

主编 梅德明

新编英语教程

第三版

THIRD EDITION

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

2 拓展阅读

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
www.sflep.com

新编英语教程

第三版

THIRD EDITION

A NEW ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 梅德明
副主编 李 梅
编 者 吴 贇 侯靖靖 朱 晔
华汀汀 赵 阳

2 拓展阅读

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语教程(第三版)拓展阅读. 2/梅德明主编; 吴赞等编.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2012

ISBN 978-7-5446-2732-0

I. ①新… II. ①梅… ②吴… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料

IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第119366号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 徐 喆

印 刷: 浙江省临安市曙光印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 11.25 字数 282千字

版 次: 2012年10月第1版 2012年10月第1次印刷

印 数: 5 000册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-2732-0 / H · 1312

定 价: 21.00元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

前 言

《新编英语教程》(第三版)1-4册以《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要》和《高等学校本科英语专业规范》两个文件为编写工作的指导思想,重视培养学生良好的英语语言素质、积极的学习态度和规范的学习习惯,重视促进学生心智、情感、态度与价值观的发展以及综合人文素养的提高,倡导探究式、任务型、交际性的教学,重视培养学生独立思考的习惯、观察分析的能力、合作参与的意识、勇于创新的精神以及人际沟通的技能。

秉承上述编写理念与原则,《新编英语教程》(第三版)1-4册编写组在认真研究、深入分析《新编英语教程》修订版1-4册的使用反馈意见的基础上,为第三版教程1-4册编写了配套使用的《学习指南》、《拓展阅读》和《同步测试》。

《拓展阅读》旨在为主教程《学生用书》和《练习册》的学习提供丰富的输入性篇章和相关习题。《拓展阅读》每单元所选用的篇章和练习与主教程1-4册的对应单元相呼应,形成互为补充、相得益彰的互动关系。《拓展阅读》选文的题材、体裁、难度及练习与英语专业四级考试的要求相吻合。

《拓展阅读》每单元由四篇阅读文组成,所选篇章与《学生用书》对应单元的主题和体裁紧密相关,从不同角度、不同深度描述同一主题,加大语言信息的输入量,帮助学生拓展思维深度和广度,促进学生语言知识和能力的内化,提高学生阅读理解与鉴赏能力。同时,《拓展阅读》还配备了形式多样的练习,每单元前三篇阅读文各附有五道旨在检测学生课文阅读理解能力的多项选择题,第四篇选文长度和难度都适当提高,采用了丰富多样的写作练习,从第一、二册的Restatement、Sentence Paraphrasing、Summarizing、Explaining到第三、四册的Composition Writing,循序渐进地引导学生进行语言输出,提高英语写作水平。

《新编英语教程》(第三版)1-4册及其《拓展阅读》的编写,体现了我国高等教育英语专业的学科属性、专业本色和特色以及培养目标。编写组真诚希望本教程及其配套教辅能为培养国家和地区所需要的英语专业人才做出应有的贡献。编写组也殷切希望本教程使用者本着取精用弘、精益求精的态度,对教材的不当之处,不吝指正。

梅德明
2012年6月

目 录

Unit 1

- Reading One 1-2
- Reading Two 2-4
- Reading Three 4-6
- Reading Four 6-10

Unit 2

- Reading One 11-12
- Reading Two 13-14
- Reading Three 14-16
- Reading Four 16-19

Unit 3

- Reading One 20-21
- Reading Two 21-23
- Reading Three 23-25
- Reading Four 25-29

Unit 4

- Reading One 30-31
- Reading Two 32-33
- Reading Three 33-35
- Reading Four 35-39

Unit 5

- Reading One 40-41
- Reading Two 41-43
- Reading Three 43-45
- Reading Four 45-49

Unit 6

- Reading One 50-51
- Reading Two 51-53
- Reading Three 53-55
- Reading Four 55-59

Unit 7

Reading One 60-61

Reading Two 61-63

Reading Three 63-65

Reading Four 65-69

Unit 10

Reading One 89-90

Reading Two 91-92

Reading Three 92-94

Reading Four 94-97

Unit 13

Reading One 118-120

Reading Two 120-122

Reading Three 122-124

Reading Four 124-129

Unit 8

Reading One 70-71

Reading Two 72-73

Reading Three 73-75

Reading Four 75-78

Unit 11

Reading One 98-99

Reading Two 99-101

Reading Three 102-104

Reading Four 104-107

Unit 14

Reading One 130-131

Reading Two 131-133

Reading Three 133-135

Reading Four 135-138

Unit 9

Reading One 79-80

Reading Two 80-82

Reading Three 82-84

Reading Four 84-88

Unit 12

Reading One 108-109

Reading Two 109-111

Reading Three 111-113

Reading Four 113-117

Unit 15

Reading One 139-140

Reading Two 141-142

Reading Three 142-144

Reading Four 144-147

参考答案及解析 148-174

Unit 1

Reading One

In the end they were neither animal, vegetable nor mineral. Nor, as some cynics had predicted, did they resemble white elephants.

