



湖南省普通高等学校教学改革立项课题  
应用型本科大学英语教学改革规划教材

总主编 朱乐红

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
READING

# 大学英语阅读教程

(第三册)

主编 周启强 宋 萍



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# 致读者

亚里士多德曾经将人类的知识分作三大类,纯粹理性、实践理性和技艺。作为中国高等教育制度的创新产物,以独立学院为主体的高等院校应用型本科的人才培养目标正要求将这三者完美地融合在一起。

英语是衡量高校教学质量的一个重要指标,高等院校应用型本科学生英语底子普遍较低,当前使用的上外社、北外社、高教社和清华大学社教材质量可靠,但往往起点高、课文难、综合性强,在高等院校应用型本科教学中效果不理想。基于这门课程对学生素质的重要影响,我们组织编写了这套适合高等院校应用型本科学生特色的专用教材。本系列教材是湖南省教育厅教学教改立项课题“独立学院人才培养与配套教材建设与研究”的标志性成果之一。

本教材贯彻为培养“应用型高级专门人才”的教学和科研服务的基本原则。总主编由国家教育部大学外语教学指导委员会委员朱乐红教授担任,分册主编和参编人员都是在高等院校应用型本科教学一线有着多年教学经验、治学严谨的优秀教师。他们了解高等院校应用型本科学生的实际水平和实际需要,以高度的社会责任感,协同配合,相互启发,相互砥砺,一起讨论写作提纲、体例和书稿,并在部分高校试用,根据教学效果修订书稿。

本套阅读教材分4册,1—3册循序渐进打基础,目的是使学生掌握大学两年应掌握的阅读技能;第4册针对四级考试安排内容,包括四级真题的训练和解答,提高四级通过率。该教材的主要特点在于:

(1)突出应用性。在充分理解高等院校应用型本科专业人才培养计划的目标和要求基础上,按教学大纲要求对教学内容进行整合;在教材的编排上,先易后难,确保基础知识的有效教学,具备“低起点、有坡度、上水平”的特点。第一册的难度要比现有的四套教材(上外、北外、高教、清华)低。第一册每篇文章控制字数250左右,第二册字数400左右,第三册字数600左右,第四册的文章最长的至1000字左右。

(2)突出实践性。每册书包括10个单元,一个单元含4篇阅读文章。基于梯次提高阅读技能的需要和应对四级考试的要求,每册书的题型设置都不一样。通过典型案例的综合应用,增加学生在实际工作中运用英语解决问题的能力,加强实用性英语教学。

(3)突出技能性。教材编写以高等院校应用型本科的办学性质、专业设点、培养目标、教学要求为依据,深入浅出,突出英语技能训练。学生通过对这套教材的学习掌握了阅读的方法和技能,能够在应试时看到一篇阅读材料知道惯常的可能的考点在哪里,也知道这种类型的考点如何找到正确答案。

我们对参加教材编写的全体同仁致以诚挚的谢意,正是由于他们的辛勤劳动,编

写工作才得以顺利完成,才能紧紧扣住应用型高等院校教学教改特点、服务于应用型高等院校人才培养目标。对于正在迅速发展中的应用型高等院校来说,抓住教材建设这一重要环节,加强各科教材、特别是适应应用型高等院校专业特点和教学要求的应用型教材的建设,是其实现长期稳步发展的基本保障,也是体现其办学特色的基本要求。由于多方面的原因,这套教材难免有不尽如人意的地方,敬请广大师生不吝赐教。我们将根据教学实际的需要及时进行修订,以期将之打磨成在全国有一定影响的高质量的应用型高等院校大学英语阅读教材。

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# **Unit One**



# Reading in Depth

**Directions:** In this part, there are two passages with ten blanks for each. 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. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

## Passage 1

1 Prime Minister Vladimir Putin rolled out a new, 13 billion ruble ( \$ 441 million ) plan to support small business owners in a speech Tuesday, only to be intercepted by a Moscow region entrepreneur who asked for more.

