

大学英语系列



*A Guide to Extensive Reading*  
**泛读 辅导用书**

王小璐 主编 闻人行 副主编

杭州大学出版社

理科本科二年级使用)

# 泛 读

## 辅导用书

(文理科本科二年级用)

下册

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## Unit One, Book III

### 1. Reading for A's

#### I. Synopsis

College is difficult for most people. They must study hard if they wish to get good grades. Learning how to study is important. It can make the difference between feeling as if you are always behind and feeling that you have things under control.

One of the most important rules of studying is that you don't get behind in any of your subjects. If you concentrate on one subject, others will be neglected.

Another important rule is to mark your textbooks. Highlight(使突出) the important parts again of a chapter, so it is easy to refer to that part again. Reading properly is an essential part of using a text. Read through the assignment quickly the first time, then go back and read and mark the important parts.

The last rule is, don't let tests terrify you. If you are afraid, it is impossible to think coherently(连贯地). Part of this is approaching the test with knowledge; the other part is doing the test in a systematic manner. Read through it, then answer the questions that are easy first, saving the difficult for last.

#### II. New Words and Expressions

neat [ni:t] [I] <i>a.</i>	in good order; tidy and clear
leather ['leðə] [I] <i>n.</i>	皮革
vary ['væəri] [E] <i>v.</i>	become different, be different 改变, 使不同, 不同
meantime ['mi:n'taim] [I] <i>ad.</i>	meanwhile 其时, 其间
pretty ['priti] [I] <i>ad.</i>	fairly, moderately 相当地, 颇



virtuous ['vɜ:tjuəs] <i>a.</i>	having or showing virtue 善良的, 有品德的
quiz ['kwiz] [I] <i>n.</i>	general knowledge test 小考, 一般知识测试
freshman ['freʃmən] <i>n.</i>	大学一年级学生
assignment [ə'sainmənt] [A] <i>n.</i>	work, exercise 作业
memorize ['meməraiz] <i>v.</i>	learn by heart 记住, 熟记
strike [straik] [E] <i>v.</i>	impress, have an effect on body or mind 给予……感觉, 造成某种印象
noble ['nəubl] [E] <i>a.</i>	great
skip [skip] [A] <i>v.</i>	make omissions, go from one part to another without reading, paying attention, etc. 略过, 漏看, 跳过
lengthen ['lengθən] <i>v.</i>	make longer
nap [næp] [I] <i>n.</i>	short sleep 打盹, 小睡, 午睡
mark [mɑ:k] [I] <i>v.</i>	take notes or write 加注, 作记号
underline [ˌʌndə'lain] <i>v.</i>	mark by drawing a line underneath
table ['teibl] [I] <i>n.</i>	list, orderly arrangement, contents
flip [flip] <i>v.</i>	put (sth.) into motion; turn quickly
aid [eid] [I] <i>n.</i>	help, something helpful 帮助, 辅助仪器
subheading ['sʌb, hediŋ] <i>n.</i>	(报纸上的)小标题, 副标题
summary ['sʌməri] [I] <i>n.</i>	a short, brief account giving main points
chart [tʃɑ:t] [I] <i>n.</i>	图表
skim [skim] [A] <i>v.</i>	read quickly, only paying attention to the chief points 快读, 略读

forewarn [fɔ:'wɔ:n] *v.*  
circle ['sə:kl] [I] *v.*  
emphasize ['emfəsaiz] [I] *v.*

borsch [bɔ:f] *n.*  
adapt [ə'dæpt] [A] *v.*  
idle ['aɪdl] [I] *a.*

insure [in'ʃuə] [I] *v.*

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] [A] *v.*  
guarantee [,gærən'ti:] [I] *a.*

essay ['eseɪ] [I] *n.*  
work for  
get through [I]  
turn in [I]  
get the whole hog  
irregular verb [I]  
stay up [I]

review question  
settle down [E]

sum up [I]  
compare with [I]  
stand out [I]  
at the expense of

go through [I]  
leave something out

事先警告, 预先警告  
draw or form a circle 画圈  
stress, give force or emphasis to  
强调  
罗宋汤, 俄罗斯甜菜浓汤  
make suitable for 使适应  
(of time) not used for doing  
anything  
make sure, guarantee 保证, 确定  
预算, 安排  
give a promise of quality, pay-  
ment or fulfilment about some-  
thing 保证  
文章, 短文  
do good to  
pass  
hand in  
do something thoroughly  
不规则动词  
not go to bed, burn the night  
oil 熬夜  
additional question for review  
overcome distraction, concen-  
trate on  
总结, 概括  
和……相比较  
can be easily seen 显眼, 突出  
at the cost of, at the sacrifice of  
以……为代价  
browse, read quickly 浏览  
omit, fail to consider 忽略, 遗漏

### III. Additional Notes

1. **Reading for A's:** Improve your reading comprehension to get A's in your test.

