



大学英语阅读教材
College English Reading



● 主编：汤庭华 周琳玉

大学英语 分类阅读

(下 册)

*Classified College
English Reading*

· 华中科技大学出版社 ·

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前 言

《大学英语分类阅读》(上、下册)是按照教育部最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)(以下简称《课程要求》)中的基本和较高要求而编写的一套阅读教材。本教材的难度对应目前我国大多数本科高校使用的大学英语教材,可作为普通高等院校大学英语的独立阅读教材使用,也可配合大学英语主干教材使用,以拓宽阅读视野,丰富英语语言知识和表达方式,提高阅读能力。本教材的编者均来自一线的大学英语授课的教师,既有丰富的教学经验,又熟悉教学要求,了解学生的基础、需求和所能适应的教学方法,所以能按学习的需求来设计、编写教材,使本教材既能适用于老师讲授,又可方便学生自学。同时,为遵循培养学生综合运用英语能力的要求,本教材在练习编写上采用多元化的方法,加入了适量的各种以“写”和“译”为形式的表达要求,务求使学生在英语的“读”、“写”、“译”诸种技能上得到一体的发展。

本教材所选篇章全部来自近期出版的英、美等英语国家的报刊、书籍,贴近生活,贴近时事。为了让大学生们多接触到真实(authentic)英语,体验时代气息,我们对选材内容基本未做简化修改,目的是接触原版英语语言。教材选材内容丰富,趣味性强,涉及大学生生活、就业、金钱、幸福观、家庭、教育、情感、社会问题,直至人口、全球化等现实世界生活的多个方面,可让学生在提高英语能力的同时,汲取更多的文化、社会知识,增强综合素质。

本教材结构的另一特点是在同一话题之下分出三种阅读训练部分:精读、快速阅读、泛读。三个部分的阅读要求不尽相同,训练项目也各有所异。精读训练分为两个阶段,第一遍阅读后,要求学生不参考词汇和注释,做理解性练习,目的在于抓住文章主线,了解大意;在学习主课文注解后,第二遍阅读要求学生深入理解课文的意义及相关细节。有的单元在理解练习之后,配备与课文相关的词汇练习,所选词汇项目均是使用频率较大的词汇和词组,以使学生在理解课文意义之后加强对这些词汇的复用能力。快速阅读部分选材较短,生词也较少,主要训练学生快速阅读理解的能力,学生可记录阅读时间,理解题对错比率,并参考《课程要求》中的一般要求阅读速度(70~100 词/分钟)或较高要求的阅读速度(80~120 词/分钟),设定适合自己的目标。泛读部分,旨在扩大学生的相关话题阅读面,更多地接触有关的信息知识和英语语言表达。在泛读材料的阅读理解后,我们还编写了适量练习,以训练学生的篇章综合能力,或在泛读课文中选取句子翻译,以帮助学生深入理解课文中的难点。泛读课文一般较长,约 1 000 词,精读课文在 800~900 词左右,而快速

阅读课文在 400~500 词左右。

为了使大学生们多接触真正的当代英语国家的读物,原汁原味地接受语言知识和信息知识,本教材一般未对所选文章作简化处理,而是对文章多处的难点、背景知识、文化点进行注释,务求学生能较为顺利地进行阅读理解;部分难点也可能安排在理解练习和翻译之中,目的在于培养大学生们自主学习和独立思考的能力。我们希望,本教材能作为英语学习的一座桥梁,在大学生们学习之后,能对直接进入真正的英语阅读世界有所了解和把握。

本教材的编排,在难度上遵循渐进的顺序,但在话题篇章上,均选择大学生们兴趣所在的热点话题,以激发学习热情,使学习过程充满乐趣。所有文章中的词汇,绝大部分包括在《课程要求》规定的一般要求和较高要求之内。我们对一般要求的 4 级词汇和对较高要求的 6 级词汇均有标记。对快速阅读中的生词,直接在文中给出,以方便学生适应快速阅读时的需求。另外,本教材每单元编写的练习,形式多样,涵盖了目前英语阅读考试流行的形式,同时也突出了要求“写”的主观题的编写分量,既强调了英语语言基础的训练,也顾及了学生参加大学英语考试的需要。

本教材的上、下册在整体框架结构上是一致的,但是考虑到目前大学英语教学的多样化形式,在细节的处理上各有特点。如精读课文词汇的编排,上册生词按字母表排序,是集中学习生词的一种方法,而下册则按在课文中出现的先后顺序来排列,以利于对课文的理解。又如上册对重点词汇给出例句,下册则在难句注释中先用较简易的英文句子表述课文中的原文,再给出中文译句,这无疑帮助学生了对原文的理解。