2 The measures, if 1 by lawmakers, will more than double the spending that the federal budget earmarked to help the sector this year, Putin told a small business 2. Putin unveiled novelties such as loans for high-tech companies and a 3 for the government to spend at least 5 billion rubles on goods and services from small and medium sized businesses. Another portion of the funding would go toward 4 exports of high-tech products, he said. In nonfinancial 5, Putin said the government would stop requiring that businesses regularly extend their licenses.

3 “Licenses can be 6,” he said at a conference organized by Opora, a lobby group for small and medium sized business. “There’s no need to pass through this protracted, 7 and sometimes humiliating procedure every five years.”

4 Opora chairman Sergei Borisov sounded thrilled at the prospect. “This is a huge 8,” he told The Moscow Times on the sidelines of the conference. As other longer-term policies, Putin named property-tax holidays of up to three years for companies that seek to develop technology to improve energy efficiency.

5 Another measure would 9 the profit tax on health care and education businesses, he said. The government will soon submit bills to that effect to the State Duma, so the changes come into effect next year, he said. The parliament 10 passes Kremlin-and government-backed bills by large majorities.

(263 words)

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) typically   | I) proposed     |
| B) approved    | J) burdensome   |
| C) morally     | K) conference   |
| D) requirement | L) supporting   |
| E) proposals   | M) abundant     |
| F) indefinite  | N) exert        |
| G) lift        | O) breakthrough |
| H) appearing   |                 |

### Notes:

#### Para 1

roll out a new plan 展开一项新计划

small business 小型企业, 小公司

intercept *v.* 拦截, 截住

entrepreneur *n.* 企业家, 主办者

#### Para 2

lawmaker *n.* 立法者

federal budget 联邦预算

unveil *v.* 揭开, 使公诸于众

novelty *n.* 新奇, 新奇的事物

earmark *v.* 指定……作特定用途

nonfinancial *a.* 非金融的

ruble *n.* 卢布(货币单位)

conference *n.* 会议

#### Para 3

small and medium sized business 中小企业

protracted *a.* (书)延长的, 拖延的

humiliating *a.* 伤自尊的, 丢脸的

procedure *n.* 程序, 步骤

#### Para 4

thrill at 对……很兴奋

sideline (球场等的)边线, 两侧场外区域; 副业; 兼职

long-term policy 长远政策

property-tax 财产税, 物业税

energy efficiency *n.* 能源效应, 能量效率

#### Para 5

submit *v.* 提交, 呈送

by large majorities 绝大多数

the State Duma 俄罗斯国家杜马(俄罗斯联邦会议的下议院, 有 450 个议席。  
参加议员的资格为最少 21 岁以上的公民, 任期四年)。

Kremlin 克里姆林宫(俄罗斯中央政府所在地)

### Passage 2

1 According to a study, when people feel they have been morally virtuous by saving the planet through their purchases of organic baby food, for example, it leads to the “licensing [of] selfish and morally questionable 1”, otherwise known as “moral balancing” or “compensatory ethics”.

2 Do Green Products Make Us Better People is published in the latest edition of the journal Psychological Science. Its authors, Canadian psychologists Nina Mazar and Chen-Bo Zhong, 2 that people who wear what they call the “halo of green consumerism” are less likely to be kind to others, and more likely to cheat and steal. “Virtuous 3 can license subsequent asocial and unethical behaviours,” they write.

3 The pair found that those in their study who bought green products 4 less willing to share with others a set amount of money than those who bought conventional products. When the green consumers were given the chance to 5 their money by cheating on a computer game and then given the opportunity to lie about it—in other words, steal—they did, while the conventional consumers did not. Later, in an honor system in which 6 were asked to take money from an envelope to pay themselves their spoils, the greens were six times more likely to steal than the conventionals.

4 Mazar and Zhong said their study showed that just as exposure to pictures of 7 restaurants can improve table manners but may not lead to an overall improvement in behaviour, “green products do not 8 make for better people”. They added that one 9 for carrying out the study was that, despite the “stream of research focusing on identifying the ‘green consumer’”, there was a lack of 10 into “how green consumption fits into people’s global sense of responsibility and morality and [how it] affects behaviours outside the consumption domain”.

