

高等教育英语专业教材

*Comprehensive Reading
for Advanced Learners of English*

高级英语阅读

陈金亮 编著



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全国百佳图书出版单位

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内容提要

本书是为英语专业本科二年级编写的教材,可用做精读课本或阅读课本。该书题材广泛,包括政治、法律、道德、伦理、爱情、金融、市场、营销、网络、新闻、励志、传奇、危机、冒险、环境、宇宙等。全书共16单元,每个单元包括生词表、词组列表、课文导入、课文、课文注释、要点分析、练习题、思维训练等8个模块。单词和词组采用英汉双解形式,并有例句;课文中的长句和难句都在注释中作了详细分析和说明;课文的主题结构、写作手法等在要点分析中进行了归纳和提炼;习题包括词汇题、正误判断题、简答题、释义题、翻译题等,形式多样,有利于英语综合能力的训练和提高。

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邮 箱: bjb@cnipr.com

传 真: 010-82005070/82000893

责编邮箱: liurui@cnipr.com

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说 明

● 教材性质

《高级英语阅读》(*Comprehensive Reading for Advanced Learners of English*) 是提高英语综合能力的课本, 可作为精读课或泛读课的教材, 也可作为自学读物。

● 适合读者

相当于大学英语专业二年级水平的学习者(如认识以下 20 个词中的 15 个及以上者)。

reality injury pollution congratulate separate pipe willing notice stream horror
abandon press possess quake hold opposite trick weaken educate amuse

● 教辅材料

课本中的所有练习题均有参考答案。便于教学起见, 参考答案与教材分离。教师须通过所在学校的教务人员与编者取得联系, 核实身份后由编者免费向教师提供。编者联系方式: chenjinLiang@blcu.edu.cn.

● 教学建议

全书 16 个单元, 建议每个单元安排 6 ~ 8 课时, 并参考以下要求进行教学:

在注释(Notes)的帮助下仔细研读课文, 要求在句子层面上理顺成分关系, 确保无语法不清问题。

在段落层面上寻找或提炼主题句, 密切关注句与句、段与段之间的语言形式衔接和意义关联。

在篇章层面上分析结构安排、论证过程、写作手法等, 并能对文章主旨进行小结。文章要点(Key points of the text)是就文章主旨、结构、论辩手法等方面的勾勒。请尽可能对照课文进行分析。

● 习题要求

词汇相关习题(Vocabulary Test): 建议学生自主完成。

简答题(Short-Answer Questions): 要求抓住问题关键, 用最少的字数回答。

释义题(Paraphrase): 要求词语简单, 句法清晰, 表达直接。

判断题(True or False): 要求提供具体判断依据。

翻译题(Chinese-English Translation): 建议作为书面作业完成, 教师批改后讲评。

● 其他

教师可布置与课文话题相关的讨论题和写作题; 可安排单词听写等。

Modules in Each Lesson (课程基本模块)

- **Words and Expressions (本课字词)**
 - Word List 1 (本课新词)
 - Word List 2 (部分词义提示)
 - Idioms and Phrases (词组与惯用法)
 - Vocabulary Test (词汇测验)
- **Presentation of Text (课文)**
 - Introductory Remarks (课文导入)
 - Text (课文)
 - Notes (注释)
 - Key Points of the Text (要点分析)
- **Exercises (习题 I ~ V)**
 - Word in Use (词汇应用)
 - True or False (正误判断)
 - Short-answer Questions (简答题)
 - Paraphrase (难句解释)
 - Chinese-English Translation (汉英句子翻译)
- **Towards an English Mind (思维训练)**
 - Prepare Yourself (词汇准备)
 - Exercise (习题)
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Lesson One Alienation and the Internet

网络离间了人群?

