

内 容 简 介

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》编写,分册出版,本册包括三、四级,本书选材广泛,包括文化、教育、科学、经济、法律、人物传记、科普常识、风土人情等;体裁多样,有叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。每个单元后有20道选择题,书末附有参考答案。

本书可供学生自读自测,也可作为教师的教学辅助

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BAND THREE

Unit One

Passage 1

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I was in lodgings now, on my own, but the other lodgers had streams of visitors up and down the stairs past my door. None of these disturbed me except one girl who sang softly to herself an old Russian folk song as she ran up to the room above. It was a sound of extraordinary sweetness, musical, soft, unselfconscious and happy. I began to listen out for it, jump up from my table, and throw open the door to catch a glimpse of her as she passed, but I was always too late. I asked the people upstairs who she was, and described the beautiful sounds she made. They became rather reserved and exchanged glances and hesitatingly admitted it might be Sally. I gathered she was someone special, not to be discussed in the ordinary way, and became vaguely curious to meet her. But the last thing I wanted at that stage was to get involved with anybody. I'd just come to the end of a rather painful

friendship, and now I had work to do.

One day, I came face to face with a girl on the landing. It was certainly her; whoever made that noise would look as she did. We stood and stared at each other too long for comfort. I broke the moment and, excusing myself, moved past her because it was too like the movies. I thought for some time of that long, silent stare, and laughed. She was tall and proud-looking with a slight, round-shouldered look that made me breathless and I didn't know why.

Multiple choice.

1. The author _____.
 - a. rarely had visitors
 - b. wished he had more visitors
 - c. was often disturbed by his neighbours' visitors
 - d. had many visitors
2. Whenever the author heard the girl singing _____.
 - a. he sat listening to it
 - b. he felt annoyed
 - c. he threw down his books
 - d. he tried to see who it was
3. The author liked to be left alone because he _____.
 - a. didn't like his neighbours
 - b. couldn't speak the local language
 - c. couldn't stand the noise
 - d. was disappointed in his love affair
4. When he asked people about the girl, they _____.
 - a. told him all about her
 - b. couldn't tell him much

- c. didn't tell him anything
d. were angry with him
5. The author seemed to be _____
a. in love with Sally
b. curious about Sally
c. annoyed at being disturbed by Sally
d. unwilling to be involved with Sally

Passage 2

About three weeks after David began work at the library Liz, the other assistant, asked him to supper. She pretended it was an idea that had come to her quite suddenly, at five o'clock that evening; she seemed to realise that if she were to ask him for tomorrow or the next day he would forget or just not come, so she asked him at five o'clock. David seemed reluctant to accept, but in the end he did. It was the first of many meals which he had at her flat.

David came when she asked him, and she asked him often. He never spoke much. When she discovered he would come, she took to laying the table in the morning before leaving for the library. She even prepared the vegetables beforehand and had the candles on the table, for she loved candlelight. She always knew that there was something deeply wrong with David, and that one day, for some reason she could not understand, he might suddenly decide to leave the

country and she would never see him again. She tried to tell him she knew; she said to him one evening: "You must go when you want, I'll never follow you," and his brown eyes rested on her for a moment: "I'll tell you when," he replied.

Her flat was really just a bed-sitting room and a kitchen. In the sitting-room were two armchairs, a divan bed and a bookcase full of paper-back books, mainly classics which she had never read. After supper she would talk to him, and he would lie on the divan, smoking. She never knew how much he heard, and she didn't care. She would kneel by the bed holding his hand against her cheek, talking.

Multiple choice.

1. Why didn't Liz invite David to supper for the first time till 5 o'clock one evening?
 - a. She had hesitated for a long time.
 - b. She had just thought of it.
 - c. ☒ He had been difficult to talk to.
 - d. ~~He~~ He was more likely to come at short notice.
2. Liz laid the table in the morning whenever _____.
 - a. she had invited David to supper
 - b. ~~she~~ she intended inviting David to supper
 - c. ☒ David had accepted an invitation from her
 - d. ☒ David showed interest in coming
3. What did Liz know all along about David?
 - a. ☒ He might suddenly go away.
 - b. He had been very ill.

