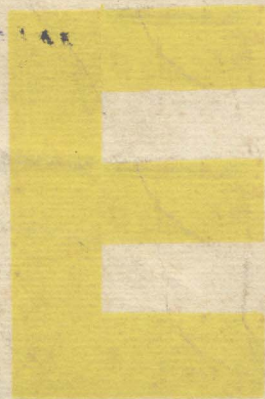


大学英语 阅读教材

(第三册)



College English Reading Materials

Book 3

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翟天利	副主编
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藏书章

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前 言

这套教材是依据高等学校文理工科《大学英语教学大纲》对阅读理解的要求精神编写而成的，旨在使学生通过大学两年英语基础阶段的学习，培养他们具有较强的阅读能力，迅速达到大纲的要求，顺利通过全国大学英语四级考试。

本教材共分四册，一级一册，配合大学英语一、二、三、四级的精读课教学，使学生循序渐进地进行大量的快速阅读和泛读，以扩大他们的词汇量，提高阅读水平。

本教材一、二册各二十个单元，每单元三篇短文，每篇短文后十个阅读理解题；三册二十个单元，每单元四篇短文，每篇短文后五个阅读理解题；四册二十五个单元，每单元四篇短文，每篇短文后五个阅读理解题，完全模仿全国大学英语四级考试阅读理解试题的形式和内容编排。全套教材共 300 篇短文，生词不超过 3%，并加注了超纲词的汉语释义。

本教材最大的特点是，紧扣大纲、选材广泛、体裁多样、内容丰富、题材新颖、针对性强，并具有较强的知识性和趣味性。同时侧重于训练读者领会文章的主旨大意的能力，从正反两方面提出问题，以加深理解的深度，练习比较深入、隐晦，有利于加强阅读中的引申、推断、联想和概括的能力。

本教材适用于大学生阅读自测，也是社会上中、高级英

语自学者提高阅读理解能力的有益参考书，同时可作为教师指导学生进行阅读理解强化训练的理想教材。

本教材在编写过程中，得到陕西人民出版社、西北纺织学院、陕西师范大学、西安工业学院、陕西机械学院和西北农业大学的有关同志的大力支持和帮助。西安外国语学院英语系周龙如教授在百忙中审阅了此教材。在此一并致谢。

由于我们水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中谬误之处在所难免，尚望广大读者及同行批评指正。

编者

1990年2月

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English

UNIT ONE

Passage A

A thousand years ago Hong Kong was covered by a thick forest like the forests we now find in Malaysia and Thailand. As more and more people came to live in Hong Kong, these trees were cut down and burnt. Now there is no forest left, though there are still some small areas covered in trees. We call these woods.

Elephants, tigers, monkeys and many other animals used to live in the thick forests of Hong Kong, and there were even crocodiles in the rivers and along the coast. When people came to live in Hong Kong, the animals began to die out. Early farmers drained the valleys to grow rice and to keep pigs and chickens. They cut down the trees and burnt them. They needed fires to keep themselves warm in winter, to cook their food, and to keep away dangerous animals. Elephants quickly disappeared because there was not enough food for them. So did most of the wolves, leopards^① and tigers. Monkeys, squirrels and many other animals soon died out in the same way.

You might think that there are no longer any animals in Hong Kong, except in the zoos. You might think that there cannot be any wild animals in such a busy place, with so many cars and buildings. But there is still a good deal of

countryside in Hong Kong and the New Territories, and there are still about thirty-six different kinds of animals living there.

One of the most interesting of Hong Kong's animals is the barking deer. These are beautiful little creatures with a rich, brown coat and a white patch under the tail. They look like deer but they are much smaller. They are less than two feet high. The male barking deer has two small horns but the female has none. They make a noise rather like a dog barking.

Barking deer live in thick shrub^② country and are very good at hiding. They eat grass and shrubs, mainly in the very early morning and late afternoon and evening. This is when you are most likely to see one but you will need to be very quiet and to have very sharp eyes.

In Hong Kong the barking deer has only one real enemy — Man. Although it is illegal, people hunt and trap these harmless little animals. As a result there are now not many left. There are a few on Hong Kong Island but hardly any in the New Territories.

Notes: ① leopard n. 豹 ② shrub n. 灌木

1. A thousand years ago Hong Kong had
 - a. many people. ~~b~~
 - ~~b~~ some woods.
 - c. many pigs. ~~d~~
 - ~~d~~ many kinds of wild animals.
2. Nowadays Hong Kong has
 - a. many kinds of wild animals. ~~b~~
 - ~~b~~ some woods.
 - ~~c~~ no animals. ~~d~~
 - ~~d~~ a thick forest.

