



全国高等教育自学考试指定教材 英语专业(基础科段)

英语阅读(一)

附：英语阅读(一)自学考试大纲

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主编/俞洪亮 秦旭

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高等教育出版社



基礎文法

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组编前言

21 世纪是一个变幻难测的世纪,是一个催人奋进的时代。科学技术飞速发展,知识更替日新月异。希望、困惑、机遇、挑战,随时随地都有可能出现在每一个社会成员的生活之中。抓住机遇,寻求发展,迎接挑战,适应变化的制胜法宝就是学习——依靠自己学习、终生学习。

作为我国高等教育组成部分的自学考试,其职责就是在高等教育这个水平上倡导自学、鼓励自学、帮助自学、推动自学,为每一个自学者铺就成才之路。组织编写供读者学习的教材就是履行这个职责的重要环节。毫无疑问,这种教材应当适合自学,应当有利于学习者掌握、了解新知识、新信息,有利于学习者增强创新意识、培养实践能力、形成自学能力,也有利于学习者学以致用、解决实际工作中所遇到的问题。具有如此特点的书,我们虽然沿用了“教材”这个概念,但它与那种仅供教师讲、学生听,教师不讲、学生不懂,以“教”为中心的教科书相比,已经在内容安排、编写体例、行文风格等方面都不大相同了。希望读者对此有所了解,以便从一开始就树立起依靠自己学习的坚定信念,不断探索适合自己的学习方法,充分利用已有的知识基础和实际工作经验,最大限度地发挥自己的潜能,达到学习的目标。

欢迎读者提出意见和建议。

祝每一位读者自学成功。

全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会

2006 年 6 月

CONTENTS

UNIT 1	1
1. <i>A Day's Wait</i>	1
2. <i>The Open Window</i>	14
UNIT 2	26
3. <i>Bringing Up Children</i>	26
4. <i>American Social Relations</i>	38
UNIT 3	50
5. <i>New Applications</i>	50
6. <i>The Wrong House</i>	62
UNIT 4	72
7. <i>Art for Heart's Sake</i>	72
8. <i>The Luncheon</i>	84
UNIT 5	99
9. <i>Cinderella</i>	99
10. <i>The Necklace</i>	116
UNIT 6	134
11. <i>Lady in the Dark</i>	134
12. <i>Three Days to See</i>	149
UNIT 7	163
13. <i>True Love</i>	163
14. <i>The Time Machine</i>	176
UNIT 8	190
15. <i>The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County</i>	190
16. <i>How to Avoid the Foolish Opinions</i>	203
UNIT 9	221



17. <i>Bricks from the Tower of the Babel</i>	221
18. <i>What Body Language Can Tell You That Words Cannot</i>	235
UNIT 10	247
19. <i>The Lady or the Tiger</i>	247
20. <i>Opportunities Where You Are</i>	261
UNIT 11	279
21. <i>Prometheus</i>	279
22. <i>The Story of the Bible</i>	298
UNIT 12	314
23. <i>Inaugural Address</i>	314
24. <i>The Joys of Writing</i>	327
UNIT 13	342
25. <i>The Constitution of the United States</i>	342
26. <i>The World at War</i>	358
UNIT 14	374
27. <i>Death of a Salesman (I)</i>	374
28. <i>Death of a Salesman (II)</i>	393
后记	415

附：全国高等教育自学考试英语专业

英语阅读(一)自学考试大纲	417
出版前言	419
I. 课程的性质与设置目的	421
II. 关于课程内容和考核目标的说明	422
III. 考试大纲的有关说明与实施要求	423
附录 1 常用英语词缀	429
附录 2 阅读速度转换表	433
附录 3 英语阅读(一)样卷及参考答案	434
后记	456



UNIT 1

1. A Day's Wait

E. Hemingway

TEXT

He came into the room to shut the windows while we were still in bed and I saw he looked ill. He was shivering, his face was white, and he walked slowly as though it ached to move.

"What's the matter, Schatz?"

"I've got a headache."

"You better go back to bed."

"No. I'm all right."