- c. He was difficult to deal with.
- d. He loved someone else.
- 4. When they had eaten the evening meal, David _____
 - a. discussed books with Liz
 - b. sat beside Liz in silence
 - c. ☒ relaxed while Liz talked
 - d. shared his cigarettes with Liz
- 5. In their relationship _____
 - a. ☒ David remained passive
 - b. Liz felt frustrated
 - c. David became more communicative
 - d. ☒ they supported each other

Passage 3

A number of times Rosemary edged closer to Gordon, meaning to take his arm, but he edged away from her. She thought that she had offended him deeply, and that he was disappointed because she had pushed him away. She would have apologised if he had given her half a chance. But as a matter of fact, he was scarcely thinking of this any longer. It was the money business that was troubling him now. And the fact that he would soon have to confess it. What nonsense it made of all he had said! There he was behaving like a man of experience, and the next moment turning round and asking her for money! Presently she stopped him, and swung him round to face her. "Gordon, why won't you speak to me?" she said. "Are you still angry with

me for what happened just now?"

"No, I was never angry with you. You're not to blame. Something else has been worrying me all the way along. I've only eight pence left. I had just enough money for today when we started out, but that dinner bill upset everything. Can you lend me some money?"

Rosemary was amazed. "What does it matter if you've only eight pence left? How can you let yourself be worried by a thing like that? As though I objected to lending you money! Aren't I always telling you that I want to pay for myself when we go out together?"

"Yes, and you know how I hate you paying."

"Oh, how silly you are," she said. "Do you think there's anything to be ashamed of in having no money?"

Gordon's face went bright pink. "Of course there is! It's the only thing in the world there is to be ashamed of. I can't be a complete human being—I don't feel a human being—unless I've got money in my pocket."

Multiple choice.

1. What gave Rosemary the idea that she had hurt Gordon's feeling deeply?

a. He didn't hold her arm.

☒ b. He pushed her away when she tried to take his arm.

- c. He didn't say he was sorry.
d. He wouldn't let her touch him.
2. Rosemary made him look at her because _____.
a. she wanted to ask him a question
b. she wanted to see his face
c. she was angry with him
d. he had been rude
3. Gordon felt that if he asked Rosemary for some money _____.
a. he would lose some of his self-respect
b. she would refuse to lend him
c. he would feel inferior to her
d. she would be angry
4. It is clear that Gordon had not expected to _____.
a. tell her he had a little money left
b. accept any money from her
c. blame her for making him angry
d. have such an expensive dinner
5. Rosemary was amazed because she hadn't realised that he _____.
a. had no money to pay the bill
b. had been so upset about her pushing him away
c. would be so upset about borrowing money from her
d. was worried about apologizing

Passage 4

'It's best if you carry on with your teaching', said Arnold, 'while I'm away. Something to stop you worrying. We'll get married a bit later, say after Christ-

mas. It'll all be over by then, they say, and we can settle down without parting'.

The next day Arnold and a dozen other young men drove into Caxley to the recruiting centre. Dorothy never forgot that summer morning. Harold Miller, son to the man who had let her father have the cottage so long ago, held the reins at the front of one of his own farm waggons which was freshly painted bright blue, with red wheels. Two massive black carthorses pulled it, their coats shining like coal in the sunlight. It was a brave, gay turn-out, which matched the spirits of the young men riding upon the waggon, and the villagers waved enthusiastically.

They were all dressed in their Sunday suits. White collars, or clean white scarves, showed up against their sunburnt bodies. Normally as quiet and gentle as the powerful horses in front of them, the excitement of war had woken them to life. Ahead lay adventure, the unknown, dangers to face and battles to win. They would exchange their small village for a limitless new world, and at the heart of each of them lay the encouraging certainty that they were fighting for a right and proper cause.

Dorothey, suddenly sad, thought that Arnold had never looked so happy as at that moment. He had one arm round his neighbour's shoulders, as the great waggon moved away from the waving crowd, and

looked as though he were one of a band of brothers. She remembered her father's words so long ago. No woman could ever know completely the whole of a man's heart.

Multiple choice.

