leading magazine editors. She has become a notable philanthropist, supporting such charities as Comic Relief, One Parent Families, Multiple Sclerosis Society of Great Britain, and Lumos. On 23 February 2012, Rowling announced plans to pen her first novel for adults.

**3** Rowling was born on 31 July 1965 in Yate, Gloucestershire, England. Her mother Anne was half-French, half-Scottish. Rowling’s sister Dianne was born at their home when Rowling was 23 months old. The family moved to the nearby village Winterbourne when Rowling was four. She attended St Michael’s Primary School, a school founded by abolitionist William Wilberforce and education reformer Hannah More. Her headmaster at St. Michael’s, Alfred Dunn, has been suggested as the inspiration for the Harry Potter headmaster Albus Dumbledore.

**4** As a child, Rowling often wrote fantasy stories, which she would usually then read to her sister. She recalls that “I can still remember me telling her a story in which she fell down a rabbit hole and was fed strawberries by the rabbit family inside it. Certainly the first story I ever wrote down (when I was five or six) was about a rabbit called Rabbit. He got the measles and was visited by his friends, including a giant bee called Miss Bee.” At the age of nine, Rowling moved to Church Cottage in the Gloucestershire village of Tutshill, close to Chepstow, Wales. When she was a young teenager, her great aunt, who Rowling said “taught classics and approved of a thirst for knowledge, even of a questionable kind”.

**5** She attended secondary school at Wydean School and College, where her mother, Anne, had worked as a technician in the Science Department. Rowling said of her adolescence, “Hermione (A bookish know-it-all Harry Potter character) is loosely based on me. She’s a caricature of me when I was eleven, which I’m not particularly proud of.” Sean Harris, her best friend in the Upper Sixth owned a turquoise Ford Anglia, which she says inspired the one in her books. “Ron Weasley (Harry Potter’s best friend) isn’t a living portrait of Sean, but he really is very Sean-ish.” Once she made friends with “some like-minded people” she says

she began to enjoy herself. After working at Amnesty International in London, Rowling and her then-boyfriend decided to move to Manchester. In 1990, while she was on a four-hour-delayed train trip from Manchester to London, the idea for a story of a young boy attending a school of wizardry “came fully formed” into her mind. She told *The Boston Globe* that “I really don’t know where the idea came from. It started with Harry, and then all these characters and situations came flooding into my head.” When she had reached her Clapham Junction flat, she began to write immediately.

**6** In December of that year, Rowling’s mother died, after ten years suffering from multiple sclerosis. Rowling commented, “I was writing *Harry Potter* at the moment my mother died. I had never told her about *Harry Potter*.” Rowling said this death heavily affected her writing and that she introduced much more detail about Harry’s loss in the first book, because she knew about how it felt.

**7** Rowling then moved to Porto in Portugal to teach English as a foreign language. While there, on 16 October 1992, she married Portuguese television journalist Jorge Arantes. Their child, Jessica Isabel Rowling Arantes, was born on 27 July 1993 in Portugal. They separated in November 1993. In December 1993, Rowling and her daughter moved to be near Rowling’s sister in Edinburgh, Scotland. During this period Rowling was diagnosed with clinical depression, and contemplated suicide. It was the feeling of her illness which brought her the idea of Dementors, soul-sucking creatures introduced in the third book.

**8** Seven years after graduating from university, Rowling saw herself as “the biggest failure I knew.” Her marriage had failed, she was jobless with a dependent child, but she described her failure as liberating:

**9** *Failure meant a stripping away of the inessential. I stopped pretending to myself that I was anything other than what I was, and began to direct all my energy to finishing the only work that mattered to me. Had I really succeeded at anything else, I might never have found the determination to succeed in the one area where I truly belonged. I was set free, because my greatest fear had been realized, and I was still alive, and I still had a daughter whom I adored, and I had an old typewriter, and a big idea. And so rock bottom became a solid foundation on which I rebuilt my life.*

— J. K. Rowling, Harvard commencement address, 2008.