英美国家成绩计算分为 A、B、C、D……等, "A" 为优秀级。

2. **Methods of studying vary:** Different students have different study methods.

vary: (不同, 改变)是不及物动词(*vi.*), 后面不能跟宾语。

e. g. Opinions on this matter vary. 对这件事的看法各不相同。

3. **The English assignment, easy as it was, won't get done:** Though the English assignment is very easy, if you don't do it, it won't be done.

"get done" 是被动语态(*passive voice*)的一种, 它侧重于结果而非动作本身, 常用于非正式语体中。被动语态的另一种形式由系动词 *to be* 加及物动词的过去分词构成。以上两种形式是有差异的, 带 "get" 的被动语态都能用带 "be" 的来转换, 而反之则往往不能。如: 我们可以说: The window got broken. 也可以说: The window was broken. 但 He was born in 1964. 就不能变为: He got born in 1964.

4. **Stay up a little later, if you have to. But catch up:** If necessary, you should continue your study far into the night. But, anyhow, you should catch up with the others.

5. **To get your money's worth from your textbooks, you must do more with them than just read them:** You must not only read textbooks, but also do some other things so as to gain the value from the textbook.

To buy books is like investing in a certain project. After the purchase you should gain some profit from your in-

vestment.

6. **After you are thus forewarned, settle down to the actual business of reading:** After you have read the subheadings, questions or have skimmed through the first and last paragraphs, you should begin with your reading in real earnest(认真地). That's the main task.

"business" 在这儿指的是 task, duty, 如:

It's a teacher's business to help children learn.

It's not my business, it's yours.

7. **"definition" 与 "explanation" 的区别:**

definition (定义): the statement of the precise meaning of a word, 它涉及一个单词的方方面面.

explanation (解释, 说明): a process of making plain or clear of something

8. **If the chapter falls into three major divisions...** If the chapter consists of three main parts...

词组 "fall into" means "be naturally divided into", 自然而然地分作, 如: The subject falls into two main sections.

9. **comparing class notes with the textbook:**

①词组 compare with 意为: 和……进行比较、对比, 可以和 compare to 通用。如:

Compared with that book, this one is better.

和那本相比较, 这本书更好。

He can't compare with Milton as a poet.

作为一名诗人, 他无法与弥尔顿相比较。

②注意 compare to 还可用作“比喻、比拟”, 如:

Solon compared the people to the sea. 梭伦把人民比作大海。

10. **Be careful, too, not to spend all your time on one question at the expense of the others:**

If you spend too much time on one single question, then there will be little time to spend on the others. That will do you no good in achieving high test scores. You should plan your time in a proper way.

#### IV. Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises

1. In the text, the author quoted a story of a lecturer who cured his "stage fright". His main purpose is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to tell readers how to get high scores in gambling
  - b. to tell readers to think that all listeners are cabbages
  - c. to tell readers not to be terrified by a test
  - d. to give readers an example for amusement
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?
  - a. Just to take notes and write them down in the textbook as you like.
  - b. Different people have different ways in study.
  - c. During a test, the best way is to do the test from the very beginning to the end as quickly as you can.
  - d. To read the entire test before you answer any question.
3. When you get behind, according to the author, the best way to catch up is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. not to spend too much time on one class
  - b. to begin with the shortest and easiest assignments
  - c. to try to stay up all night
  - d. all of the above
4. What the author wants to tell us is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. how to improve our reading comprehension so as to achieve high scores in the examination
  - b. how to overcome stage fright
  - c. the information about British education
  - d. how to achieve your high scores in canasta(一种纸牌游戏)
5. The author says different people have different methods in study, but there are still some methods that work for everyone. Which of the following is mentioned by the author?