Part 1

【 Word List 1 】

alienate ['eɪliəneɪt]

vt. to cause to become unfriendly or hostile 使疏远, 离间

e. g. to alienate a friend 使朋友疏远, to alienate potential supporters by taking extreme positions 由于采取极端的主张而疏远了潜在的支持者

alienation [,eɪliə'neɪʃn]

n. 疏远, 离间

globalize ['glɒbəlaɪz]

vi. if a company, industry, or economy globalizes or is globalized, it has business activities all over the world 全球化

globalization [,glɒbəlaɪ'zeɪʃn]

n. 全球化, 全球性

unintended [,ʌnɪn'tendɪd]

adj. not intentional; unplanned 不是存心的, 无意的; 没有计划的

e. g. an unintended consequence 并非有意引发的后果

fragment ['frægmənt]

vi. vt. to break something, or be broken into a lot of small separate parts 打碎, 破碎

fragmentation [,frægmən'teɪʃn]

n. the act or process of breaking into a lot of small parts 破碎, 打碎

addicted [ə'dɪktɪd]

adj. unable to stop taking a harmful substance, especially a drug 上瘾的

e. g. to be addicted to smoking 吸烟上了瘾

adj. liking something so much that you do not want to stop doing it or having it 沉溺于某种嗜好中的

e. g. to be addicted to surfing the Net 沉溺于上网

moderate ['mɒdərət]

adj. being within reasonable limits 有节制的, 适度的; not excessive or extreme 不过度的, 不极端的

e. g. a moderate price 适度的价格

skew [skju:]

vt. to affect or influence someone's ideas, actions, or judgment 曲解; 歪曲

lament [lə'ment]

v. to express grief for or about 悲痛, 向 / 为……表示哀痛; mourn 哀悼

e. g. to lament a death 为死者哀悼

v. to regret deeply 非常懊悔

e. g. He lamented his thoughtless acts. 他非常懊悔自己轻率的举动。

mantra ['mæntrə]

n. a piece of holy writing in the Hindu religion 曼特罗 (一种神圣的语言形式, 在祈祷、冥思或咒语中重复, 如呼唤神灵、神奇的咒语或有神秘内涵的经书上的一个音节或一部分); 颂歌, 咒语

n. a word or sound that is repeated as a prayer or to help people meditate (在祈祷、冥思时反复吟诵经文中的一个字或一个音) 曼特罗; 咒语

n. a word or phrase representing a rule or principle which someone often uses, but which other people often find annoying or boring 口头禅

e. g. The Treasury Secretary has stuck to his mantra that "a strong dollar is in America's interest". 财政部长一直抱着他的思想不放: “强劲美元符合美国的利益”。

simulate ['sɪmjuleɪt]

v. to have or take on the appearance, form, or sound of; imitate 模仿, 模拟

vt. to make in imitation of or as a substitute for 仿造, 模仿

simulated ['sɪmjuleɪtɪd]

adj. 模拟的

cyberspace ['saɪbəspeɪs]

n. all the connections between computers in different places, considered as a real place where information, messages, pictures etc. exist 网络空间

binge [bɪndʒ]

n. a period of excessive or uncontrolled indulgence in food or drink 饮食无节制 (期)

e. g. an eating binge 暴食

acquire [ə'kwɪə (r)]

vt. to gain possession of 占有

e. g. to acquire 100 shares of stock 占有 100 份股票

vt. to get by one's own efforts 取得, 通过自我努力获得
e. g. to acquire proficiency in math 在数学上达到熟练水平

surf [sɜ:f]

n. the waves of the sea as they break upon a shore or reef 激浪, 碎波

vt. ride the waves of the sea with a surfboard 冲浪

e. g. Californians love to surf. 加利福尼亚人喜爱冲浪。

vt. look around casually and randomly, without seeking anything in particular (因特网上) 冲浪

e. g. to surf the internet or the world wide web 在因特网(万维网)上冲浪; 随意浏览网页

cognition [kɒg'nɪʃn]

n. the mental process or faculty (ability) of knowing, including aspects such as awareness, perception, reasoning, and judgment 认识力, 认知能力

cognitive ['kɒgnətɪv]

adj. of, characterized by, involving, or relating to cognition 认知的

converse [kən'vɜ:s]

adj. opposite, as in position, order, or action 逆向的, 颠倒的; contrary 相反的

n. the converse 相反的事物

maximize ['mæksɪmaɪz]

v. to increase or make as great as possible 最大化, 使增加(扩大)到最大限度

e. g. The company's main function is to maximize profit. 公司的主要目的就是使利润最大化。

gratify ['grætɪfaɪ]

vt. to please or satisfy 使人高兴或满足

e. g. His achievement gratified his father. 他的成就让他的父亲高兴。

vt. to give what is desired to 放; ……所渴望得到的; indulge 沉溺于

e. g. to gratify her curiosity 满足她的好奇心

gratification [,grætɪfɪ'keɪʃn]

n. 满意, 满足

oyster ['ɔɪstə(r)]

n. 牡蛎, 蚝

the world is your oyster: used to tell someone that they can achieve whatever they want 心想事成; 左右逢源

