

(1—6级)

大学英语 分级系列丛书

GRADED COLLEGE
ENGLISH SERIES (BAND 1—6)

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READING
COMPREHENSION

阅读理解

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大学英语分级系列丛书(1—6级)之二

阅 读 理 解

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内 容 提 要

本书是《大学英语分级系列丛书》(1—6级)的第二分册。全书共有100篇短文,文章长度300词左右,每篇文章后附有5个以上理解题,目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。本书文章题材广泛,有社会、科技、文化生活等方面内容。其体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

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阅读理解

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前 言

《大学英语分级系列丛书》由全国各地 15 所高等院校参加编写,是 50 多名在学术上有一定影响具有丰富教学经验的英语教授、副教授,归国留学生和讲师集体合作的结晶。本丛书决不是一套简单的习题集,而是编者在系统地总结历年来指导学生参加大学英语四、六级统考的经验的基础上,根据《大学英语教学大纲》对一至六级水平的各项技能的要求编写成的,旨在配合国家教委推出的四套大学英语系列教材,帮助学生与教学同步,结合教材进行大量的语言实践操练,巩固所学,提高各项技能,以便顺利通过四、六级全国统考。

本丛书适于各类高等院校学生,英语专业学生,及具有中级以上水平的英语自学者准备报考硕士研究生和托福考试学习使用。

本丛书共有五个分册:①《听力理解》②《阅读理解》③《词汇与结构》④《完型填空》⑤《短文写作》。每个分册包括 50 个单元和若干个部分或章节,均为一至六级水平,并附有解题指导,以帮助学生提高解题技巧。书后附有练习参考答案,以供学生作自我测试。

《听力理解》:内容从单句到对话,从对话到语篇,难度逐渐增大。共有单句 100 个,对话 436 个,短文 72 篇,并附有录音文字稿和清晰的录音磁带。

《阅读理解》:每级的难度与同级的教材相适应。共有 100 篇短文。文章长度 300 词左右,每篇文章后附有 5 个以上理解题。

《词汇与结构》:共有 2320 个习题,除在一、二级的第三部分(Part C)中设计了一些改错试题外,本分册的试题均采取选择填空的形式。在一、二、三、四级中词汇约占 40%,语法结构约占 60%,在五、六级中词汇约占 60%,语法结构约占 40%。词汇和语法结构是以《大纲》词汇表和语法结构表一至六级的全部内容为依据,从

四套大学英语系列教材以及英美原版报刊、小说、试题集中相应的级别里挑选出来的,而且逐步加深巩固。

《完型填空》:共有150篇短文。短文难度适中,题材熟悉。短文长约150—250词,留空20个。每个空白附四个供选答案。为了便于学生准备六级应试,在五、六级部分,模拟六级样题设计了42篇综合改错。

《短文写作》:从连词成句到连句成段,从写主题句、摘要或大意到给出段首句、命题或看图表作文,引导学生进行大量的操练,并提供了近100篇优秀范文。

本丛书有以下重要特色:

一、语言规范,文字流畅,内容健康,题材广泛,体裁多样,趣味性和知识性强。有日常生活,文化教育,文艺体育,史地知识,风土人情,旅游观光,科普等方面的内容;有人物传记,故事,论文,说明文,叙述文等等。

二、材料新颖,所有短文全部选自70—80年代英美的原版书刊,个别的略有删改。

三、试题典型,所有练习试题均从四套大学英语系列教材和英美原版书刊及试题集中筛选出来的。

四、词汇丰富,重复率高,经电子计算机统计,全套丛书总词汇量超过5000,累计约1,000,000,经过大量反复地练习,不但对大学英语课本中的词汇起到复习巩固的作用,而且扩大了词汇量。

五、内容编排按照循序渐进的原则,由浅入深,由易到难,逐渐从一级到六级。因此,读者在使用本丛书时,最好按照本书对各项练习的安排,循序渐进的系统地学习,以收到最佳效果。

本丛书的所有编写人员的名次均按姓氏笔划顺序排列。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,书中错误和不妥之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1991年7月

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阅 读 指 导

阅读理解试题的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,一般说来,采取整篇短文后面附若干个理解测试题的形式。本书文章题材广泛,有社会、科技、文化生活等方面的内容,但所涉及的背景知识都是学生熟悉而且能够理解的。就短文体裁而言,常见的主要有下述三种:

1. 叙述文,包括人物小传,故事,新闻报导等方面的短文。阅读时,要注意搞清主要人物的特征,事件发生的时间、地点、数据、主要情节的描述以及结局。

2. 说明文,一般是有关科普的短文,涉及到生物、医学、航天、计算机等科学领域。阅读这类短文时,要弄清文中所涉及到的事物的基本概念和特点,记住所提到的主要数据,如距离、面积、体积、重量、温度等。

3. 议论文,包括社会,政治和经济各方面的短文。阅读这类短文时,要注意搞清文中提出的主要论点,说明论点的论据以及结论,要记住在论述过程中作者所提到的人物(特征和观点等)、时间、事实数据、例证等。