Instead, Wenlock and Mandeville, the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic mascots, elicited mostly baffled reactions as to just what they were at their unveiling today.

With a metallic finish, a single large eye made out of a camera lens, a London taxi light on their heads and the Olympic rings represented as friendship bracelets on their wrists, they resemble characters dreamed up for a Pixar animation.

But London 2012 organisers, for whom the launch of the mascots marks the start of a crucial period in which the games will become public property, pointed to the delighted reaction of a hall full of primary school children at today's launch as evidence that they would connect with their target audience.

"They remind you of aliens, which is really weird and cool," said 10-year-old Ali. "It reminds you of the Olympics, which is worldwide so it's something you'll want to remember forever," added 11-year-old Zanyab as they cavorted with life-size mascots for the cameras.

The pair are based on a short story by children's author Michael Morpurgo that tells how they were fashioned from droplets of the steel used to build the Olympic stadium. They will be crucial in raising funds and spreading messages about the games.

Wenlock, named after the Shropshire town of Much Wenlock that helped inspire Pierre de Coubertin to launch the modern Olympics, and Mandeville, inspired by the Buckinghamshire town of Stoke Mandeville, where the Paralympics were founded, will become very familiar in the next two years. The chairman of the London organising committee of the Olympic games (Locog), Lord Coe, said the mascots were aimed squarely at children and designed with the digital age in mind. He said they had the most positive reaction in workshops to road test them.

Among the designs rejected at the start of an open pitch process were anthropomorphic pigeons, an animated tea pot and a Big Ben with arms and legs.

Children will be encouraged to interact with the characters, inviting them via Facebook, Twitter and the web to visit their school and, said Coe, inspiring them to take up different sports. "The story itself is very

rooted in the nations and regions. Young people will be able to decide where they go, what sports they pick up. There is a real interactivity there, it is a language and a flexibility that is driven by young people," he said.

(418 words)

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements according to the information you get from the text.

1. People's reaction to the launching of the mascots is _____.
A) excited
B) amazed
C) disappointed
D) confused
2. Wenlock and Mandeville resemble _____.
A) white elephants
B) vegetables
C) animation characters
D) minerals
3. The word "cavorted" (Line 4, Para. 5) most probably means "_____".
A) felt surprised
B) played happily
C) found out
D) argued about
4. Wenlock and Mandeville were selected as the mascots because _____.
A) they will be crucial in raising funds
B) they can help to spread messages about the Olympic games
C) they had the most desirable response in workshops to road test them
D) they were targeted at children
5. Children will be encouraged to interact with the mascots by means of _____.
A) road-show
B) the internet
C) launching program
D) animation

Reading Two

The word "yoga" — from the Sanskrit root yuj ("to yoke") is generally translated as "union" or "integration". It means integration of body, soul and spirit. Its goal is attainment of liberation from worldly suffering and the cycle of death. She was born in India thousands of years ago as a physical and mental discipline and meditation, focused ultimately on union with God. The common form of yoga is the practice of concentration and

meditation. It also emphasizes posture and breathing. Backed by a single point of concentration gradually leads to meditation, in which the inner faculties are able to expand and merge with something vast. It reflects the feeling of peace, joy, and unity.

There are several types of yoga that are practiced today. The prospect of this new century has brought desire for wellness and beauty, balance and fitness, a quiet mind and an energetic body.

One important type is Anusara Yoga, which was founded by John Friend in 1997. It is a powerful system that unifies a Tantric philosophy of intrinsic goodness with universal principles of alignment. It is one of the most popular and fastest growing yoga styles in the world. Anusara is a Sanskrit word which was in the tenth century Kashmiri Tantric scripture. It can be literally translated as “flowing with grace”. We will be aware of light and darkness, the full rainbow of sensation, perception, emotion, and thought in all parts of ourselves. It simply opens our hearts to love the present moment without clinging or pushing. It is about accepting the world and ourselves as what we are and then responding with love. Anusara Yoga emphasizes three elements of practice that are characteristic of yoga: attitude, alignment and action.