(302 words)

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) necessarily   | I) argue        |
| B) motivation    | J) absolutely   |
| C) exclusive     | K) reverting    |
| D) results       | L) boost        |
| E) understanding | M) conformed    |
| F) appeared      | N) questionable |
| G) participants  | O) intensive    |
| H) acts          |                 |

### Notes:

#### Para 1

- virtuous *a.* 有品德的, 善良的  
 purchase *n. & v.* 购买  
 organic *a.* 有机的  
 questionable *a.* 可疑的, 可质疑的  
 compensatory *a.* 补偿的, 赔偿的

#### Para 2

- psychologist *n.* 心理学家  
 halo *n.* (日月周围的) 晕轮, 光环, 荣光  
 consumerism *n.* 消费主义  
 license *v.* 允许, 特许  
 subsequent *a.* 随后的, 后来的  
 asocial *a.* 自我中心主义的, 没有社交性的  
 unethical *a.* 不道德的, 缺乏职业道德的

conventional *a.* 常规的, 传统的

### Para 3

boost *v. & n.* 提高, 增加

honor system 诚信制度, 无监考的考试制度

### Para 4

exposure *n.* 暴露, 显露

overall *a.* 全面的, 全部的

identify *v.* 识别, 鉴定

consumption *n.* 消费, 消耗

# Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter.

## Passage 3

1 America is in no immediate danger of “running out of water”. People in the West have been aware that water is a precious commodity and must be conserved. In the damp East, an excess of water led to complacency until two factors created concern over our water supply. First, the periods of drought from the 1961 to 1966 in the Northeast affected crop production and used up the surface and ground water supplies. Second, attention was called to rapid increases in the rates of pollution of these waters resulting from increased urban and industrial growth. As a result, there is an increasing awareness of the need for conserving the quantity and quality of our nation’s water supplies.

2 Water is a renewable resource, but it is not exhaustible. When used for municipal, industrial, or agricultural purposes, it is not destroyed, but generally finds its way back into our water supply. This used water now carries some waste materials. These dirty waters are often dumped into large bodies of water or are disposed of on land. In the latter instance, evaporation concentrates some of the wastes on the soil surface. On the other hand, water moving through the soil will eventually carry some of the wastes down into the ground water supplies. Eventually, all water evaporates and later returns to the earth as rain or snow in a relatively purer state.

3 Through this never-ending cycle, there is just as much water in this country now as there ever was. The amount, however, does not increase. Our rapid population growth and our agricultural and industrial expansion have caused our water needs to soar. By withdrawing water from streams too quickly, we

have in some instances upset the balance of nature's built-in renewal processes for conserving water. As a result, some of our streams and lakes have become "wet deserts." There is still plenty of water in them, but its water is so polluted that it supports almost no life at all.

(328 words)

### Notes:

#### Para 1

run out of 用完, 耗尽

commodity *n.* 商品, 货物, 有价值的东西

complacency *n.* 自满, 满足, 自鸣得意

drought *n.* 长期干旱, 旱灾

conserve *v.* 保存, 保藏

#### Para 2-3

renewable resource 可再生资源

result from 是……的结果, 由于……而发生

inexhaustible *a.* 用不完的, 无穷尽的

municipal *a.* 市政的, 市办的

dispose of 处理, 丢掉, 清除

evaporation *n.* 蒸发, 发散; 消失

withdraw *v.* 提取, 取回

deposit *v.* 放下, 放置

1. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. water resources of the United States
  - B. the renewal processes of water in nature
  - C. the importance of water conservation
  - D. water pollution in America
2. The word "drought" in the sentence "First, the periods of drought-ground water supplies" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. catastrophe of too much rain
  - B. danger of running out of water
  - C. calamity dry weather

- D. damage caused by typhoon
3. Water is relatively purer in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fast moving streams and rivers  
B. underground water supplies  
C. mountainous areas  
D. rain and snow
4. When the author says that lakes have become “wet deserts”, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is being angry  
B. he is being optimistic  
C. he is being sad  
D. he is being humorous
5. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. water can be polluted by deserts  
B. there are many water conservation programs in America  
C. water keeps evaporating from the earth’s surface  
D. water is not polluted by waster materials