**10** In 1995, Rowling finished her manuscript for *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* on an old manual typewriter. The book was submitted to twelve publishing houses, all of which rejected the manuscript. A year later she was finally given the green light by editor Barry Cunningham from Bloomsbury, a small publishing house in London. The decision to publish Rowling's book apparently owes much to Alice Newton, the eight-year-old daughter of Bloomsbury's chairman, who was given the first chapter to review by her father and immediately demanded the next. The following spring, an auction was held in the United States for the rights to publish the novel, and was won by Scholastic Inc., for \$105,000. In Rowling's own words, she "nearly died" when she heard the news.

**11** In June 1997, Bloomsbury published *Philosopher's Stone* with an initial print run of 1,000 copies. Five months later, the book won its first award, a Nestlé Smarties Book Prize. In February, the novel won the prestigious British Book Award for Children's Book of the Year, and later, the Children's Book Award. In October 1998, Scholastic published *Philosopher's Stone* in the US under the title of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*<sup>1</sup>. A change Rowling claims she now regrets and would have fought if she had been in a better position at the time. Its sequel, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*<sup>2</sup>, was published in July 1998 and again Rowling won the Smarties Prize.

**12** In December 1999, the third novel, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*<sup>3</sup>, won the Smarties Prize, making Rowling the first person to win the award three times running. She later withdrew the fourth *Harry Potter* novel from contention to allow other books a fair chance.

**13** The fourth book, *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*<sup>4</sup>, was released simultaneously in the UK and the U. S. on 8 July 2000, and broke sales records in both countries. Some 372,775 copies of the book were sold in its first day in the UK. In the US, the book sold three million copies in its first 48 hours, smashing all literary sales records. Rowling admitted that she had had a moment of crisis while writing the novel; "Halfway through writing Four, I realized there was a serious fault with the plot... I've had some of my blackest moments with this book... One chapter I rewrote 13 times, though no-one who has read it can spot which one or know the pain it caused me." Rowling was named author of the year



in the 2000 British Book Awards.

**14** A wait of three years occurred between the release of *Goblet of Fire* and the fifth Harry Potter novel, *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*<sup>5</sup>. This gap led to press speculation that Rowling had developed writer's block, speculations she fervently denied. Rowling later admitted that writing the book was a chore. "I think Phoenix could have been shorter", she told Lev Grossman, "I knew that, and I ran out of time and energy toward the end."

**15** The sixth book, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*<sup>6</sup>, was released on 16 July 2005. It too broke all sales records, selling nine million copies in its first 24 hours of release. While writing, she told a fan online, "Book six has been planned for years, but before I started writing seriously I spend two months re-visiting the plan and making absolutely sure I knew what I was doing." In 2006, *Half-Blood Prince* received the Book of the Year prize at the British Book Awards.

**16** The title of the seventh and final Harry Potter book was revealed 21 December 2006 to be *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*<sup>7</sup>. In February 2007, it was reported that Rowling wrote on a bust in her hotel room at the Balmoral Hotel in Edinburgh that she had finished the seventh book in that room on 11 January 2007. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* was released on 21 July 2007 and broke its predecessor's record as the fastest-selling book of all time. It sold 11 million copies in the first day of release in the United Kingdom and United States. During a year period when Rowling was completing the last book, she allowed herself to be filmed for a documentary which aired in Britain on ITV on 30 December 2007. It was entitled *J. K. Rowling. A Year in The Life* and showed her returning to her old Edinburgh tenement flat where she lived, and completed the first Harry Potter book. Re-visiting the flat for the first time reduced her to tears, saying it was "really where I turned my life around completely."

**17** *Harry Potter* is now a global brand worth an estimated £ 7 billion ( \$ 15 billion ), and the last four Harry Potter books have consecutively set records as the fastest-selling books in history. The series has been translated, in whole or in part, into 65 languages. The *Harry Potter* books have also gained recognition for sparking an interest in reading among the young at a time when children were thought to be abandoning books for computers and television.