The highest intention of practicing Anusara Yoga is to align the flow of grace, to be in flux while watching everything that occurs in the freshness and freedom and to know the truth that our essential nature is part of this divine love flow and take advantage of this flow. The poses are considered as heart-oriented and are cast from the bottom. Instead of seeking only to control the body and mind from the outside, the poses originate from a deep artistic feeling inside.

In addition, it is very effective as a treatment for injuries or chronic body problems. It combines the science of biomechanics of a concise set of alignment principles of physics that apply to everyday attitudes and daily activities, to create a balanced energetic action in the performance of Anusara and help ensure the physical stability of both strong and expansive joy.

(432 words)

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements according to the information you get from the text.

1. Yoga was invented by Indians in order to _____.

- A) integrate people's body, soul and spirit
- B) practice concentration
- C) practice meditation and discipline
- D) achieve freedom from the sufferings in the world and the cycle of death

2. The word "prospect" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means " _____ ".
A) expectation
B) a potential candidate
C) view
D) outlook for the future
3. Anusara Yoga attaches great importance to some typical elements of yoga EXCEPT _____.
A) action
B) attitude
C) grace
D) alignment
4. The word "intrinsic" (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably means " _____ ".
A) remarkable
B) unusual
C) balanced
D) constitutional
5. Which of the following is NOT true about Anusara Yoga?
A) Its literal meaning is "flowing with grace".
B) It is one of the most popular and fastest growing yoga styles in the world.
C) It seeks only to control the body and mind from the outside.
D) It can be applied as a treatment for injuries or chronic body problems.

Reading Three

After a meeting with 29 of the 30 player representatives on Tuesday afternoon in New York, National Basketball Players Association executive director Billy Hunter and President Derek Fisher rejected what the NBA has classified as a take-it-or-leave-it offer that will worsen at the close of business Wednesday if not accepted.

The way Hunter and Fisher did so offered some hope that the 130-day labor stalemate could end. However, hope has been dashed multiple times before.

Even while saying "the players are clearly of the mind that it's an unacceptable proposal," Hunter asked for further negotiation on system issues. While doing so, Hunter intimated the union would accept a 50-50 split of basketball-related income. Previously, the union has offered only to drop its share from 57 percent to 51 percent.

"Even if (owners) were able to impose this artificial threat of rolling back to 47 (percent), I'm convinced they would more than gladly come back and do the 50-50 deal," Hunter said at a news conference with Fisher and 43 players at his side.

The attention shifts back to the owners, who could close a deal if they relent on some of what Hunter termed the most pressing system issues — sign-and-trade rules, the values and length of mid-level

exceptions for luxury-tax paying teams, the rules for repeat luxury tax offenders and the escrow system.

Given that a faction of roughly 10 owners have taken hard-line stances, including Bobcats majority owner Michael Jordan, it's unclear how much wiggle room there is. The more unfavorable proposal that will follow should the union not accept the current model calls for a 53-47 split of income in favor of the owners, a rollback of current contracts and a hard salary cap.

Asked what he would tell Jordan, who famously told late Wizards owner Abe Pollin during the last lockout that he should sell his team if he can't make a profit, Hunter said: "I would give him the advice he gave Abe Pollin."

Speaking later with David Aldridge on NBA-TV, Commissioner David Stern said that whether he agrees to another negotiating session in advance of the late Wednesday afternoon deadline "would be guided by the labor relations committee."

Stern also said there was no wiggle room left on system issues after Saturday's eight-hour negotiation, which broke up with sharp-tongued rhetoric well past midnight.

At the news conference, Fisher said the player reps meeting focused very little on decertification, a toxic option that would result in chaos and court appearances. Hunter later said on NBA-TV that he has heard roughly 200 of the union's 450 members plan to sign a decertification petition.

Should this happen and no deal is met Wednesday, a 45-day period would ensue until a decertification vote could take place.

Making the lockout story more surreal, an ultimate dealmaker, former President Bill Clinton, strolled through the lobby of the same hotel as he promoted his book. Clinton even praised Fisher.

(487 words)

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions or unfinished statements according to the information you get from the text.

1. Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the passage?
 - A) The lockout of NBA games.
 - B) Jordan's achievement in NBA.
 - C) Negotiations in the NBA.
 - D) A great reform in NBA.