"You go to bed. I'll see you when I'm dressed."

But when I came downstairs he was dressed, sitting by the fire, looking a very sick and miserable boy of nine years. When I put my hand on his forehead I know he had a fever.

"You go up to bed," I said, "you're sick."

"I'm all right," he said.

When the doctor came he took the boy's temperature. "What is it?" I asked him.

"One hundred and two."

Downstairs, the doctor left three different medicines in different coloured capsules with instructions for giving them. One was to bring down the fever, another a purgative, the third to overcome an acid condition. The



germs of influenza can only exist in an acid condition, he explained. He seemed to know all about influenza and said there was nothing to worry about if the fever did not go above one hundred and four degrees. This was a light epidemic of flu and there was no danger if you avoided pneumonia.

Back in the room I wrote the boy's temperature down and made a note of the time to give the various capsules.

"Do you want me to read to you?"

"All right. If you want to," said the boy. His face was very white and there were dark areas under his eyes. He lay still in the bed and seemed very detached from what was going on.

I read aloud from Howard Pyle's *Book of Pirates*; but I could see he was not following what I was reading.

"How do you feel, Schatz?" I asked him.

"Just the same, so far," he said.

I sat at the foot of the bed and read to myself while I waited for it to be time to give another capsule. It would have been natural for him to go to sleep, but when I looked up he was looking at the foot of the bed, looking very strangely.

"Why don't you try to sleep? I'll wake you up for the medicine."

"I'd rather stay awake."

After a while he said to me, "You don't have to stay in here with me, Papa, if it bothers you."

"It doesn't bother me."

"No, I mean you don't have to stay if it's going to bother you."

I thought perhaps he was a little lightheaded and after giving him the prescribed capsules at eleven o'clock I went out for a while.

It was a bright, cold day, the ground covered with a sleet that had frozen so that it seemed as if all the bare trees, the bushes, the cut brush and all the grass and the bare ground had been varnished with ice. I took the young Irish setter for a little walk up the road and along a frozen creek, but it was difficult to stand or walk on the glassy surface and the red dog

slipped and slithered and I fell twice, hard, once dropping my gun and having it slide away over the ice.

We flushed a covey of quail under a high clay bank with overhanging brush and I killed two as they went out of sight over the top of the bank. Some of the covey lit in trees, but most of them scattered into brush piles and it was necessary to jump on the ice-coated mounds of brush several times before they would flush. Coming out while you were poised unsteadily on the icy, springy brush they made difficult shooting and I killed two, missed five, and started back pleased to have found a covey close to the house and happy there were so many left to find on another day.

At the house they said the boy had refused to let anyone come into the room.

"You can't come in," he said. "You mustn't get what I have."

I went up to him and found him in exactly the position I had left him, white-faced, but with the tops of his cheeks flushed by the fever, staring still, as he had stared, at the foot of the bed.

I took his temperature.

"Something like a hundred," I said. It was one hundred and two and four-tenths.

"It was a hundred and two," he said.

"Who said so?"

"The doctor."

"Your temperature is all right," I said. "It's nothing to worry about."

"I don't worry," he said, "but I can't keep from thinking."

"Don't think," I said. "Just take it easy."

"I'm taking it easy," he said and looked straight ahead. He was evidently holding tight onto himself about something.

"Take this with water."

"Do you think it will do any good?"

"Of course it will."

I sat down and opened the *Pirate* book and commenced to read, but I



could see he was not following, so I stopped.

"About what time will it be before I die?"

"You aren't going to die. What's the matter with you?"

"Oh, yes, I am. I heard him say a hundred and two."

"People don't die with a fever of one hundred and two. That's a silly way to talk."

"I know they do. At school in France the boys told me you can't live with forty-four degrees. I've got a hundred and two."

"You poor Schatz," I said. "Poor old Schatz. It's like miles and kilometers. You aren't going to die. That's a different thermometer. On that thermometer thirty-seven is normal. On this kind it's ninety-eight."

"Are you sure?"

"Absolutely," I said. "It's like miles and kilometres. You know, like how many kilometers we make when we do seventy miles in the car."