Utopia [ju:'təʊpiə]

n. an ideally perfect place, especially in its social, political, and moral aspects 乌托邦, 理想中完美的地方(尤指社会、政治和道德方面完美的)

【 World List 2 】

forum *n.* 古罗马城镇的广场(或市场), 论坛, 法庭, 讨论会

govern *v.* 统治, 支配, 管理

access *n.* 通路, 访问, 入门 *vt.* 存取, 接近

equivalent *adj.* 相等的, 相当的, 同意义的 *n.* 等价物, 相等物

potential *adj.* 潜在的, 可能的 *n.* 潜能, 潜力

participant *n.* 参与者, 共享者 *adj.* 参与的

exaggeration *n.* 夸张, 夸大之词

non-stop/nonstop 中途不停的 / 地, 既可作形容词, 也可作副词。例如: a nonstop flight from London to Singapore; music playing nonstop all night

extended family *n.* 大家庭, 扩大的家庭(如与祖父母、已婚子女等共居的数代同堂家庭)

overload *vt.* 使超载, 超过负荷 *n.* 超载, 负荷过多

distort *vt.* 弄歪(嘴脸等), 扭曲, 歪曲(真理、事实等), 误报

【 Idioms and Phrases 】

equivalent (of/to)

a thing, amount, word, etc. that is equal to something else

与……相当(等价)的事物

Is there a French word that is the exact equivalent of the English word "home"?

Breathing such polluted air is the equivalent of (= has the same effect as) smoking ten cigarettes a day.

addicted (to something)

1. unable to stop taking harmful drugs, or using or doing something as a habit

对……上瘾

It did not take James very long to get addicted to drugs.

2. spending all your free time doing something because you are so interested in it

沉溺于……

He's addicted to computer games.

be given to something/to doing something

to do something often or regularly

沉溺于……; 习惯于……

She's much given to outbursts of temper.

He's given to going for long walks on his own.

in earnest

1. more seriously and with more force or effort than before

正式地

The work on the house will begin in earnest on Monday.

2. very serious and sincere about what you are saying and about your intentions; in a way that shows that you are serious

认真的

You may laugh but I'm in deadly earnest.

prior to

before something

先于；在……之前

The protest was launched during the week prior to the meeting.

at the expense of something

with loss or damage to somebody/something

以……为代价

He built up the business at the expense of his health.

be confronted with something

to have something in front of you that you have to deal with or react to

面对；处理（难题）

Most people when confronted with a horse will pat it.

in terms of something

in...terms

used to show what aspect of a subject you are talking about or how you are thinking about it

就……而言；从……角度看

The job is great in terms of salary, but it has its disadvantages.

In terms of cost — how much were you thinking of charging?

In practical terms this law may be difficult to enforce.

the converse

the opposite or reverse of a fact or statement

反面；对立面；相反的情形

Building new roads increases traffic and the converse is equally true: reducing the number and size of roads means less traffic.

the world is your oyster

there is no limit to the opportunities open to you

前途无量；心想事成；左右逢源

With talent like that, the world is her oyster.

take advantage of something/somebody

1. to make use of something well; to make use of an opportunity

(充分) 利用

She took advantage of the children's absence to tidy their rooms.

We took full advantage of the hotel facilities.

2. to make use of somebody/something in a way that is unfair or dishonest

利用(用不当手段使他人为自己服务)

He took advantage of my generosity (=for example, by taking more than I had intended to give).

[Vocabulary Test]

Directions: Find the meaning of the English word from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Then check your answer.

