



高等学校教材

- 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

大学英语

精读



COLLEGE
ENGLISH

INTENSIVE
READING



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

大学英语

精 读

第一册

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上海外语教育出版社

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第一册

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上海外语教育出版社出版发行

(上海外国语大学内)

上海市印刷三厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 14.5印张 355千字

1990年6月第1版 1995年11月第13次印刷

印数：0001-3552 0001册

ISBN 7-310-09-368-1

H·213 定价：8.50元

前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。本系列教材于1986年出版试用本,经反复修订,于1992年出版正式本。

本教材重视英语语言基础,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于大学英语基础阶段的教学。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。

上述五种教程根据各自的课程特点自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体,以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,董亚芬教授担任总主编。

大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注,分工审阅了全套教材并提出宝贵意见。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大的帮助和促进。

《大学英语》精读教程由复旦大学大学英语教学部负责编写,翟象俊、李荫华两位教授担任主编,程雨民、孙骊两位教授担任主审,本教程还承英国专家 Anthony J. Ward 和美国专家 Craig M. Breon 以及 Janet W. Helfand 参加审阅,谨此致谢。

本书为精读教程第一册,由翟象俊教授主编,张增健教授、王德明副教授以及任建国、赵建、杨晨等同志参加编写,供大学英语一级学生使用。

由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验有限,教材中不妥之处在所难免。希望广大读者批评指正。

大学英语系列教材

责任编辑暨编者

1992年6月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第一册,教学对象为大学英语一级的学生。他们在学习本册之前应该已经掌握英语的基本语音和语法知识及1,600个英语单词,并在读、听、写、说等方面受过初步的训练。

第一册共有十个单元,供一个学期使用。每一单元由课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、注释(Notes)、练习(Study & Practice)、阅读练习(Reading Practice)和写作练习(Writing Practice)六部分组成。重点放在培养学生的阅读能力上,也兼顾写和说的能力的培养。

课文全部选用原文材料,但有少量删改。选材力求题材多样,内容丰富有趣,并具有一定的启发性。课文讲解应从全篇内容着眼,并对一些常用词和词组的用法进行分析,既要防止只讲语言点而忽略通篇内容的偏向,也要避免只注意文章内容而不重视语言基础训练的偏向。

生词释义采用英、汉结合的方式。在一般情况下,尽可能用英语释义,不太明确的加注汉语,难以用英语解释清楚的则直接以汉语释义。这样做的目的在于逐步培养学生查阅原文词典的能力。开始时,一部分学生可能感到困难,但坚持下去就会慢慢习惯并有所收益。

基于同样的考虑,注释均用比较浅近的英语。注释主要介绍有关的背景知识,说明一些特殊的语言现象,供学生预习时参考。

练习一律称为 Study & Practice。本册的练习包括朗读(Reading Aloud)、课文理解(Comprehension of the Text)、词汇(Vocabulary)、构词(Word Building)、结构(Structure)、完形填空(Cloze)和翻译(Translation)等部分。朗读练习主要要求学生掌握句重音和意群划分。最初几个单元的练习按意群和句重音分别用符号标明;后几个单元的练习则只注了句重音而未划意群。课文理解练习要求学生根据课文回答问题或要求学生针对某些内容陈述自己的看法。有条件的班级可用一定的时间在教师引导下进行讨论,以提高学生的口头表达能力。词汇练习旨在巩固课文中所学常用词和词组的用法。构词练习要求学生熟悉现代英语中的主要构词法,熟练掌握一些常用的前缀、后缀,借以扩大词汇量。结构练习的目的是使学生掌握一

些英语常用句型,以提高学生的表达能力。完形填空是一种综合性的练习。本册以虚词的运用为重点,也兼顾实词的掌握。这一练习有相当难度,需要由教师予以启发引导。翻译练习每课安排八句汉译英,可作为课外书面作业。阅读练习旨在培养学生的阅读技能,每一二单元编列一项技能,并配有一篇内容与课文相近但难度较浅的阅读材料。教师应紧扣技能的培养,不必在语言现象的讲解上花太多时间。写作练习在本册中主要是培养学生连词成句的能力,为下一阶段的连句成段打下基础。

总之,练习是按照教学大纲和本册教程的要求编写的,练习量较大,难度适当照顾各类学生的需要。教师可根据学生的具体情况有选择地加以使用。

编 者

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Unit One

Text

Want to know how to improve your grades without having to spend more time studying? Sounds too good to be true? Well, read on.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS



Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. (This is not necessarily the case, however.) You can receive better grades if you want to. Yes, even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. Here's how:

1. Plan your time carefully. Make a list of your weekly tasks. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings, classes, etc. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. Of course, studying shouldn't occupy all of the free time on the schedule. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. This weekly schedule may not solve all of your

安排时间

同时做

be aware of + us

be realize

problems, but it will make you more aware of how you spend your time. Furthermore, it will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play. do = make + able to do.