41-687  
WX1.2  
2

- 2
- a. Do not get behind in study.
  - b. Don't be afraid when facing a test.
  - c. Mark important notes in the margins.
  - d. All of the above.
6. You must not listen to what other people say about us as it is only a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ talk.
- a. idle
  - b. neat
  - c. lazy
  - d. tidy
7. This place is like heaven \_\_\_\_\_ some other places.
- a. as
  - b. than
  - c. compared with
  - d. compared for
8. Japan agreed last week to extend \$ 15.8 million worth of \_\_\_\_\_ to help China.
- a. leather
  - b. assignment
  - c. soup
  - d. aid
9. China has started enforcing strict regulations to \_\_\_\_\_ shipping safety.
- a. circle
  - b. swallow
  - c. skip
  - d. ensure
10. One of the major concerns of the Central Committee is how to \_\_\_\_\_ the pace of the realization of the four modernizations in China.
- a. underline
  - b. lengthen
  - c. accelerate
  - d. sum up

## 2. Why Not Speed Up Your Reading?

### I. Synopsis

Most people are slow readers. Reading slowly is a habit that can be broken with practice, enabling people to read faster and with better comprehension.

There are techniques to force people to read faster. One is to start with simple material which he is to read quickly. Gradually the content of the reading material is made more difficult and the speed is increased until he is in the habit of reading quickly with better understanding.

Other techniques cure such problems as mouthing the words as you read, moving the head instead of the eyes, rereading to understand something better, stopping to puzzle over word meanings, and using the finger as a pointer. These are all bad habits that slow the reader down and all can be broken.

If you have a reading problem, do not despair. Either enroll in a reading clinic or if that is not possible, teach yourself to read at a faster pace. It can be done and the payoff(报偿) is increased productivity in your reading projects.

### II. New Words and Expressions

comprehend [ˌkɒmpri'hend]	understand fully 领会, 充分了解
[A] v.	
executive [ig'zekjutiv] [A] n.	公司、企业中的决策人, 管理人员
diagnose ['daɪəgnəuz] [A] v.	determine or discover the nature of something by careful examination 断定……原因(或性质), 诊断(疾病)

justified [ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪd] [I] *a.*

zip [zip] *v.*

trudge [ˈtrʌdʒ] *v.*

bulge [ˈbʌldʒ] *v.*

vice- [vaɪs] *prefix.*

confer [ˈkənˈfɜː] *v.*

grasp [ˈɡraːsp] [I] *v.*

accelerator [əkˈseləreɪtə] *n.*

superficial [ˌsuːpəˈfiʃl] [A] *a.*

graphic [ˈɡræfɪk] *a.*

clatter [ˈklætə] [A] *n.*

triple [ˈtripl] *v.*

boost [buːst] *v.*

enroll [inˈrəʊl] [A] *v.*

handy [ˈhændi] [I] *a.*

provided [prəˈvaɪdɪd] *conj.*

mouth [maʊθ] *v.*

swing [swɪŋ] [E] *v.*

grip [ˈɡrɪp] [I] *v.*

stumble [ˈstʌmbl] [I] *v.*

context [ˈkɒntekst] [A] *n.*

leap [liːp] [I] *v.*

estimate [ˈestimeɪt] [I] *v.*

target [ˈtɑːɡɪt] [I] *n.*

turtle [ˈtɜːtl] [A] *n.*

provided with a good reason 合理的, 正确的

read through with effort

walk with heavy steps

swell out 胀大, 鼓起

次, 副, (如 vice-president 副总统)

talk together, discuss, compare opinions

succeed in understanding

device for controlling speed 加速器

not thorough or profound 肤浅的

vivid, convincing 生动的, 令人信服的

卡嗒声, 得得声

become or grow to three times the amount or number

increase, help to improve

become a member of 注册, 登记

available for use; convenient to handle

if, on condition. (that)

speak or say without any sound

move forward and backward

seize or catch firmly

meet or encounter by chance

上下文

jump

form a judgement about, calculate

objective, aim

海龟



speed up [I]  
trade publication  
interoffice communication  
light fiction

at the same turtle's pace  
keep ahead of  
age groups  
a snail's pace

go off [I]  
key words

increase the speed  
商业刊物, 商业杂志  
办公室之间传阅的文件, 信息  
interesting and humorous stories, with which to enjoy leisure or to kill time 休闲小说  
at a very low speed  
read faster than  
groups of persons, divided according to the age 年龄组  
at a very low speed like a snail's steps  
make the stated sound  
main words, central words

### III. Additional Notes

1. **it would take him most of the day just to read the letters:** he would spend a lot of time every day in reading the letters
2. **... and his problem was over:** ... and his problem in reading was solved.
3. **... he was getting more out of his reading:** ... he understood more from his reading.
4. **Age makes little difference:** There is little difference between people of different ages in their reading comprehension. All people, young and old, could be fast readers.
5. **a lip reader:** a reader who speaks without any sound while reading
6. **The secret of success is constant practice:** Frequent practice in reading leads to success.
7. **The pay-off will be worth the effort:** What you have gained or achieved in reading will be worth your hard