



教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材
全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖
国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖

第三版
Third Edition

大学英语 泛读 (预备级) College English

总主编 董亚芬

EXTENSIVE READING

Inter-Band

编者 孙淑强 杨治中



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



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总 序

《大学英语》是遵照 1986 年国家教委审定的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听说、快速阅读和语法与练习五种教程,由全国六所重点大学合作编写。教材于 1986 年出版试用本,1992 年出版正式本,并于同年 9 月荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖,以及国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。

1998 年,在广泛征求意见的基础上,《大学英语》系列教材根据《大学英语教学大纲(高等学校本科用)》进行了第一次修订。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

为了推进大学英语教学改革,适应社会各界对大学生英语能力的要求,教育部于 2004 年颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》(以下简称《课程要求》)。遵照《课程要求》对大学英语提出的教学目标,即“培养学生的英语综合应用能力”,编者于 2004 年决定对教材进行第二次修订,以满足新时期国家和社会对人才培养的需要。

本次修订原则:

1. 教材的定位不变。《大学英语》是综合教育型(English for integrative purposes)而非特殊目的型(English for specific purposes)的教材,旨在帮助大学本科各专业学生进一步打下扎实的语言基础。

2. 选材原则不变。正因为《大学英语》是综合教育型的,选材必须做到题材广泛,体裁多样,语言规范,有利于打好语言基础。选材遵循三性原则,即趣味性、知识性、可思性,以激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

3. 在更新课文时注意经典性与时代性的融合,科普性与文学性的融合,使选文内容经得起时间考验,文字经得起反复咀嚼。这两个融合是教材可教性与可学性的保证,也是教材生命力之所在。

4. 本次修订按照《课程要求》所提出的培养“英语综合应用能力”这一目标,着重考虑增强听与说的训练,提高听与说尤其是说的要求。

本次修订重点:

精读:

1. 更新部分课文。选用一些时代感更强、更贴近现代生活、语言更地道的文章取代部分

相形见绌的课文。

2. 梳理全教程的练习。除了设置新的听、说练习外,还针对近年来学生在口、笔试中经常出现的语言错误设计了用法方面的练习,以提高学生在使用英语时的准确性。

3. 为了帮助学生集中精力学好基本词语,这次修订继续遵循前次修订时的方法,把全书单词分为三类:(1)words to drill(通过反复操练能熟练掌握其用法的单词);(2)words to remember(能记住其形、音、义的单词);(3)words to have a nodding acquaintance with(能于再次出现时根据上下文识别其词义的单词),并进一步调整各项练习,以确保常用词语的复现率。

4. 为了提高学生的写作能力,这次修订还强调微观与宏观的写作技能同时发展,即一方面训练学生如何写好各类句子,同时从第一课开始就要求学生写成段的文章。

泛读:

在第一次修订的基础上进一步选用时代感较强、故事情节动人的文章取代内容相对陈旧的课文。丰富了练习类型(如增加了词汇练习和翻译练习),以帮助学生在提高阅读理解能力的同时适当扩大词汇量。

听说:

除了大幅度更新听力材料,适当提高听力理解的要求之外,这次修订还有针对性地增强了说的训练。根据不同话题提供了丰富的口语素材,并通过多种练习方式为培养学生具有实质性的口语能力打下基础。

快速阅读:

除了原有的版本继续发行之外,还另外编写了一套全新的快速阅读教程,内容侧重科普,供各类院校选择使用。

语法与练习:

把原有四册书删繁就简为两册,以便于学生携带。删除部分章节,增补和替换了大量例句和练习。为方便学生自学,例句都附有中文译文。本教程既可作为语法参考书,也可作为补充练习手册。

精读(预备级)、泛读(预备级)、听说(预备级):

分别将精读(预备级)和泛读(预备级)由原来的各两册修订成各一册。精读(预备级)为重新设计编写,不仅课文与练习是全新的,对听与说的要求也比原书有较明显的提高。泛读(预备级)和听说(预备级)也作了相应的更新与改进。

本教材的起点为1800单词,从这个起点开始要为学生打下扎实的语言基础并达到培养英语综合应用能力这一目标,教材除了必须提供丰富的语言素材之外,还必须编写出多种口头练习以保证学生有足够的语言实践机会。因此本教材的精、泛读教程仍坚持每册编写10单元。但目前大学英语的有效授课时间有限,各校可以根据学生的具体情况制定自己的教学计划,灵活选用练习,不必每题必做。与此同时还应当尽可能争取合理的周学时并充分调动学生课外自学的积极性。如果师生双方能共同努力,相互配合,认真学好每一单元,则必能取得良好的教学效果。