2. Find a good place to study. Choose one place for your study area. It may be a desk or a chair at home or in the school library, but it should be comfortable, and it should not have distractions. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject.

3. Skim before you read. This means looking over a passage quickly before you begin to read it more carefully. As you preview the material, you get some idea of the content and how it is organized. Later when you begin to read you will recognize less important material and you may skip some of these portions. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well. also do sth.

4. Make good use of your time in class. Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later. Sit where you can see and hear well. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher says.

5. Study regularly. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. Read about these points in your textbook. If you know what the teacher will discuss the next day, skim and read that material too. This will help you understand the next class. If you review your notes and textbook regularly, the material will become more meaningful and you will remember it longer. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests. have as a result cause

6. Develop a good attitude about tests. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't worry excessively about a single test. Tests provide grades, but they also let you know what you need to spend more time studying, and they help make your new knowledge permanent.

There are other techniques that might help you with your studying. Only a few have been mentioned here. You will probably discover many others after you have tried these. Talk with your classmates about their study techniques. Share with them some of the techniques you have found to be helpful. Improving your study habits will improve your grades.

invent. 发明

Unit 1 小. 联合团结. unite v. 联合团结. United a.
Student Union 学生联合会. unit / 'ju: nit / n.
Union grade / greid / n.

average / 'ævərɪdʒ / a. v. n.
Intelligence / in'telɪdʒəns / n.
top a. n. 最高的
necessarily / 'nesɪsərɪli / ad.
necessity / 'nesɪsəti / n. 必要性, 情况

additional / ə'dɪʃənəl / a. 附加的, 额外的
weekly / 'wi: kli / a. ad. 每周一次 (的)
schedule / 'fedʒu: l, 'skedʒul / n. 时间表
chart / tʃɑ: t / n. 表
commit / kə'mɪt / v. 承诺, 承担
committee / kə'mɪti / n. 委员会
etc. / ɪt'setə / ad.

normal / 'nɔ: məl / a. 正常的, 标准的
assignment / ə'saɪnmənt / n. 作业
occupy / 'ɒkjupaɪ / vt. 占据, 占领
relaxation / 'rɪ: læk'seɪʃən / n. 放松, 休息
hobby / 'hɒbi / n. 爱好
habit / 'hæbɪt / n. 习惯
entertainment / 'entə'teɪnmənt / n. 娱乐, 消遣

solve / sɒlv / vt. 解决
furthermore / 'fɜ: ðə'mɔ: / ad. 此外
enable / i'neɪbl / vt. 使能够
activity / æk'tɪvɪti / n. 活动
adequate / 'ædɪkwɪt / a. 充分的, 足够的
area / 'eəriə / n. 地区, 面积

distract / dɪ'strækt / vt. 分散注意力
concentrate (on or upon) / 'kɒnsəntreɪt / vt. 集中
subject / 'sʌbdʒɪkt / n. 科目, 题目
skim / skɪm / vt. 略读, 浏览

scan / skæn / vt. 细看, 浏览

New Words

单元; 单位

the mark given to a pupil for his work in school

(评分) 等级 年级

ordinary 普通的 平均; 一般水平

ability to learn and understand 智力

best; highest 最高的, 最好的, at the top of

inevitably 必定, 必然

what has really happened; actual condition 实际

what has really happened; actual condition 实际

added 附加的, 额外的

done or happening every week 每周一次 (的)

timetable 时间表

big drawing or map to give information 图 (表)

指定... 用于... 入籍, 监禁

(Latin, shortened form for et cetera) and other

things 等等

usual 正常的, 标准的

sth. given out as a task (布置的) 作业

take up 占用 心事, n. occupation 职业, 职业

(sth. done for) rest and amusement 休息, 娱乐

a. what one likes to do in one's free time 业余爱好

好

show, party, etc. that people enjoy 娱乐, 游艺会, 表演

find the answer to (a problem) 解决 (问题)

moreover; in addition 而且; 此外

make (sb.) able (to do sth.) 使能够, 使... 能够

sth. (to be) done 活动

as much as one needs; enough 充分的; 足够的

any place, or part of it 任何地方, 或它的部分

sth. that draws away the mind or attention 干扰, 分散注意力

pay close attention (to) 全神贯注

sth. (to be) studied, talked or written about 学

科; 题目

read quickly to get the main ideas of 略读 (文章)

科; 题目

read quickly to get the main ideas of 略读 (文章)

科; 题目

read quickly to get the main ideas of 略读 (文章)

passage / 'pæsɪdʒ / n.