1. cognitive
[A] of the same origin [B] of the process of knowing
[C] done with ill intention [D] of unsaid approval
2. maximize
[A] make as great as possible [B] form a rule (out of)
[C] form a fundamental principle [D] make (sth.) a the general truth
3. unintended
[A] without exception [B] not present
[C] obviously lost [D] not planned
4. moderate
[A] typical [B] not extreme
[C] of the latest kind [D] of one's life philosophy
5. alienate
[A] to become an ally [B] foreign
[C] to isolate [D] resembling a line
6. gratify
[A] satisfy [B] show gratitude
[C] make heavier [D] make greater
7. skew
[A] a thin stick [B] cook with mild fire

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | [C] a tool for driving | [D] cause to twist |
| 8. lament | [A] stranger | [B] express sorrow |
| | [C] a juicy and acid fruit | [D] a young sheep |
| 9. addicted | [A] easy to remember | [B] ready for use |
| | [C] willing to listen | [D] given to a habit |
| 10. simulate | [A] cause to become similar | [B] excite or encourage |
| | [C] happen at the same time | [D] make in imitation of |

[Text]

Attention and the Internet

The Internet provides an amazing forum for the free exchange of ideas. Given the relatively low restrictions governing access and usage, it is the communications modal equivalent of the national waterway. It is my personal belief that the human potential will be realized by the globalization of ideas. I developed this position years before the Internet came into wide spread use. And I am excited at the potential for the Internet to dramatically alter our global society for the better. However, I am also troubled by the possible unintended negative consequences.

There has been much talk about the "new information age", but much less widely reported has been the notion that the Internet may be responsible for fostering the fragmentation of society by alienating its individual users. At the time which sound like an apparent contradiction, how can something that is on the one hand responsible for global unification by enabling the free exchange of ideas, alienate the participants?

I had a recent discussion with a friend of mine who has what he described as a "problem" with the Internet. When I questioned him further he said that he was "addicted", and had "forced" himself to go off-line. He said that he felt like an alcoholic in that moderate use of the Internet was just not possible for him. I have not known the fellow to be given to exaggeration, therefore when he described his Internet binge, when he would spend over twenty-four hours on line, non-stop, it gave me pause to think. He said, "The Internet isn't real, but I was spending all my time on line, so I just had to stop." He went on to say that all of the time that he spent on line might have served the cause of reality, and that it made him

Part 2

[Introductory Remarks]

The Internet has been greatly hailed by the human community, but catcalls are also heard. "Alienation and the Internet" offers you a chance to hear the voices of both sides. Do you find the topic strange? How can the internet, which is on the one hand responsible for global unification by enabling the free exchange of ideas, alienate the participants?

[Text]

Alienation and the Internet

The Internet provides an amazing forum for the free exchange of ideas. Given the relatively few restrictions governing access and usage, it is the communications modal equivalent of international waters. It is my personal belief that the human potential can only be realized by the globalization of ideas. I developed this position years before the Internet came into wide spread use. And I am excited at the potential for the Internet to dramatically alter our global society for the better. However, I am also troubled by the possible unintended negative consequences.

There has been much talk about the "new information age". But much less widely reported has been the notion that the Internet may be responsible for furthering the fragmentation of society by alienating its individual users. At first this might sound like an apparent contradiction: how can something, that is on the one hand responsible for global unification by enabling the free exchange of ideas, alienate the participants?

I had a recent discussion with a friend of mine who has what he described as a "problem" with the Internet. When I questioned him further he said that he was "addicted", and had "forced" himself to go off-line. He said that he felt like an alcoholic, in that moderate use of the Internet was just not possible for him. I have not known this fellow to be given to exaggeration, therefore when he described his internet binges, when he would spend over twenty-four hours on line non-stop, it gave me pause to think. He said, "The Internet isn't real, but I was spending all my time on line, so I just had to stop." He went on to say that all of the time that he spent on line might have skewed his sense of reality, and that it made him

feel lonely and depressed.

The fragmentation of society has been lamented for some time now. It seems to me that it probably began in earnest after World War II when a generation returned from doing great deeds overseas. They won the war, and by God they were going to win the peace. Automobile ownership became commonplace and suburbs were created. "Progress" was their mantra. So even prior to the Internet's widespread popularity, folks were already becoming distanced from their extended families and neighbors. And when we fast-forward to today we see an almost cruel irony in that people can and often do develop on-line relationships with folks on the other side of the globe, without leaving their homes. But at the expense of time that would have otherwise been available for involvement in other activities which might foster a sense of community in their villages, towns and cities.