此外,有时也遇到应用文,比如广告、通知、说明书、书信等。

我们在作阅读理解试题时,要注意以下几点:

1. 细读短文前,先用一两分钟时间浏览一遍全文,了解一下文章概貌,搞清文章属于哪类体裁,按照各类文章的性质再认真细读全文。

2. 认真细阅一遍全文,接着细看一遍文后所附的理解试题,带着问题再细读全文,然后解题,切忌边看理解题边读短文,这样会影响从语篇上理解文章,因而,往往把题解错。

3. 阅读时,要极力找出每一段的主题句,特别是议论文更要如

此。利用主题句来查找有关信息,搞清上下文关系,推断原委。

4. 阅读短文时,要特别注意对人物、事件、地点等特征的描述,以便根据上、下文的暗示或提供的证据来推论理解题的答案。

5. 在阅读时,遇到生词有两种处理办法:一般说来,对那些不影响理解上、下文意思的生词可以大胆地放过去;对那些影响理解的生词,要根据上、下文推敲,猜测或利用所学过的构词法来推测。

Band 1

Unit 1

(1)

Our village carpenter, Alf Winn, came one day and made a kitchen cupboard for my wife. He made it just the right size to fill the useless space between the cooker and the door. When I got home that evening, Alf was drinking a cup of tea and making out his bill for the job.

My wife said to me, quietly, 'That's his ninth cup of tea today.' But she said, loudly, 'It's a beautiful cupboard, dear, isn't it?'

'I'll decide about that when I see the bill.' I said.

Alf laughed and gave me his account for the work. I read;

one kitchen cupboard	10 November 1975
Cost of materials(wood)	£17. 00
Paint and fittings	1. 50
Work, 8 hours (£1 an hour)	8. 00
	Total £36. 50

I took out my cheque book and my pen. I looked at the bill.

Alf said, 'It's been a lovely day, hasn't it? Quite sunny.'

'Yes,' I said. 'I'm glad it's only the 10th of November.'

'Me, too,' said Alf, 'You wait—— it'll be a lot colder by the end of the month.'

'Yes. Colder——and dearer! Kitchen cupboard will be £20 dearer on November 30th, won't they, Alf?'

Alf looked hard at me for half a minute. Was there a little smile in his two blue eyes? I gave him an account back to him.

'If it isn't too much trouble, Alf,' I said, 'please add it up again. You can forget the date——'

I wrote him a cheque for £26. 50. He was happy to accept it.

1. A carpenter's work is _____.
 - A. to visit people's home
 - B. to make things from wood
 - C. to drink a lot of tea
 - D. to talk with the villagers
2. Alf didn't want to talk about _____.
 - A. the village
 - B. the weather
 - C. the kitchen cupboard
 - D. the bill for the job
3. Alf likes to try _____.
 - A. to forget the date
 - B. to make a cupboard
 - C. to drink more tea
 - D. to accept my cheque
4. I paid Alf £26. 50, and that was _____.
 - A. not enough
 - B. the right amount
 - C. my little joke
 - D. £10 less than the right amount
5. When seeing the account, I'll decide whether _____.
 - A. I like the cupboard
 - B. I like the price
 - C. the tea
 - D. Alf Winn

(2)

The cold weather of the last few weeks has had a surprising result. Forty thousand Russian red-necked ducks have arrived in our country, where the weather, just below freezing, is like spring to them.

The Russian red-necked duck manages perfectly well at temperatures down to minus 30. It wouldn't dream of leaving home at minus 40. But when these birds feel minus 50 in their bones, they call a meeting to discuss what to do. Little different from us, they take time to decide on action. At minus 60, the discussion slows down. Then, as the cold gets colder, if it does, they stop talking and take off together

in huge flocks of two thousand or more—all with a single thought in mind: 'Go somewhere warmer'.

Birds have one great advantage over other living creatures; they can fly; so they don't have to put up with the formalities of travel. Customs officers and police, seeing the great flocks winging over border crossings, cry out 'Illegal exit!' or 'Illegal entry!' as the case may be, and raise their arms in despair, but the birds seem to take no notice. They hear only a little voice: 'Go somewhere warmer'.

Last Tuesday a stretch of river near my house was invaded by three hundred Russian red-necked ducks, a noisy lot, though I must say they were not disorderly. Our local birds were at first quite upset by these total strangers from far, and jealous, I could see, of their little black caps that looked just like fur and of their thick leg-feathers. There were some very obvious language difficulties, too.

At nine o'clock I went down as usual to the water's edge, with a plateful of bread and milk for our own birds. When I saw them standing about, expecting the foreigners to eat up everything, I'm sorry to say that I showed favouritism. But my efforts were wasted; the red-necks didn't like the bread at all. Many of them tried a mouthful—and 'threw up', as the Americans say. In fact they pushed and fought to get away from the food. Our own birds were clearly puzzled by this behaviour.