1. Arnold suggested he and Dorothy should get married _____.
 - a. when she finished her teaching after Christmas
 - b. when she had been teaching for a while
 - c. when they could settle the date with her parents
 - d. ☒ when the war was over
2. Dorothy never forgot the summer day when _____.
 - a. Arnold asked her to marry him
 - b. her father got the cottage from Harold Miller's father
 - c. Harold Miller drove his new waggon through the rain
 - d. ☒ Arnold went to the recruiting centre
3. The carthorses were _____.
 - a. pulling a coal-waggon
 - b. being ridden by young men
 - c. ☒ powerful and usually quiet
 - d. enormous and usually excited
4. Dorothy was sad because Arnold _____.
 - a. never looked happy for more than a moment
 - b. ☒ looked happier than he had ever looked before
 - c. put his arm round the girl next door
 - d. was lost in the crowd very quickly
5. As she watched the men leave, she realised that she _____.
 - a. understood Arnold completely
 - b. didn't understand the young men

c. had never understood her father

- d. didn't fully understand Arnold

Unit Two

Passage 1

To many visitors to a country the word 'city' means the capital city, whether it's Tokyo, Paris, New York, Mexico City or London. And that in its turn means what would be taken in by a group of tourists who had set out to see the sights. To many visitors to Britain, London is where it's all going on. The man who is tired of London is tired of life, Doctor Johnson said in 1750. Or as an updated version has it, London is where the action is. Well, that's how it's put down in the guide books anyway.

Of course to Londoners the word city means 'the City' with a capital C, that square mile eventually marked out and walled in by the Romans after they had set up their original camp by the Thames about 50 AD. Some Londoners still live there, but as you look at the area today, you come up against the real story (and problem) of many of the world's capital cities—growth and identity.

Most Londoners are not Londoners and do not live

in the London they work in. Their home is in one of the many large villages that make up London as it began spilling over and pushing out in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They live either in the inner suburbs of the Metropolitan area or the outer suburbs of the Greater London area. It's all very expensive and overcrowded and yet more and more people are piling in and looking for a nest. For every one who finds it too expensive and moves out, at least three are waiting to move in.

Which brings in the identity problem? Where does Britain really begin? In London? Well, does France begin in Paris? Only a Parisian or a Londoner would make this claim and Londoners are scarcer than Parisians these days. What! With nine million inhabitants? you might ask in astonishment. But what is meant by that is that these days in London if you're in a roomful of people the chances of coming across a second-generation Londoner are about one in a hundred. And a third-generation Londoner is something to make people's eyes pop.

Multiple choice.

1. Visitors to capital cities _____.
 - a. are also attracted by other cities
 - b. are attracted first by the country
 - c. ☒ are attracted by these cities
 - d. are not attracted by other cities

2. Doctor Johnson obviously thought that London _____ .
- a. was a tiring place
 - b. didn't interest tired people
 - ☒ c. was a most attractive place
 - d. was an uninteresting place
3. The writer suggests that _____ .
- ☒ a. the suburbs are really villages
 - b. the suburbs are larger than villages
 - ☒ c. the suburbs are getting larger
 - d. the suburbs are near some large villages
4. The passage suggests that few Londoners _____ .
- ☒ a. have parents born in London
 - ☒ b. were born in London
 - c. know about Paris
 - d. have friends in Paris
5. Which of the following, according to the writer, is TRUE?
- ☒ a. London is becoming increasingly overcrowded.
 - b. London cannot contain any more people.
 - c. London is too costly to live in for most people.
 - ☒ d. London expanded its suburbs in the last century.

Passage 2

Mexicans work and live all over the United States, especially in Texas, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Colorado, and Arizona—the West and Southwest of the United States—but also in many other states.

Those with special skills work in the cities. Some are teachers, some are doctors. Others work in stores or in factories. Many work on the railroads.

But workers usually come to work on the farms and ranches. If they have no cars, buses meet them at the border and take them to farms where their work is needed.

In the early spring, the farm workers pick the crops that are ready for harvest.

In a lettuce field, mother, father, and the older boys and girls work all day, cutting each head of lettuce from its root. If the grower will let them, children as young as nine years old help, too.

These are migrant workers who go from farm to farm, following the harvesting time of the crops.

In the late spring, the workers go to another farm. In the summer, they pick strawberries and other crops. In the fall, they pick grapes in the vineyards.

Most families live on the farms where they work.

On a small farm, perhaps twelve families are needed.

On one such farm, the workers live in twelve small tumbledown shacks. The windows are boarded over. There is no running water in the houses. The children carry water from a well.

On a large farm, as many as seventy-five families may live in a row of rooms built of cement blocks. Each family has one room. Inside the rooms are running water and electricity.

Other families live together in camps within driv-