"Oh," he said.

But his gaze at the foot of the bed relaxed slowly. The hold over himself relaxed too, finally, and the next day it was very slack and he cried very easily at little things that were of no importance.

NOTES

1. Ernest Hemingway: 欧内斯特·海明威(1899—1961)出生于美国芝加哥的一个富裕的中产阶级家庭,父亲是一名医生。海明威一生经历丰富,做过记者,参加过第一次世界大战并在意大利前线负过伤。西班牙内战期间,他去西班牙做了战地记者,并旗帜鲜明地反对佛朗哥法西斯的独裁统治。这些经历为海明威的小说创作提供了丰富的素材。他的著名作品有长篇小说《太阳照样升起》(*The Sun Also Rises*, 1926)、《永别了,武器》(*A Farewell to Arms*, 1929)、《丧钟为谁而鸣》(*For Whom the Bell Tolls*, 1940)以及代表作《老人与海》(*The Old Man and the Sea*, 1952)。海明威对现代英美及西欧小说创作有重大影响。1954年他获得诺贝尔文学奖。1961年因精神忧郁而自杀。



2. he walked slowly as though it ached to move: 他步履缓慢,好像动弹一下也会引起疼痛。
3. Schatz: 德语,似英语中的 darling 或 sweetheart.
4. You better go back to bed: 等于 You'd better ...
5. go up to bed: 意同 go upstairs to bed
6. What is it: 体温多少?
7. One hundred and two: 102 度。华氏(Fahrenheit)102 度大约是摄氏(Celsius)39 度。按照华氏温度,人的正常体温是 98.6°F; 水的冰点为 32°F; 沸点为 212°F。华氏与摄氏温度的换算公式为: $C = 5/9(F - 32)$; $F = 9/5(C + 32)$ 。
8. capsules: 胶囊
9. bring down the fever: 退烧。bring down: 削减; 降低。例如: *bring down the price*
10. another a purgative: 另一种(胶囊)润肠、通便。本句为省略句,全句为: Another was a purgative. 下句也是省略句。
11. The germs of influenza can only exist in an acid condition, he explained: 他解释说,流感细菌只能在酸性环境中生存。
12. pneumonia: 肺炎。
13. made a note of the time to give the various capsules: 记下各种胶囊的服用时间
14. seemed very detached from ...: 对……似乎都漠然置之。detached: 超然的; 不感兴趣的。例如: *He tries to remain emotionally detached from the prisoners, but fails.*
15. Howard Pyle: 霍尔德·派尔(1853—1911),美国插图画家、作家,以自编自绘的儿童读物闻名,主要作品有《罗宾汉奇遇记》(*The Merry Adventures of Robinhood*)、《银手奥托》(*Otto of the Silver Hand*)等。
16. the ground covered with a sleet: 分词独立结构。sleet: 冻雨。
17. it seemed as if all the bare trees, the bushes, the cut brush and all the grass and the bare ground had been varnished with ice: 光秃秃的树木,那灌木丛,那砍下的树枝,以及所有的草坪和空地都好像用冰漆过似的。
18. slipped and slithered: 连跌带滑地行走。



19. having it slide away: slide away 是作宾语补语的不定式, 由于主动词 have 是表示致使意义的动词, 故 to 被省略。
20. a covey of quail: 一群鹌鹑。
21. lit in trees: 停落在树上。lit 是 light 的过去式, 意思是“降落”; “停留”。
22. the ice-coated mounds of brush: 被冰裹着的垛垛矮树丛。
23. before they would flush: 在它们惊起飞走前。
24. They made difficult shooting: 很难射中它们。
25. You mustn't get what I have: 你可不能染上我的病。
26. found him in exactly the position I had left him: 发现他仍像我离开他时那样躺着, 没有挪动过。
27. with the tops of his cheeks flushed by the fever: 两颊上部被烧得发红。注意 flush 在本文中有两种不同意思。
28. something like: 大约。例如: *They can get something like \$5 000 a year.*
29. but I can't keep from thinking: 但我不能不想事。keep from 意为“停止做某事”。
30. take it easy: 别担心; 放心好了。
31. miles and kilometres: 1 公里约为 1 英里的 62%; 1 英里约为 1.609 公里。
32. like how many kilometres we make when we do seventy miles in the car: 就像我们的车速达到七十英里时该折合成多少公里一样。make 意为“走过……路程”; “车速为……”。
33. The hold over himself relaxed too: 他一直绷着的神经也终于松弛了。hold 在本句中意为“控制”。
34. cried very easily at little things that were of no importance: 为了一点无关紧要的事会动辄哭起来。