由于当代英语世界是一个集语言、知识信息、文化传统、历史背景等为一体的浩瀚大海,加之编写时间仓促,本教材不足之处,恳请广大读者和同仁不吝指教。本教材出版蒙华中科技大学出版社领导和英语编辑杨鸥老师等的大力支持,在此表示衷心感谢。

编 者

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UNIT 1 *Famous Persons*

Text 1 Intensive Reading

Walt Disney and His Cartoon Kingdom

Walt Disney's name is known around the world but even better known are the characters which he created—Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and countless other cartoon personalities. Disney the man was a cartoonist, a showman, and a businessman of giant proportion. But basically he was a storyteller. He once said of his work: "Every good play or picture has a lesson to teach, a moral to apply....
5 What's the sense of making a picture unless you've got something important to say? The trick is without preaching. Say it in terms of entertainment¹..."

Walt Disney was born in Chicago, in 1901. As a little boy, Walt Disney drew sketches of the barnyard creatures and the scenes he saw around the farm. His
10 interesting drawing continued, and his father allowed him to take Saturday classes at the Kansas City Art Institute.

After World War I, he eventually found work with the Kansas City Film Ad Company. Experimenting with the use of cardboard figures in animation, the company gave Disney valuable training, and in a short time he left to form his own
15 production company. Disney and a talented draftsman from Holland, Iwerks, produced a number of animated cartoons, choosing for their subject matter topics of local current interest as well as fairy tales.² Running out of money in 1923, Walt closed his business in Kansas City and moved to California. There, in partnership with his brother Roy, and a capital base of \$280, the Disney Studio was begun.

20 Mickey Mouse was the product of the collaboration of Walt Disney and Iwerks. The Mouse who appeared for the first time in 1928 in the cartoon was not the well-behaved character which the world knows today.³ He was mischievous and he did get into trouble.

After the first Mickey Mouse cartoons succeeded in making Mickey a sort of
25 little man's hero, Disney found that the public expected him to act properly at all

times. When Mickey stepped out of line in a cartoon, the Studio would receive letters from countless people and organizations who felt their model for correct behavior was being compromised.⁴ This made it more difficult to put Mickey into comic situations and he came more and more to act in the role of a straight man, and the proper little gentlemouse we know him to be. Laughter was sparkled by new cartoon characters which Disney's art presented in 1930; the incompetent Goofy in 1933; and the notorious, incomprehensible Donald Duck.

In 1933, Walt Disney was thinking about an unheard of project—an animated cartoon story which would run for more than an hour. In making a feature-length film, Disney would have an opportunity to use more complex plots and develop more elaborately the characters in the story. He hoped to animate a fairy story giving it a kind of magic which live action films could not have.⁵

Disney started to set down his ideas in 1934. He chose the story of Snow White for his first feature film. Though Snow White, the wicked queen, and the prince were standard fairy tale characters, Disney's characterization of the dwarfs was unique. The seven dwarfs who are now a part of a child's culture—Sleepy, Bashful, Grumpy, Happy, Sneezy, Doc, and Dopey.⁶ Original songs were written to move the story along, and a fairy tale mood of timelessness was created. When Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs opened the Christmas week, in 1937, it was an immediate success.

Disney's other feature cartoons of the 1940s and 1950s have become part of a child's heritage. Pinocchio, Dumbo, Cinderella, Peter Pan,⁷ and others showed the range of storyline that could be interpreted through cartoon animation.

In the 1950s Walt Disney began to branch out into other areas of entertainment.⁸ He began a long-lasting television series. And he opened the first of his famous amusement parks, Disneyland. Disneyland was the realization of an idea which Disney had years before when he had taken his daughters to local amusement parks or playgrounds. He wanted to build an amusement park at which adults could enjoy themselves as much as the children. Disney believed the park should be circled by a railroad train and consist of separate areas each identified by a single theme. He recognized that people had to be kept moving in the park. This meant different attractions had to be located in such a way as to act as a magnet in attracting the park visitors. Disney characters and references to Disney movies would be throughout the park.

A site was located in southern California. Since the park opened in 1955, it

has become a part of the itinerary of nearly every traveler visiting California for the first time. An average of 50 000 visitors come to the park each day. Built almost like a movie lot, Disneyland's streets consist of facades which open into rides, entertainment areas, stores, and restaurants.⁹ It delights the imagination of millions of men, women, and children who have ever spent a day there.