3. Many kinds of animals died out because
- a. they were drowned.
 - ☒ b. there was nothing for them to eat.
 - ☒ c. the forest caught fire and the animals were burnt.
 - d. they killed each other.
4. ^{the} The male barking deer does not
- a. have a rich brown coat.
 - b. have a white patch under the tail.
 - ☒ c. have two small horns.
 - ☒ d. make a barking noise.
5. What do the barking deer eat?
- a. meat
 - b. bread and water
 - c. sea weeds
 - ☒ d. grass and shrubs

Passage B

Mr Rodda taught us history. I suppose he was a good historian, but that doesn't matter. This story has nothing to do with history. It's about Mr Rodda's great love, and now mine, too.

Every summer he took twelve boys away on holiday. He called these trips 'exploration'. 'We're going to study local history,' he used to say. And of course the headmaster always agreed: local history was an excellent subject for boys to study on holiday. The typed programme listed visits to old castles, churches, libraries ... So far as I know no boy ever went inside one. Mr Rodda didn't, either. We took small tents, sleeping bags and a cooker; and we camped^① for a

month in the hills. I was lucky enough to go once. I won't ever forget the experience. How can I? I still have Throb to remind me of it every day.

Mr Rodda's great love was wild birds. There was nothing the man didn't know about birds. He knew their names on sight. He knew their habits, their calls and the food they liked. He could call any bird towards him by whistling^②. At the end of our month's camp, a hundred birds were sharing the place with us. Five were sleeping in the tents with us.

We knew them and named them by their calls. I remember Griff and Mort and Seelo and Freak. They were the friendliest. They flew behind us to the bus stop when we left. Throb was different even then; now, of course, she is very different.

I must tell you about the day when Mr Rodda caught Throb and gave her to me ...

Notes: ① camp v. 扎营 ② whistle v. 打口哨

6. _____ Mr Rodda was a good historian.

a. I'm afraid

b. I believe

☒ c. I don't think

☒ d. I guess

7. Every summer Mr Rodda and his pupils _____.

a. spent holiday at school

☒ b. went to the countryside to study local history

c. paid visits to old castles, churches and libraries

☒ d. spent their holidays in the hills

8. Which of the following statements is true?

a. Mr Rodda didn't know about birds at all.

- b. Mr Rodda knew a little about birds.
c. Mr Rodda knew little about birds.
d. Mr Rodda knew all about birds.
9. Mr Rodda knew their names _____.
a. after he looked at them. b. as soon as he saw them.
c. when they saw him. d. when he heard them.
10. We came home with _____.
a. a dog ~~b. a tree~~ ~~c. a bird~~ d. a gun

Passage C

We saw Throb's mother first. She came sailing over the hill on long, lazy wings. 'What a beauty!' I cried.

'Watch her,' Mr Rodda said. 'She has the sharpest pair of eyes in the world. She might show us her power.'

We waited and watched. The bird was circling in the air, rather carelessly I thought. Then suddenly she closed her wings. And she dropped like a bullet to the ground. It was the fastest thing I'd ever seen. A moment later she rose, carrying a small rat. She flew towards some rocks on a hilltop.

'Falcon'①, said Mr Rodda. 'Royal hunting bird. She was moving at 120 kilometres an hour when she dropped. The rat didn't have the smallest chance. He was dead before he even saw her. Let's try to follow her. She might be feeding young ones.'

Two days later we found the falcon's nest. Mr Rodda climbed to it and brought back a little grey bird. He put it gently in my hand. I could feel its heart throbbing very fast.

'I'm going to call you Throb,' I said to it.

'She's a girl,' Mr Rodda said, 'a female. They're better hunters than the males; and they're easier to teach.'

'Is it all right to take her from the nest?' I asked.

'It's all right for you to have her. I think you love birds. You can give her a safe and happy life. There are three more young ones in the nest. The mother won't miss her, you know. Birds don't count higher than one.'

That afternoon I went by bus to the village. Throb needed fresh meat, and we didn't have any in our camp.

Note: ① falcon n. 猎鹰

11. The writer thought _____.

- a. Throb's mother was a lazy bird
- ☒ b. Throb's mother was an expert of flying
- c. Throb's mother was lazy when she was flying
- d. Throb's mother was reluctant to fly over the hill

12. Which of the following statements is true?

- ☒ a. The bird was circling very fast in the air.
- b. The bird enjoyed herself, when she was circling in the air.
- c. The bird was circling in the air to find her children.
- ☒ d. The bird was circling in the air to find a prey.