《大学英语》从试用本问世到本次修订本完稿历时20余载,跨越两个世纪。使用者一度遍

及全国千余所高等院校,受到了师生们的广泛欢迎。教材之所以有这样的规模和影响力主要可以归结为以下几个原因:

(1) 一支优秀的编写队伍:《大学英语》的编者来自全国六所重点大学的骨干教师,他们都有长期的大学英语教学经历,具备深厚的英、汉语功底与高度负责的工作态度。这是本套教材获得大学英语教学界普遍认同的基础。

(2) 精心挑选的精、泛读课文和听力材料:课文为教材之本,能否为读者提供理想的课文是教材成功的关键。不少人认为当前选材自由度很大,各类原版的素材铺天盖地,俯拾即是,选材不存在困难。然而事实证明,选材却是编写工作中最为辛苦费力的环节。《大学英语》的编者虽然长期积累了大量素材,但为了找出更合适的内容,往往需要翻阅数十篇甚至上百篇文章才能筛选出一段文字优美纯正,内容引人入胜的选文材料,正是这样,才确保了课文的趣味性、知识性和可思性。

(3) 科学设计和认真编写的练习:在编写和历次修订的过程中,本书编者不仅重视练习的针对性和实用性,还十分注重练习的语言质量。几乎每个例句都经过了集体讨论、反复推敲和论证,以确保语言规范、内容完整和难易度适中,使学生能够在轻轻松松的课堂气氛中进行语言操练。

(4) 审稿层层把关:为了使教材更完善,在正式定稿前,约请了多位中外专家多次审阅和润饰。

除了上述各点外,本教材经久不衰的另一重要原因是广大读者多年来的支持和关爱。他们通过文章、书信和座谈等渠道,在充分肯定我们教材的同时,还向我们提出了不少宝贵的意见和建议,对我们的再修订工作助益颇丰。对此,我代表编写组全体成员向他们表示最诚挚的感谢,并衷心希望他们能够一如既往地支持我们的教材,随时向我们反馈各种意见和建议。

《大学英语》系列教材(第三版)由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、南京大学、四川大学、苏州大学等高校的资深教授、英语教学专家通力合作,修订编写而成。英籍专家 Anthony Ward 协助编写与审阅。出版社的同志协助编写组安排修订日程,随时提出改进的意见和建议,协调有关编写和编辑工作,为保证这次修订工作的顺利完成付出了辛勤的劳动。在此一并致以诚挚的感谢。

总主编 董亚芬

2006年3月

编者的话

本教程是根据《大学英语》预备级泛读教程的特点和学生的实际英语水平,按以下指导思想修订的:

1. 选材内容作了适当调整和增删,将原来的两册合并为一册。坚持难度逐步提高、题材广泛、体裁多样、知识性与趣味性并重的编写原则。期望通过一定量的阅读增强学生的语感,提高学生的阅读速度,使之初步掌握阅读技巧,为进入一级的学习打下基础。

2. 选材较浅于精读教程的课文,每篇均辅以必要的注释,以便于学生顺利阅读。

3. 篇章绝大多数选自原文,略经删节或改写,在保证语言文字规范化的同时,尽量使之适合预备级学生的英语水平。但考虑到学生阅读能力上差异,某些篇章的难度略高于《大学英语课程教学要求》所规定的指标。

4. 为了帮助学生在提高阅读能力的同时适当培养说的能力,所选篇章中有4篇短剧。其余的篇章中,有不少也包含长短各异的对话。

5. 每课后面均附有练习,可帮助学生检查自己的阅读能力和阅读进展情况。各类练习旨在配合精读教程中有关阅读技能的教学,逐步培养学生阅读过程中的分析、归纳、综合和推理的能力。

6. 本教程分12个单元,每单元有4篇短文,总共为48篇。书后附有练习答案和总词汇表,供师生在检测或自测时参考。

本教程承蒙复旦大学董亚芬教授亲切关怀和指导,承英籍专家 Anthony Ward 的仔细审校,承上海外语教育出版社杨自伍编辑的严谨编辑,在此谨表深切谢意。书中的不足之处,敬请同行专家和广大师生批评、指正。

编者

2006年3月



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1. The Loch Ness Monster¹



Text

In the north of Scotland there is a lake called Loch Ness. It is the biggest lake in Britain. It is over thirty kilometers long and in some places nearly 3,000 meters deep. The lake is cold and dark and not many people went there until after 1930². Then a road was built around the lake. Visitors began to use the road, and this was when the stories began.