preview / 'pri:vju: / vt.

content / 'kɒntent / n.

organize / 'ɔ:gənaɪz / vt.

skip / skip / vt.

portion / 'pɔ:ʃən / n. ✓

double / 'dʌbl / v. a.

boss (double s)

comprehension / .kəm'pri-

'henʃən / n. comprehend.

mention / 'menʃən / vt.

remain / ri'mein / vi.

confused / kən'fju:zd / a.

performance / pə'fɔ:məns / n.

develop vt. perform v.

attitude / 'ætɪtju:d / n.

purpose / 'pə:pəs / n.

excessively / ik'sesɪvli / ad.

permanent / 'pə:mənənt / a.

technique / tek'ni:k / n.

part of a book, story, speech, etc.

have a general view of sth. beforehand 预习

what is written in a book 内容

form into a whole 组织

pass over 略过

part; share.

make or become twice as great or as many (使)

增加一倍

ability to understand 理解力

speak or write about sth. in a few words

continue to be

troubled in mind 迷惑的, 混淆的

achievement 成绩

acquire gradually 养成

what one thinks about sth. 态度

aim 目的

too much 过多地, 过分地

lasting for a long time; never changing 持久的;

永久的

way of doing sth. 技巧, 方法

Phrases & Expressions

fill in

decide on

set aside

be aware (of)

look over

go over

write in

make a choice or decision about 选定, 决定

save for a special purpose 留出

know (sth.); know (what is happening)

examine (quickly)

review 复习

Notes

1. This text is adapted (改编) from *Lado English Series, Book 6*.
2. This is not necessarily the case, however: But this is not inevitably (必然地) true.

Other examples:

He thought he had found the right answer, but that was not the case.

— Is it true that Mary is leaving tomorrow morning?

— No, that's not the case.

3. Fill in *committed time* such as eating...

“Committed time” is the time during which a person feels it necessary to do certain things.

4. ...plan your activities *so that* you have adequate time for both work and play.

“So that” is used here to introduce an adverbial clause of purpose(目的状语从句).

Other examples:

Prof. Smith spoke slowly at first so that we could follow him easily.

I got up very early this morning so that I could catch the first bus to town.

Study & Practice

Reading Aloud

- I. Read the following paragraph (段), paying special attention to sense groups (意群) and the sentence stress (句重音):

'Plan your 'time 'carefully. / / 'Make a 'list of your 'weekly 'tasks.
/ / 'Then / 'make a 'schedule or 'chart of your 'time. / / 'Fill 'in com'mitted
'time / such as 'eating, / 'sleeping, / 'meetings, / 'classes, . et'c. /
/ 'Then / de'cide on 'good, / 'regular 'times for 'studying. / / Be 'sure to 'set
a'side e'nough 'time / to com'plete your 'normal 'reading / and 'work
as'signments. / / Of 'course, / 'studying 'shouldn't 'occupy 'all of the 'free 'time
/ on the 'schedule. / / It's im'portant / to 'set a'side 'time / for rela'xation,
/ 'hobbies, / and enter'tainment as 'well. / / 'This 'weekly 'schedule / may 'not
'solve 'all of your 'problems, / but it will 'make you 'more a'ware of 'how you
'spend your 'time. / / 'Further'more, / it will e'nable you / to 'plan your
ac'tivities / so that you have 'adequate 'time / for 'both 'work and 'play. / /

Comprehension of the Text

- II. Answer the following questions:

1. Do you think an average student will never become a top student?
2. Why is it important to plan your time carefully?
3. Do you spend all your free time studying? If not, what other things do you do in your spare time?
4. Where do you usually study in the evening? In your bedroom, in your classroom or in the library? Why?
5. What does skimming mean? Why is it important?
Can you say something about it from your own experience?
6. How can you make good use of your time in class?
7. Do you think it helpful to take notes while listening to your teacher? Why or

why not?

8. Do you think it necessary to write down everything that the teacher says?
What kind of information do you write down?
9. What should you do after class? Why is it important to review your lessons regularly?
10. What is the purpose of a test?
11. Which of the six suggestions (建议) in the text do you find the most helpful for you? Give your reasons.
12. Have you any other suggestions to offer to your classmates?