13. The rat didn't have the smallest chance _____.

- a. to have a look at the falcon
- b. to hear the falcon
- ☒ c. to escape
- d. to call a help

14. A wild falcon's life in Nature _____.

- ☒ a. is very safe and happy

b. is better than other wild birds

c. is better than other wild animals

~~d. is hard and in danger~~

15. Throb was named ____.

a. by the writer

b. by her mother

c. after the writer

~~d. by Mr. Rodda~~

Passage D

I rowed all night. Finally my hands were so sore I could hardly close them over the oars. We were nearly smashed ^①up on the shore several times. I kept fairly close to the shore because I was afraid of getting lost on the lake and losing time. Sometimes we were so close we could see a row of trees and the road along the shore with the mountains behind. The rain stopped and the wind drove the clouds so that the moon shone through, and looking back I could see the long dark point of Castagnola and the lake with white-caps and, beyond, the moon on the high snow mountains. Then the clouds came cover the moon again and the mountains and the lake were gone, but it was much lighter than it had been before and we could see the shore. I could see it too clearly and pulled out where they would not see the boat if there were customs guards along the Pallanza road. When the moon came out again we could see white villas on the shore on the slopes of the mountains and the white road where it showed through the trees. All the time I was rowing.

The lake widened and across it on the shore at the foot

of the mountains on the other side we saw a few lights that should be Luino. I saw a wedge-like^② gap between the mountains on the other shore and I thought it must be Luino. If it was, we were making good time. I pulled in the oars and lay back on the seat. I was very, very tired of rowing. My arms and shoulders and back ached and my hands were sore.

"I could hold the umbrella," Catherine said. "We could sail with that with the wind."

"Can you steer?"

"I think so."

"You take this oar and hold it under your arm close to the side of the boat and steer and I'll hold the umbrella." I went back to the stern and showed her how to hold the oar. I took the big umbrella the porter had given me and sat facing the bow and opened it. It opened with a clap. I held it on both sides, sitting astride^③ the handle hooked over the seat. The wind was full in it and I felt the boat suck forward while I held as hard as I could to the two edges. I pulled hard. The boat was moving fast.

Notes: ① smash v. 打碎 ② wedge-like adj. 楔形的

③ astride prep. 跨着

16. The writer, realizing that he and his companion might get lost,

a. rowed near the edge of the lake.

b. turned the boat in a different direction.

c. stopped for a short time by the shore.

- d. tried to recognize landmarks along the lake.
17. The water was
- a. clear.
 - b. very calm.
 - c. slightly rough.
 - d. ice—cold.
18. As he continued to row, the writer could see
- a. better than he expected.
 - b. as well as it was daylight.
 - c. guards walking on the shore.
 - d. so well that he didn't feel safe.
19. When Catherine suggested that she should hold up the umbrella to catch the wind, the author
- a. gave her a different job.
 - b. handed her the umbrella.
 - c. agreed.
 - d. asked her if she was strong enough.
20. "Astride" means
- a. next to.
 - b. across.
 - c. supported by.
 - d. on top of.
- Astride*

UNIT TWO

Passage A

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820, and had a very long life. During nearly all Miss Nightingale's life, England was ruled by the famous Queen Victoria. At one time during her reign^① about a hundred years ago, the English were fighting the Russians in a place called the Crimea*. Florence Nightingale became famous because of the work she did in this war. She became a nurse and she helped to train hundreds and hundreds of other women to be skilful and gentle nurses.

When Florence was a young girl, hospitals were not as good as they are now, and nurses were sometimes very careless and ignorant. The doctors, especially the army doctors, did not know enough about healing wounds and curing diseases. A great many of the poor soldiers in the Crimean war died of wounds and fever because the doctors were not skilful enough to cure them.

When Miss Nightingale was a little girl, she used to like playing with her dolls and pretending to nurse them. She used to visit the poor people near her house and look after them when they were ill. She wanted very much to be a nurse, but her father said, 'Look at the women who do nursing nowadays! I don't want you to be like that!' He had plen-

ty of money and let Florence travel to many other countries. He hoped she would forget about wanting to be a nurse.

But Florence didn't forget. Wherever she went, she visited hospitals and convents^② where nuns^③ were trained to be nurses. She worked in them herself and learned all she could because she was very sad to hear about the poor English soldiers dying in the crowded hospitals. Then she was placed in charge of a small hospital in London.

She wrote to some very important people and at last one of her friends, who was the Minister of War, allowed her to go and look after the wounded soldiers. She picked the best nurses she could find and took them with her. They found the hospital crowded and dirty. There was not enough medicine. There were not enough bandages. There was not even enough food. Miss Nightingale and her nurses had to work very hard indeed.

Miss Nightingale herself worked harder than anybody. She worked all day to see that the wounded soldiers were well looked after and properly nursed. Every night she walked round the hospital with a small lamp, visiting the patients. The soldiers were very pleased to see her. They knew that she was working very hard for them and they gave her the name of 'The Lady of the Lamp'. She and her nurses saved hundreds of lives and she stayed at the hospital until the war was over.

She fell ill herself because she had worked too hard for a very long time. When she came back to England, however,