My wife had followed me down the path with a hopeless cake she had made on Monday afternoon. Her oven had gone wrong, and the thing was very badly burnt. Now that, funnily enough, the Russians loved, though our ducks wouldn't touch it. We realized then that the visitors were used to black bread probably and my wife agreed to make some.

1. What do the Russian ducks think about our freezing winter weather?
 - A. They have all decided to go somewhere warmer.
 - B. It's just below freezing, but it seems quite warm to them.
 - C. They don't understand it at all.
 - D. They are sorry that they decided to leave home.
2. The Russian ducks came to our country because _____.
 - A. they were fed up with the bitterly cold weather at home
 - B. they always fly to Britain in winter
 - C. they are allowed to leave Russia without formalities
 - D. they needed a rest on their way to a warmer country

3. What does the writer tell us about the visitors near his home?
- A. He is sure that they entered the country illegally.
 - B. They caused a lot of trouble on his stretch of river.
 - C. The Russian ducks were greedy and jealous of the natives.
 - D. The newcomers made a lot of noise but otherwise behaved well.
4. How do you think the writer showed favouritism to the natives?
- A. He took them some food that they liked.
 - B. He probably tried to drive the Russians away from the food.
 - C. He brought white bread, which he knew the Russians didn't like.
 - D. He brought only enough food for their own birds.
5. The red-necked ducks must have been used to black bread because ____.
- A. there is no white bread in Russia
 - B. they ate it up very quickly
 - C. they enjoyed the burnt cake very much
 - D. our own ducks wouldn't touch it

Unit 2

(1)

Fifteen French children came on to the ship with their teacher.

'Where are you going?' I asked a tall, thin boy, in English.

'England,' he said. 'This ship is going to England, isn't it?'

It was, of course. He knew it, and I knew it. Everybody on the ship knew it. My question was not a good one. But he understood it, and he answered correctly in English.

'Where will you go in England?' I asked next. 'And how long will you stay there?'

'We are only going to Dover, but we'll stay there all day. We must come home again tonight. . '

'I see. What are you going to do all day in Dover?'

'Talk to people in English.' He pointed to the young woman teacher. 'Miss Demetz is our English teacher. She wants us to talk English all day.' Then he spoke to my ear. 'I'm going to buy an English lamp for my bicycle. They're cheaper than French lamps.'

It began to rain. Miss Demetz called to the children. 'Come inside the ship or you'll get wet.'

I went in after them and began to read my newspaper. My friend sat down beside me. 'Didn't you bring a book?' I asked.

'No,' he said, 'but I have this.' He put his hand in his pocket and took out an English £5 note. He read all the words on the note three times. Then he began to sing----

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat,
They took some honey, and plenty of money,
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.

1. French people like to go to Dover and back _____.
A. in an hour B. a day
C. two days D. one morning
2. My question was not a good one. Everybody knew _____.
A. Dover B. the question
C. English D. the answer
3. My friend sat down beside me. My friend was _____.
A. Miss Demetz B. one of my friends
C. another Englishman D. the French boy
4. The song the French boy began to sing is _____.
A. on the note
B. a children song
C. a song one must begin to sing at seeing a £5 note
D. a song composed by himself
5. 'Talk to the people in English' means the French children will speak English to _____.
A. French B. Miss Demetz
C. their friends D. the people in Dover

(2)

Watson won his all-important game and became Southern Chess Master 1977. He was presented with the silver cup.

'It isn't rightly mine,' he said, holding the cup. 'It was won two years ago

when I was on holiday in...

'A family called Prag was staying at my hotel. Mrs Prag had somehow heard that I played chess, and she begged me to give her young son a game. "He's only ten," she said, "but I've been told that he plays quite well."

'Well, as you can imagine, I wasn't too happy. A fellow likes the opposition to be at his own standard. But it was holiday time and I agreed to play. We set up the chessboard in the garden. The game began. I hope it would be quick—and so it was.

'I soon knew that David Prag was no learner. After ten minutes his sister came outside and began to play tennis against a wall. The boy seemed to lose interest in our game. He moved a piece carelessly. I bent over the board.

"Call me when you're ready, Mr Watson," he said.

'When I was ready? I looked up. He had gone off to play with his sister. I studied the board—and found myself in difficulty. So it went on with David, a quick move, then tennis, back to the board, then back to his sister. My difficulties became impossible. I was defeated, oh so easily, by a born chess player. The victory was his—in twenty-seven minutes.

'David Prag, a name to remember. I had a chance to use his game today, and it won this cup for me. To him, it is only one of a hundred, or perhaps a thousand, winning games.'

1. Watson played against David Prag for the first time in _____.

- A. 1977 B. 1975
- C. 1976 B. 1989

2. A champion chess player may be called _____.

- A. a good player
- B. an opposition
- C. a chess Master
- D. a southern plater

3. The Prags were staying at my hotel because _____.

- A. I invited them there
- B. I owned the hotel
- C. we were at the same hotel
- D. we were old friends

4. 'David Prag was no learner.' means _____.