With the success of Disneyland clearly established, Walt Disney began thinking of building a second park that would be available to the people on the east coast of the United States. He did not want to duplicate Disneyland, but rather create a complete vacationland in addition to the amusement complex which would be the core of the new park.

But Disney himself would not live to see his second park open. He died on December 15, 1966, in a hospital directly across the street from his studio. The work which Walt Disney began continues today. Walt Disney World was opened in 1971 by Roy Disney. The first Disneyland outside of the United States was opened in Japan in 1983. The Disney Studio produces live action films regularly, and feature-length cartoons, cinematic jewels in the Disney Legacy, have periodically been produced. Like few other people, Walt Disney succeeded in making his dreams come true. Even though Walt Disney wasn't able to see how his park prospered and grew into the 21st century, his legacy still lives on with us. Throughout Disneyland and throughout the entire world, he will always be there.¹⁰ Walt Disney is a legend; a folk hero of the 20th century. His worldwide popularity was based upon the ideals which his name represents: imagination, optimism, creation, and self-made success¹¹ in the American tradition. He brought us closer to the future, while telling us of the past, it is certain, that there will never be such as great a man, as Walt Disney.

☺ First reading—Reading for gist

I. True or false.

- () 1. Mickey Mouse is better known than its creator Walt Disney.
- () 2. Walt Disney was interested in drawing when he was a small boy.
- () 3. Walt Disney's first company was a great success.
- () 4. Mickey Mouse was created by Walt Disney alone.
- () 5. The first Disneyland outside of the United States was opened in Japan.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Walt Disney close his company and move to California?
2. What was Mickey Mouse like when he appeared for the first time?
3. What was Disney's first feature film?
4. Where is the first Disneyland located?
5. What does Disney's name represent?

Vocabulary

personality⁴ /ˈpɜːsəˈnæliti/ *n.* character 角色

preach⁴ /pri:tʃ/ *v.* give unwanted advice on morals, behavior, etc., in a persistent, annoying manner 说教

sketch⁴ /sketʃ/ *n.* rough quickly-made drawing, without many details 素描

barnyard /ˈbɑːnjɑːd/ *n.* area on a farm around a barn 农场谷仓周围的空地

animation /æniˈmeɪʃn/ *n.* (technique of) making animated cartoon 动画片制作(技术)

animated /ænimetɪd/ *adj.* given the appearance of movement 活动的 ~ cartoon 动画片

collaboration⁶ /kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* working together, collaborating 合作

mischievous⁶ /ˈmɪstʃɪvəs/ *adj.* (of a person) filled with, fond of or engaged in mischief 顽皮的, 淘气的

compromise⁴ /ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/ *v.* 1. bring sb. /sth. into danger 使陷入危险境地, 损害
2. settle a dispute, etc. by making a compromise 妥协, 折中

sparkle⁶ /ˈspɑːkl/ *n.* shine brightly with flashes of light 闪耀

notorious⁶ /nəʊˈtɔːriəs/ *adj.* well-known for some bad quality, deed, etc. 臭名昭著的

elaborately /iˈlæbəreɪtli/ *adv.* with much care and in great detail 精心地

dwarf⁶ /dwɔːf/ *n.* creature like a small man with magic powers 小矮人

heritage⁶ /ˈherɪtɪdʒ/ *n.* thing that has been passed on from earlier generations 遗产

storyline /ˈstɔːrɪlaɪn/ *n.* plot 故事情节

magnet⁴ /ˈmæɡnɪt/ *n.* piece of iron which can attract iron 磁铁

itinerary /aɪˈtɪnərəri/ *n.* plan for, or record of, a journey; route 旅行的计划、记录、路线

facade /fəˈsɑːd/ *n.* front 正面

ride /raɪd/ *n.* track for riding on, esp. through woods (林间) 小路

duplicate⁶ /ˈdʒuːplɪkeɪt/ *v.* make an exact copy of 复制

cinematic /sɪnəˈmætɪk/ *adj.* of or relating to cinema 和电影有关的

periodically⁶ /ˌpiəriˈɒdɪkəli/ *adv.* at (esp. regular) intervals 定期地

legacy /ˈlegəsi/ *n.* thing passed to sb. by predecessors or from earlier events, etc. 遗物