READER'S QUIZ

Some of these statements are true (T), and some are false (F). Can



you tell which are true and why the others are not?

- () 1. The time of day was early in the morning at the beginning of the story.
- () 2. The boy pretended to be listening attentively while his father was reading to him.
- () 3. The boy preferred to stay awake because he thought there wouldn't be too much time left for him.
- () 4. The father did not realize what the boy was really thinking about and went out hunting in the woods.
- () 5. The author described the hunting scene for the reason that it diverts the reader's attention so that the boy's real thoughts will be a greater surprise when they are revealed.
- () 6. The child kept tight control over himself throughout the day because he thought he was going to die and he must show courage in the face of death.
- () 7. The boy refused to let anyone come into the room because he complained that they did not understand his terrible tension inside.
- () 8. What led the boy to think that he was going to die was that he mistook the Fahrenheit scale for the Celsius one.
- () 9. The father made an analogy between the difference of two thermometers and that of miles and kilometers.
- () 10. The next day the boy cried easily at trifling matters. The reason for this is probably that as a spoilt boy, he often complained about unimportant things.

VOCABULARY

A. Use each of the following terms in a sentence.

- 1. to bring down
- 2. to keep from
- 3. to prescribe



4. would rather
5. to flush
6. to bother
7. to be detached from
8. to make
9. something like
10. to hold tight onto oneself

B. Read the text below. Use the word in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning.

The Death Clock

There was a section related to death during the first full cast (0) rehearsal on April 18. Director asked the REHEARSE actors to write an obituary (讣告) and invent the date of death, the way of death and who writes the obituary. After they finished writing it, they were asked to use the obituary and create a short performance. I was sitting aside, watching and observing all the 14 different (1) PERFORM of death. And yet, I was impressed by the actors' (2) ways of dealing with death; sadness, hu- VARY mours, silence, narrative, surprising and (3) . SHOCK

A few days later after the rehearsal, in a sharing thought section of another weekday rehearsal, one of the casts said that she was so scary writing her own obituary and she kept asking herself: "Why am I writing this? What am I writing?" I understood this kind of death phobia (恐惧).

What we are unable to understand worries us, and this fears us. We fear because we are not familiar with it

like the sun rising and setting. We are afraid because we are (4) _____ to determine and control it like we drive **ABLE** the car. This is why death scares us—we know nothing about what happens before the (5) _____ of our life **EXIST** and what happens after we die. What we know is: we are born, we grow, we die, and we must die.

Death is one of the (6) _____ companions of all of **CLOSE** us. Death has accompanied me since I was born. I first learned the word *death*, in Mandarin when I was in standard two, *si-wang*, (7) _____ the end of a life. **INDICATE**

When I started my newspaper reading habit, I was educated by the newspaper reports that we were born in the same way but we will die in various ways: murder, accident, illness, disaster, war, terrorism attack and many (8) _____ ways. **PREDICT** The only similarity is: we are all certificated when we are born and when we die, and we are recognised by a certification of birth and death. We have to admit the reality of “Everything that has a beginning has an end”, as the Oracle (先知) of *The Matrix 3* (电影名) says.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION & APPRECIATION

1. In whose point of view is the story told?
2. What is the purpose of the author in writing about the doctor's visit?
3. What conclusion can you draw from the hunting scene about the father's character and his influence upon his son?
4. What does the title of the story probably mean?
5. What is the theme of the story?
6. Hemingway often thought of courage as a person's ability to be calm and controlled in the face of death. What do you think of such a definition of