5 Someone said that he had seen a monster in the lake. He said it was twelve meters long, with a long neck and a small head. Others said the same thing³ and in 1933 a London doctor took a picture. It looked like a monster with a long neck and a thick body, but the picture was not clear. The newspapers printed the picture and called it the Loch Ness Monster.

10 Then the discussion began. Nobody had seen anything clearly and no one had any proof. Some people, however, were certain there was something living in the lake. Others said there was nothing there.

15 In 1961, a lot of people joined together to make a real effort⁴ to see and take pictures of the monster — if there was one⁵! Several times people thought they saw something, but after ten years there was still no proof.

Later, underwater television cameras⁶ were used, and even a submarine! But no one found any real proof. However, the submarine did find something interesting⁷: a huge underwater cave. It was big enough to be the home of a monster, but of course, that was no proof either.

20 In 1975, however, some American scientists formed a search team. They used an underwater camera. It took pictures every seventy seconds⁸. Some of the pictures seemed to show a red-brown animal. Its body was about four meters long, and there was a very strange head at the end of its four-meter neck. Many people then began to believe that Loch Ness had a monster, but even today we cannot be certain.

approximately 330 words



College English Extensive Reading (Sub-Band)



Notes

1. Loch Ness /'lɒk'nes/; 尼斯湖(位于苏格兰北部); loch 湖; the Loch Ness Monster 尼斯湖水怪
2. not many people went there until after 1930; 1930 年以前没有多少人到过那个地方
3. Others said the same thing: Other people said this too.
4. make a real effort; try really hard
5. one: a monster
6. underwater television camera: 水下电视摄像机
7. did find something interesting: 确实发现了一点有意思的东西
8. every seventy seconds: 每 70 秒钟



Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Loch Ness?
2. "Loch" is an old Scottish word. What do you think it means?
3. Can you tell why not many people went to Loch Ness before 1930?
4. When did the stories about the monster begin?
5. How did people describe the monster?
6. What did a London doctor do in 1933?
7. Why didn't the doctor's picture prove that there was a monster?
8. In 1961 a lot of people joined together to try to take pictures of the monster. How long did they keep on trying?
9. What interesting thing did the submarine find?
10. What did the pictures taken by the American scientists seem to show?

1. The Loch Ness Monster



II. Choose a word in Column B to replace each underlined part in Column A:

A

- _____ 1. The lake is more than thirty kilometers long.
- _____ 2. A road was made around the lake.
- _____ 3. This was the time the stories began.
- _____ 4. In 1933 a London doctor took a photograph.
- _____ 5. The newspapers named it the Loch Ness Monster.
- _____ 6. Some people were certain there was something living in the lake.
- _____ 7. The submarine found a huge underwater cave.
- _____ 8. The animal's body was around four meters long.

B

- a. picture
- b. sure
- c. built
- d. called
- e. big
- f. about
- g. over
- h. when



2. What Age?



Text

Tom Biggs, a hotel waiter

Henry Maxwell, a man of about thirty¹, unmarried

Rose Wellington, a beautiful girl, younger than Maxwell

5 *A room in a hotel. Maxwell is sitting at a table with a glass in front of him. It is his first evening in the hotel. Rose walks into the room, but Maxwell has never seen her before. A lot of people are standing outside the window.*

Maxwell: (to Tom) Bring me another drink, please. What's your name?

Tom: Tom Biggs, sir.

10 Maxwell: What's happening out there? (He stands up and looks through the window.) I can see a taxi.

Tom: Oh, it's nothing,² sir. Two people got married this morning, and now they're going away. (Rose walks to the window and looks out.)

Rose: There they come!

Maxwell: Yes, I can see them.

15 Rose: She isn't very young, is she?

Maxwell: No, she isn't. Er ... will you have a drink? My name's Henry Maxwell.

Rose: Well, that's very kind of you³, Mr. Maxwell. Thank you. My name's Rose Wellington.

Maxwell: Tom, please bring Miss Wellington a drink.

20 Tom: Yes, sir.

Maxwell: Shall we sit here? (He points to his own table, and they sit down at it together.)

Rose: Thank you. How old do you think she was?

Maxwell: I'm not sure. I only saw her for a minute.⁴ About forty, perhaps.