Last weekend my wife and I invited our extended family to our home to celebrate our daughter's birthday. During the celebration my young nephew spent the entire time on my computer playing a simulated war game. My brother-in-law and I were chatting near by and it struck us that in generations past, his son, my nephew, would have been outside playing with his friends. But now the little fellow goes on line to play his games against his friends in cyberspace.

It seems to me that the Internet is a powerful tool that presents an opportunity for the advancement of the acquisition and application of knowledge. However, based on my personal experience I can understand how, as they surf the web some folks might be confronted with cognitive overload. And I can also understand how one might have his or her sense of reality distorted in the process. Is the Internet a real place? Depending upon how a "real place" is defined it might very well be. At the very least, I believe that when we use the Internet, we are forced to ask fundamental questions about how we perceive the world about us—perhaps another unintended consequence. Some would argue that the virtual existences created by some users who debate, shop, travel and have romance on line are in fact not real. While others would argue that, since in practical terms, folks are debating, shopping, traveling and having romance, the converse is true.

All of this being said, I believe that the key to realizing the potential of the Internet is in achieving balance in our lives. This would allow us to maximize its potential without losing our sense of place. However, like most things that is easier said than done. It seems to me that we are a society that values immediate gratification above all else, and what better place to achieve it than in cyberspace, where the cyber-world is your cyber-oyster. The widespread use of the automobile forever changed our society and culture, and perhaps a similar sort of thing is occurring now. I am not at all certain where the "information superhighway" will lead us: some say to Utopia, while others feel it's the road to hell. But I do know that we

all have the ability to maintain our sense of place in the world. Whether we choose to take advantage of this ability is another matter.

【Notes】

1. Given the relatively few restrictions governing access and usage, it is the communications modal equivalent of international waters. —— 上网的途径及网络的应用所受到的限制相对还比较少, 就这点来说, 网上交流的方式相当于在国际海域航行。

given prep. if one takes into account 考虑到, 就……而言

waters 意思是“水域”“海域”, 是可数名词。

2. I developed this position. —— 我逐渐形成了这样的观点。position 立场, 观点。

3. But much less widely reported has been the notion that... by alienating its individual users. —— 由于网络使个人用户之间彼此疏远, 从而有可能导致社会的进一步分化, 这种观点却没有得到广泛报道。此句用了倒装, But the notion that... has been much less widely reported. “that”引导一个同位语从句说明“notion”的内容。

4. He said that he felt like an alcoholic, in that moderate use of the Internet was just not possible for him. —— 他说自己就像一个酒鬼, 适量控制上网时间对他来讲是不可能的。in that 用来说明原因。

5. I have not known this fellow to be given to exaggeration. —— 我了解这个朋友, 他没有说大话的习惯。

6. “Progress” was their mantra. —— mantra (印度教和大乘佛教中的)曼特罗, 祷文。作者用以喻指发展是当时社会的主题, 是被经常提及同时又是人们所推崇的。

7. But at the expense of the time that would have otherwise been available for involvement in other activities which might foster a sense of community in their villages, towns and cities. —— (他们)付出了本可以用来参加其他活动并培养他们对所在村庄、城镇和都市的社区感的时间(去上网)。that 引导定语从句修饰 time; which 引导定语从句修饰 activities; otherwise: in different circumstances. 句中意思是“若没有去上网”, 隐含一个虚拟假设, 故谓动词用虚拟式: would have been.

8. It struck us that in generations past, his son, my nephew, would have been outside playing with his friends. —— 我们突然想到, 他的儿子——我的外甥, 要是在过去(几代人他那个年纪), 准会和他的伙伴在屋外玩耍。此句还含有“如今真实情形却不是这样, 这不仅让我们十分感慨”之意。in generations past: 过去的几代人, 这个短语含有假设条件, 故后面用虚拟形式: would have been outside.

9. ... some folks might be confronted with cognitive overload. —— 有些人可能会面临一个认知超载的问题。意思是网上的资料太多了, 一个人的认知能力无法处理