Notes

1. Say it in terms of entertainment: express it in a way of entertainment 用娱乐的方式表达出来 in terms of: expressed as sth. 以某种说法来表达
2. Disney and a talented draftsman from Holland, Iwerks, produced a number of animated cartoons, choosing for their subject matter topics of local current interest as well as fairy tales. (*Disney and Iwerks, who was a gifted draughtsman from Holland, produced many animated cartoons. Their subjects included topics of the local people's interest then and fairy tales.*)* 迪斯尼和一位来自荷兰的天才美术家爱瓦克斯一起制作了许多动画卡通,除了童话故事的选题外,还有当时当地人感兴趣的题材。choosing for their subject matter topics of local current interest as well as fairy tales 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。
3. The Mouse who appeared for the first time in 1928 in the cartoon was not the well-behaved character which the world knows today. (*When the character Mickey Mouse first appeared in 1928 in the cartoon, it did not act in a good way as what the world knows today.*) 米老鼠 1928 年第一次在卡通片中出现,那时它并不是今天我们熟悉的那个行为得体的形象。
句中有两个定语从句,who appeared for the first time in 1928 in the cartoon 修饰 The Mouse; which the world knows today 修饰 character。
4. When Mickey stepped out of line in a cartoon, the Studio would receive letters from countless people and organizations who felt their model for correct behavior was being compromised. (*When Mickey did not behave as it was expected in a cartoon, numerous people and organizations would write to the Studio, because they felt it was harming their model for correct behavior.*) 如果米老鼠在某部卡通片中有越轨行为,制片厂就会收到无数观众和组织的来信,他们觉得心目中行为得体的典范被损害了。
step out of line: behave or act differently from what is expected 越轨, who felt their model for correct behavior was being compromised 是定语从句,修饰 people and organizations。
5. He hoped to animate a fairy story giving it a kind of magic which live action films could not have. (*He hoped to produce a fairy story into an animated cartoon and give it a charming quality which real action film could not have.*) 他希望把童话故事制作成动画片,使它具有真人实景电影所没有的魔力。
giving it a kind of magic 现在分词短语作伴随状语。which live action films could not have 是定语从句。

* 对原文以较易理解的英文来表述的句子用括号内斜体表示,全书同。

6. Sleepy, Bashful, Grumpy, Happy, Sneezy, Doc, and Dopey: the names of the seven dwarfs 《白雪公主》中七个小矮人的名字
7. Pinocchio, Dumbo, Cinderella, Peter Pan: (卡通片里的人物): 皮诺丘、小飞象、灰姑娘、小飞侠
8. In the 1950s Walt Disney began to branch out into other areas of entertainment. (*In the 1950s Walt Disney began to extend his business into other fields of entertainment.*) 从 50 年代起, 迪斯尼开始把业务扩展到别的娱乐领域。
branch out: extend or expand sth. in a new direction 向新的方向扩展
9. Built almost like a movie lot, Disneyland's streets consist of facades which open into rides, entertainment areas, stores, and restaurants. (*Disneyland was built almost like a movie lot. The front of its streets faces tracks, entertainment areas, stores, and restaurants.*) 整个游乐场设计得就像一个电影摄制棚, 街道临街的一面正对着林阴道、娱乐区、商店和餐馆。
Built almost like a movie lot 过去分词作状语, 说明动作发生的情况或背景。
10. ... he will always be there: he will never die 他永远存在(指迪斯尼的精神通过他创造的乐园得以永生)
11. self-made success: becoming successful by one's own effort 靠自己的努力而成功

☺ Second reading—Reading for information

I. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- Which is NOT right about Walt Disney?
 - He was imaginative.
 - He was optimistic.
 - He is a legend.
 - He was a cartoon character.
- Why did people complain when Mickey did not behave well in a cartoon?
 - Because he had been always behaving well.
 - Because he was a sort of little man's hero.
 - Because people felt that their model for correct behavior was being compromised.
 - Because it got children into trouble.
- How many amusement parks are mentioned in the passage?
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- Walt Disney did all the following EXCEPT _____.
 - opening Walt Disney World
 - creating many famous cartoon characters
 - producing a long-running series
 - making animated cartoons
- What is the passage mainly about?
 - How Walt Disney created his cartoon characters.

- B. Why Mickey Mouse was so popular.
- C. Walt Disney's life and achievements.
- D. The success of Disneyland.

II. Fill in each black with an appropriate word/phrase.

1. Walt Disney's name is known around the world but even better known are the characters which he created—Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and countless other _____.
2. Disney and a talented draftsman from Holland, Iwerk, produced a number of animated cartoons, choosing for their subject matter topics of _____ as well as _____.
3. In the 1950s Walt Disney began to branch out into other areas of _____.
4. Disney believed the park should be circled by a railroad train and consist of separate areas each identified by _____.
5. With the success of Disneyland clearly established, Walt Disney began thinking of building a second park that would _____ the people on the east coast of the United States.