Vocabulary (词汇)

III. Choose the definition (定义) from Column (栏) B that best matches (匹配) each italicized (斜体的) word or phrase (短语) in Column A:

A

1. an *average* student *g*
2. *set aside* enough time *h*
3. *occupy* all of your free time *i*
4. *hobby* *f*
5. *mentioned* in class *b*
6. make your new knowledge *permanent* *d*
7. *skim* before you read *j*
8. have *adequate* time for work *c*
9. skip some of these *portions* *e*
10. *review* important points *a*

B

- a. go over again
- b. talked about
- c. enough
- d. lasting a long time
- e. parts
- f. an activity or interest pursued (从事) outside of one's regular work
- g. ordinary
- h. put by for a special purpose
- i. take up
- j. look over quickly

IV. Fill in the blanks (空格) with the words or expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

develop	solve	concentrate on	enable
hobby	aware	go over	confuse
set aside	decide on	fill in	lead to

1. This new technique will *enable* them to double their production.
2. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get *confused*.
3. It was several minutes before I became *aware* of what was happening in the classroom.
4. Too much discussion will only *lead to* confusion.
5. He made a careful study of the problem and *solved* it within two days.
6. She has *developed* the good habit of taking notes while reading.

7. -I can't concentrate on what I'm doing because it's so noisy here.
8. Would you please fill in your name, address and telephone number here?
9. She went over the plans again and discovered three mistakes.
10. Stamp-collecting is an educational hobby. I've pursued it for many years.
11. Let's put our heads together and decide on a plan of action.
12. I've decided to set aside ten yuan a month so that I can buy a used bike next year.

Word Building

V. The suffixes (后缀) -ment, -ation, -tion, -sion, and -ion are used to form nouns (名词) from verbs (动词). Study the table (表格) and then give the noun form of each of the following verbs. Make changes in the spelling (拼写) where necessary.

Verb	Suffix	Noun
assign	-ment	assignment
relax	-ation	relaxation
introduce	-tion	introduction
comprehend	-sion	comprehension
concentrate	-ion	concentration

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. agree <u>ment</u> | 2. announce <u>ment</u> | 3. combine <u>ation</u> |
| 4. complete <u>tion</u> | 5. connect <u>ion</u> | 6. consider <u>ation</u> |
| 7. continue <u>ation</u> | 8. decide <u>sion</u> | 9. form <u>ation</u> |
| 10. distract <u>ion</u> | 11. divide <u>sion</u> | 12. suggest <u>ion</u> |
| 13. employ <u>ment</u> | 14. encourage <u>ment</u> | 15. enjoy <u>ment</u> |
| 16. entertain (使娱乐) <u>ment</u> | 17. examine <u>ation</u> | 18. expect <u>ation</u> |
| 19. improve <u>ment</u> | 20. recognize <u>ation</u> | 21. manage <u>ment</u> |
| 22. move <u>ment</u> | 23. organize <u>ation</u> | 24. produce <u>tion</u> |
| 25. protect <u>ion</u> | 26. translate (翻译) <u>ion</u> | 27. treat <u>ment</u> |
| 28. act <u>ion</u> | 29. imagine <u>ation</u> | 30. confuse (混淆) <u>ion</u> |

VI. Study the following words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives (形容词)	Adverbs (副词)
care	care	careful	carefully
	carelessness	careless	carelessly
add	addition	additional	
use	use	useful	

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
		useless	
		used	
mean	meaning	meaningful	
		meaningless	
comfort	comfort	comfortable	comfortably
	probability	probable	probably

1. care (v.), care (n.), carelessness, careful, careless, carefully, carelessly

- 1) You must be very careful not to say anything to Paul.
- 2) She cares for the old woman as if she were her own mother.
- 3) A careless driver is a danger to us all.
- 4) All the children here are taken good care of.
- 5) If Bob drove more carefully, he wouldn't have so many accidents.
- 6) He is not a 'diligent (勤奋的) student. He shows great careless in everything he does.
- 7) Spend more time on your work. You did your homework very carelessly.
- 8) I hope you will be more careful in future about what you say.

2. add, addition, additional

- 1) In addition to English, you'd better learn another foreign language.
- 2) Mother needs additional help in the kitchen on weekends when all of us come home from school.
- 3) The fire is going out (熄灭); will you add some wood?
- 4) This is an additional proof (证据) of his carelessness.

3. use (v.), use (n.), useful, useless, used

- 1) Prof. Wang tells us to make good use of our time in class.
- 2) My bicycle is broken (坏了); it is completely useless.
- 3) May I use your English dictionary for an hour or two?
- 4) This is a very useful dictionary for beginners of English.
- 5) It's much cheaper to buy a used car than a new one.
- 6) What's the use of crying?

4. mean, meaning, meaningful, meaningless

- 1) Could you explain the meaning of the title (题目) to me?
- 2) The more you read the poem (诗), the more meaningful you will find it to be.
- 3) As Lenin says, forgetting the past means betrayal (背叛).
- 4) It's a waste of time doing such meaningless work.
- 5) To him, life means struggle.

5. comfort (v.), comfort (n.), comfortable, comfortably

- 1) You can sit very comfortably in this new car.