2. Hunter announced that the union _____.
 - A) would accept a 50-50 split of basketball-related income
 - B) could end the 130-day labor stalemate
 - C) should drop its share from 57 percent to 51 percent

D) would accept a take-it-or-leave-it offer

3. The word "relent" (Line 2, Para. 5) most probably means " _____ " .
- A) insist
B) reject
C) yield
D) stop
4. Which of the following is NOT true according to Stern?
- A) Saturday's negotiation ended in the midnight.
B) There was no hope to make some change on system issues.
C) The labor relations committee will influence his decision on whether to hold another negotiating session.
D) Saturday's negotiation ended with some satisfactory remarks.
5. The word "surreal" (Line 1, Para. 12) most probably means " _____ " .
- A) interesting
B) surprising
C) weird
D) fantastic

Reading Four

The last time we saw Michael Schumacher as a Formula One driver, his Ferrari was a blur of red diving inside the silver McLaren of Kimi Raikkonen as the two cars roared along the pit straight at Interlagos shortly before the finish of the 2006 Brazilian grand prix, the final round of the season. In the mind of the German, there was more than fourth place at stake as he swooped past the Finn who would be taking his seat at Maranello the following year. Schumacher was making a point.

There is not much doubt that he would like to have stayed at the Scuderia Ferrari for another year, but contracts had been signed and the company's president, Luca di Montezemolo, felt it was time to move on. Schumacher accepted the decision, along with a new consultancy deal that kept him tied to the team with which he had won five of his seven world championships, and where — but for the legacy of a neck injury suffered while racing motorbikes — he would have made his comeback earlier this year in place of the stricken Felipe Massa.

In Bahrain next March he will race in his 250th grand prix, with the prospect of a possible three seasons to come at the wheel of a Mercedes-Benz. By that time he would be 44, still two years younger than Juan Manuel Fangio when the incomparable Argentinian won the last of his fifth titles.

His comeback, like that of Lance Armstrong to the Tour de France this summer, will redouble interest in a sport which has lost public

esteem through a series of scandals in recent years. If he turns out, at 41, to have lost the edge that brought him seven world championships, that additional interest will be short-lived. But in his press conference today he sounded fully confident that he will be able to resume at his familiar level of competitiveness.

In his home gymnasium he has been working on his fitness. He never stopped training in his retirement, although with less intensity. But his weight is back to where it was, and he sees no reason why Formula One's physical demands should cause him problems. "I have no doubt on this," he said.

Like Armstrong, who also won his sport's biggest prize seven times and then took a four-year sabbatical, Schumacher will not return without provoking certain misgivings in the minds of those to whom it seems less than healthy for a forward-looking sport to welcome the return of a man carrying so much baggage along with his trophies.

This is a champion who secured his first title in 1994 by appearing to cause an accident with Damon Hill, who unquestionably tried to drive Jacques Villeneuve off the road to steal another in 1997, and who parked his car in the middle of the track during the final qualifying session at Monaco in his final season in order to prevent Fernando Alonso from setting a faster time. Of earlier world champions, Nino Farina was occasionally a danger to his rivals and Ayrton Senna introduced Formula One to dodgem-style ethics, but there was a degree of cynical calculation about Schumacher's chicanery that many found repellent, and which leaves a permanent stain on his statistically unmatched record.

In his absence, too, we have seen the rise of Lewis Hamilton, the fulfilment of Jenson Button's promise and the arrival of Sebastian Vettel, most critics' bet as the next German world champion. Hamilton and Vettel, who were aged six and four respectively when Schumacher first raced a Formula One car, are likely to welcome the chance to match their skills and youthful confidence against a legendary figure. But some of the veterans might not be so thrilled, and the 24-year-old Nico Rosberg, who left Williams to sign for Mercedes before a hint of his compatriot's return had emerged, will now have to fight his way out of a giant's shadow.

The only available precedents for Schumacher's decision give no real clue to his prospects. Niki Lauda, having won the championship in 1975 and 1977, left Formula One at the end of 1979 to run his airline, returning with McLaren two years later when that venture hit trouble and picking up a third title in 1984. Nigel Mansell, by contrast, quit after winning the championship with Williams in 1992 and made a brief four-race comeback with the same team after Senna's death in 1994, winning one grand prix, but then humiliated himself by attempting a full-scale return with McLaren the following year, only to find that he

could not fit into the car.

What no one can doubt is the extent of Schumacher's commitment. Another similarity to Armstrong is his willingness to do whatever it takes to make himself competitive with the new generation. And it would be a hard heart that did not experience some sort of a thrill — the word he kept using today — at the thought of seeing him in a Silver Arrow. Even with a typical driver's limited knowledge of grand prix history, he will be acutely aware that Mercedes do not race to come second.