Rose: Oh, I don't think so. She looked about the same age as he was, and he was only



- 25 about thirty-five.
- Maxwell: Oh. I'm certain she was older than that.⁵ A man ought to marry a woman younger than himself, don't you think?
- Rose: Yes, it's usually better that way, I suppose.⁶ I was telling my sister Lilian the same thing this morning.
- 30 Maxwell: And you're quite right. The girl ought to be the younger of the two; half his age and ten more.
- Rose: I don't quite understand.
- Maxwell: It's easy. The girl ought to be half the man's age and ten years more. If he's twenty-six, she ought to be twenty-three. Half of twenty-six is thirteen, and
- 35 thirteen and ten are twenty-three.
- Rose: Yes, that seems about right⁷. So if the man's thirty years old, the girl ought to be twenty-five.
- Maxwell: Yes. And if he's sixty, she ought to be forty. And if he's eighty ...
- Rose: Eighty! People don't get married at the age of eighty!
- 40 Maxwell: Believe me, they do. If he's eighty, she ought to be fifty. And if he's a hundred and ten ...
- Rose: (*laughing*) A hundred and ten! (*She looks down at her glass and thinks for a few seconds without speaking.*) Yes, perhaps you're right. So Lilian can marry George, I suppose.
- 45 Maxwell: Who's George?
- Rose: He's a young man in love with Lilian. They want to get married, but Lilian is older than George, and so I told her not to marry him.
- Maxwell: Quite right. They mustn't get married.
- Rose: But she's just half his age and ten years more, as you said.
- 50 Maxwell: But she's older than he is. You've just said so.
- Rose: That's right. He's eighteen and she's nineteen.
- Maxwell: (*thoughtfully*) Half of eighteen is nine ... Oh, I see. Yes!

approximately 530 words



Notes

1. about thirty: 30 岁左右
2. it's nothing: nothing serious: nothing important
3. that's very kind of you: 谢谢你的好意



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4. for a minute; for a very short time
5. older than that; older than thirty-five
6. I suppose. : I think.
7. about right; fairly true 大致不错



Exercises

I. Write T for true in the space if the statement is true; write F for false if the statement is not true:

- _____ 1. Rose is about the same age as Maxwell.
- _____ 2. Maxwell and Rose have not met before.
- _____ 3. Tom is one of Maxwell's best friends.
- _____ 4. Maxwell and Rose are going to get married soon.
- _____ 5. According to Maxwell, a man's wife ought to be younger than the man himself.
- _____ 6. Rose told Lilian it was better to marry a man older than herself.
- _____ 7. Lilian is Rose's sister.
- _____ 8. Lilian got married that morning.
- _____ 9. According to Maxwell, if a man is twenty-eight, his wife ought to be twenty-five.
- _____ 10. Maxwell's idea is not always true.

II. Fill in the blank in each sentence with a proper word from the passage, the first letter of which is given:

1. There's one thing I o _____ to tell you before I go further.
2. A _____ ten o'clock the telephone rang again.
3. Things of that sort are h _____ all over the world every day.
4. She got m _____ before she came to work in the company.
5. The policeman p _____ to a bloodstain (血迹) on the carpet.
6. You s _____ to be very interested in the play.
7. It was hard to u _____ why he left the country.
8. He has forgotten to b _____ his umbrella and he was wet through.



3. A SARS¹ Hero



Text

Dr. Tom Buckley² treats SARS patients inside an Intensive Care Unit³ at Hong Kong's Princess Margaret Hospital⁴. Every day he performs life-saving procedures on them, even though he may catch SARS himself. His wife Rosemary was especially worried about him at the start of April, when the government transferred Buckley to Princess Margaret Hospital after SARS had devastated one of the health care teams there. Sixteen of the medical staff in the Intensive Care Unit of the Princess Margaret Hospital had caught SARS and Tom himself also felt that the risk of him catching SARS was extremely high.

To solve that problem, Buckley took some strict procedures to control new infection. So everyone who entered the Intensive Care Unit had to pass through one area where protective clothes could be checked along with goggles and masks to make sure they were worn properly. To avoid spreading SARS to his own family, at one time⁵, Buckley even slept on the floor at his office instead of going home. Nicholas, his 10-year-old boy said to his mother after about 3 - 4 days that "If daddy gets this disease, will he come home or will he die?" Rosemary, herself a doctor, admits she did consider leaving Hong Kong with the children, but eventually decided to stay. She said that there was a risk that Tom could get SARS himself and she didn't want him to have to face that alone.

Since Tom Buckley was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit of Princess Margaret Hospital, his infection control measures have been a great success. Not a single health care worker has caught SARS there.

When people were celebrating Tom Buckley's achievements and courage, a correspondent⁶ asked Buckley, "Did they give you the option?" And he said, "Oh yeah, they did give me the option, but I decided that I would go there anyway." And Rachel, Buckley's daughter, said to the correspondent, "I'm proud of Dad because he's big⁷ and he's brave!"

approximately 320 words