Text 2 Fast Reading

Heroes Who Are Imperfect

From the moment he joined the NBA as a baby-faced teen, flirting (调情的) women approached Kobe Bryant in hotel lobbies (大厅) and shopping malls.

- Bryant is the son of former NBA player Joe Bryant. He shut out the world with headphones, checked into hotels under a false name, and cultivated a good image, free of any suggestion of scandal. He was cheerful, blessed with good looks, wealth and talent—a winner on and off the court.
- 5

When he became engaged to an 18-year-old high school student, Vanessa Laine, three years ago, his parents objected to his marrying so young. They did not attend the wedding in April 2001. But the birth of Natalia Bryant in January

10 brought the family back together.

However, a serious crime charge filed Friday accuses that Bryant, 24, sexually assaulted (侵犯) a 19-year-old woman in Colorado. It threatens to send him to prison and link him with people like Mike Tyson, America's most disliked athlete, who was declared guilty and jailed for rape.

- 15 Blinking back tears at a news conference in Los Angeles, Bryant denied the charge. "I didn't force her to do anything against her will. I'm innocent," he said, his wife at his side. "I sit here in front of you guys furious (愤怒) at myself, disgusted at myself for making a mistake of adultery (通奸)."

- He spoke of how he loves his wife, how she's his "backbone", telling her,
20 "you're a blessing, you're the air I breathe. I'm so sorry for having to put you and our family through this."

"Imagine consultants" and other publicists (时事评论员) have been looking this past week at how Bryant's commercial value will be affected. But that is not the core (核心), the money he could lose is a petty side issue.

- 25 This story is a new challenge to the way the public views its heroes. It is a reminder that, behind their smiles and skills, they are as imperfect as the rest of us.

The larger issue is whether the woman is telling the truth. All of Bryant's dramatic denials and declarations of love for his wife, all the good will be built up, all the championships he won, could not diminish the size of the crime.

- 30 Yet there are plenty of skeptics (持怀疑态度的人), many refuse to believe he would assault anyone. There are also suspicions (怀疑) that money was the reason behind the alleged (被控的) victim. Just last month, a judge in Chicago rejected a lawsuit against Michael Jordan. The judge gave a decision that he did not have to pay a woman who wanted US \$5 million to keep their relationship quiet.

- 35 Meanwhile, Magic Johnson has acknowledged numerous sexual relationships that he said caused him to get the AIDS virus.

NBA players have been notorious for fathering (作……的父亲) children out of wedlock (婚姻), but there is a huge difference between sexual adventures and sexual assault.

- 40 Bryant's next court date is August 6, in front of a Colorado judge. This is no easy task for a judge. This is no easy task for a "he said, she said" case. There are no other witnesses or evidences.

- The good news for Kobe is that friends of the victim say the girl took an overdose (过量) of pills in May and had to be sent to hospital, a Los Angeles
45 newspaper reported.

All in all, sexual assault allegations (指控) involving athletes are an almost daily occurrence. Some are false. Many turn out to be true. We watch heroes rise and fall and hope that somewhere along the way lessons are learned.

(587 words)

Write down the time you started	
Write down the time you finished	
Work out your reading speed	
Check your answers	

I. True or false.

- () 1. Kobe Bryant is a basketball player.
- () 2. Kobe Bryant's parents objected to his wedding because they didn't like the girl he was going to marry.
- () 3. According to the passage, Mike Tyson was America's most disliked athlete.
- () 4. Some people believed that money was the reason behind the alleged victim.
- () 5. Bryant's case is an easy task for the judge.

II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- What's the relation between Kobe Bryant and Natalie Bryant?
 - A. Father and son.
 - B. Husband and wife.
 - C. Brother and sister.
 - D. Father and daughter.
- Why is Kobe Bryant linked with Mike Tyson?
 - A. Because both of them are great athletes.
 - B. Because both of them are very popular with women.
 - C. Because once convicted, Bryant will be sent to prison as was Tyson.
 - D. Not mentioned in this passage.
- The author mentions Michael Jordan and Magic Johnson in order to tell us that _____.
 - A. Bryant is as great a basketball player as they are
 - B. they also committed sexual assault
 - C. many NBA players are involved in sexual relationships out of wedlock
 - D. NBA players have been notorious for fathering children out of wedlock
- Which of the following is NOT true?