(853 words)

A. Restate in your words the text here.

B. Read the following statements and then decide whether each of them is true or false based on the information from the text. For false statements, write the information in parentheses.

- | T | F | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. According to the author, Schumacher has not turned up in Formula One since the final round of the season in the 2006 Brazilian grand prix. | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Schumacher replaced Felipe Massa earlier this year as a comeback. | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Schumacher continued his training during his retirement with the same intensity in order to perform at the familiar level of competitiveness. | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. The deception of Schumacher chicanery didn't influence his unmatched record. | () |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Schumacher is similar to Armstrong because he tries hard to be as competitive as the new drivers. | () |

C. The following sentences are taken from the text. Paraphrase each sentence to show that you understand each sentence.

1. In the mind of the German, there was more than fourth place at stake as he swooped past the Finn who would be taking his seat at Maranello the following year.

2. ...but for the legacy of a neck injury suffered while racing motorbikes — he would have made his comeback earlier this year in place of the stricken Felipe Massa.

3. His comeback, like that of Lance Armstrong to the Tour de France this summer, will redouble interest in a sport which has lost public esteem through a series of scandals in recent years.

4. ...Schumacher will not return without provoking certain misgivings in the minds of those to whom it seems less than healthy for a forward-looking sport to welcome the return of a man carrying so much baggage along with his trophies.

5. Niki Lauda, having won the championship in 1975 and 1977, left Formula One at the end of 1979 to run his airline, returning with McLaren two years later when that venture hit trouble and picking up a third title in 1984.

D. Summarize the achievements and performance of at least three drivers in Formula One that are mentioned in the text.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

E. Choose the most appropriate answer to explain the words in italics.

1. ...his Ferrari was a *blur* of red diving inside the silver McLaren of Kimi Raikkonen as the two cars roared along the pit straight at Interlagos shortly before the finish of the 2006 Brazilian grand prix...
A. sign
B. lack of definition
C. stain
D. dim appearance

2. In Bahrain next March he will race in his 250th grand prix, with the *prospect* of a possible three seasons to come at the wheel of a Mercedes-Benz.
A. anticipation
B. a potential buyer
C. search
D. the visual percept of a region

3. If he turns out, at 41, to have lost the *edge* that brought him seven world championships, that additional interest will be short-lived.
A. confidence
B. advantage
C. sharpness
D. boundary

4. Like Armstrong, who also won his sport's biggest prize seven times and then took a four-year *sabbatical*, ...
A. victory
B. leave
C. promotion
D. employment

5. ...the fulfilment of Jenson Button's promise and the arrival of Sebastian Vettel, most critics' *bet* as the next German world champion.
A. the act of gambling
B. sureness
C. opinion
D. assumption

Unit 2

Reading One

Tropical rain forests once blanketed the Earth like a wide green belt around the equator. Just a few thousand years ago rain forests covered 14 percent of the Earth's land surface.

Humans already have destroyed half of this forest area, with most damage occurring in the last 200 years. With just 2.5 million square miles of tropical rain forest remaining, we continue to lose about 93,000 square miles a year. Although tropical rain forests now cover just 2 percent of the globe, they are home to more than half of the world's living plants and animal species. According to a report, a 4-square-mile patch of rain forest contains up to 1,500 species of flowering plants, as many as 750 species of trees, 125 species of mammals, 400 species of birds, 150 species of butterflies and many other species.

It is not only quantity of life, but variety as well, that makes rain forests so important. Some of the strangest and most beautiful plants and animals are found in rain forests, and no doubt there are just as many we do not even know about.

Rain forests are being wiped out for timber, minerals, agriculture, and human settlement. Other purposes, such as the desire to conquer nature or to control unoccupied territory, also are factors in deforestation. Overpopulation and agriculture are often regarded as the cause of deforestation. This may be true of some African and Asian countries, but generally countries with the most tropical rain forests are those with the lowest human population densities. It is not population pressure but the unfair distribution of land ownership that puts the most pressure on tropical forests. In many developing countries the government and a very small percentage of people own the majority of the land.

Logging, mining, and other industrial activities are not driven only by local population pressures. Industrial development and settlement often go hand in hand because roads give access to cleared land. Most attempts to turn tropical forest into farmland have failed, resulting in damaged soil, leaving settlers even more need for land.

In Central and South America, farming, logging, and mining are main examples of destructive practices that profit a few but destroy the forest for all. In contrast, tropical rain forests provide long-term benefits, including protection of wildlife, water, soil, food, fuel,