

高等学校教材

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
大学英语

精读

INTENSIVE
READING

SHANGHAI FOREIGN
LANGUAGE EDUCATION
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大学英语

精 读

第三册

李荫华 (主编)

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上海外语教育出版社

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Intensive Reading

Book Three

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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(文理科本科用)》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型特点自成体系,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,复旦大学董亚芬教授审订。

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了宝贵意见。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、李荫华担任主编,程雨民、孙丽两位教授担任主审。

本书为精读教程第三册,由李荫华教授主编,王德明、夏国佐、陈伟德、任建国等同志参加编写,供大学英语三级学生使用。除主审外,还承英籍专家 Anthony Ward 协助审阅。

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。

编 者

1989年5月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第三册,供大学英语三级的学生使用。

第三册共有十个单元。每一单元由课文(*Text*)、生词(*New Words*)、注释(*Notes*)、练习(*Study & Practice*)和阅读练习(*Reading Activity*)五部分组成。

课文全部选用原文材料,但有删改。选材力求题材多样,内容丰富有趣,并有一定的启发性。讲解课文时应从全篇内容着眼,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,也要避免只注意文章内容而忽视语言基础训练。

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;不太明确的再加注汉语;难以用英语解释清楚的则直接用汉语释义。

注释尽量用浅近的英语,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。

本册的练习包括朗读(*Reading Aloud*)、课文理解(*Understanding the Text*)、词汇(*Vocabulary*)、构词(*Word Building*)、结构(*Structure*)、完形填空(*Cloze*)和有引导的写作(*Guided Writing*)等部分。朗读练习主要要求学生掌握基本语调。课文理解练习要求学生根据课文回答问题,有的则要求学生陈述自己的看法;有条件的班级可用一定的时间在教师引导下进行讨论。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。完形填空练习是一种综合性的练习,在本册中兼顾虚、实词的运用。这一练习有一定难度,需要由教师予以启发引导。有引导的写作,从联句成段训练入手,要求逐步做到按提示写成段文章,初步培养学生在语篇水平上的写作能力。阅读练习旨在培养学生的阅读技能,每一(或两、三)单元编列一项技能,并配有一篇内容与课文相近而难度适中的阅读材料。教师应紧扣技能的讲解和运用,不必在语言现象的分析上花太多时间。

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。教师可以根据学生的具体情况有选择地加以利用。

编者

1989年5月

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Unit One

Text

A BRUSH WITH THE LAW

I have only once been in trouble with the law. The whole process of being arrested and taken to court was a rather unpleasant experience at the time, but it makes a good story now. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my ^{later} subsequent fate in court.

It happened in February about twelve years ago. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not due to go to university until the following October. I was still living at home at the time.

One morning I was in Richmond, a suburb of London near where I lived. I was looking for a ^{temporary} job so that I could save up some money to go travelling. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, ^{strolling} in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around me. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.

It was about half past eleven when it happened. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, when I saw a man walking across the road with the obvious intention of talking to me. I thought he was going to ask me the time. Instead, he said he was a police officer and he was arresting me. At first I thought it was some kind of joke. But then another policeman appeared, this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt.

'But what for?' I asked.

'Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence,' he said.

'What offence?' I asked.

'Theft,' he said.

'Theft of what?' I asked.

'Milk bottles,' he said, and with a perfectly straight face too!

'Oh,' I said.

It turned out there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area,

Small, unimportant

cheat thief

5

10

15

20

25

1

30 particularly that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps.

Then I made my big mistake. At the time I was nineteen, had long untidy hair, and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'. As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident, so I said, 'How long have you been following me?' in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage. I thus appeared to them to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.

A few minutes later a police car arrived.

'Get in the back,' they said. 'Put your hands on the back of the front seat and don't move them.'

They got in on either side of me. It wasn't funny any more.

At the police station they questioned me for several hours. I continued to try to look worldly and au fait with the situation. When they asked me what I had been doing I told them I'd been looking for a job. 'Aha,' I could see them thinking, 'unemployed'.

Eventually, I was officially charged and told to report to Richmond Magistrates' Court the following Monday. Then they let me go.

I wanted to conduct my own defence in court, but as soon as my father found out what had happened, he hired a very good solicitor. We went along that Monday armed with all kinds of witnesses, including my English teacher from school as a character witness. But he was never called on to give evidence. My 'trial' didn't get that far. The magistrate dismissed the case after fifteen minutes. I was free. The poor police had never stood a chance. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police.

And so I do not have a criminal record. But what was most shocking at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on. I had the 'right' accent, respectable middle-class parents in court, reliable witnesses, and I could obviously afford a very good solicitor. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a 'brilliant academic record'.

Meanwhile, just outside the courtroom, one of the policemen who had arrested me was gloomily complaining to my mother that another youngster had been turned against the police. 'You could have been a bit more helpful when we arrested you,' he said to me reproachfully.

What did he mean? Presumably that I should have looked outraged
and said something like, 'Look here, do you know who you're talking to?' 70
I am a highly successful student with a brilliant academic record. How dare
you arrest me!' Then they, presumably, would have apologized, perhaps
even taken off their caps, and let me on my way.

brush *n.*

process / 'prəʊses / *n.*

court / kɔ:t / *n.*

✓ arbitrary / 'ɑ:bitrəri / *a.*

circumstance / 'sə:kəmstəns / *n.*

subsequent / 'sʌbsɪkwənt / *a.*

due / dju: / *a.*

temporary / 'tempərəri / *a.*

stroll / strɔ:l / *vi.*

obvious / 'ɒbjʊs / *a.* 明显的, 显而易见的

downfall *n.* 垮台, 沦落

local / 'ləʊkəl / *a.*

employment / im'plɔimənt / *n.*

commit *vt.* 委托, 收押

arrestable / ə'restəbl / *a.*

offence / ə'fens / *n.* 犯罪, 能犯

straight face 坦率, 耐

petty / 'peti / *a.*

doorstep *n.*

regard / ri'gɑ:d / *vt.*

counterculture / 'kauntə.kʌltʃə / *n.*

unconcerned *a.*

casual / 'kæʒjuəl / *a.* 偶然的, 临时的

conversational / ,kɒnvə'seɪʃənl / *a.*

confirm / kən'fɜ:m / *vt.*

belief / bi'li:f / *n.*

disreputable / dis'repjʊtəbl / *a.*

New Words

brief fight or encounter 剧搏 搏斗

course; method, esp. one used in manufacture

过程; 制作法

法院; 法庭

based on one's own opinion only, not on reason 任意的, 武断的

(usu. *pl.*) conditions, facts, etc. connected with

an event or person 情况, 环境

following, later 后来, 随后

expected; supposed (to)

lasting only for a limited time

walk at leisure 散步, 闲逛

easily seen or understood; clear

ruin 毁灭, 失败

of or in a certain place, esp. the place one lives in

one's regular work or occupation; job

do (sth. wrong, bad, or unlawful)

deserving to be arrested

crime; the hurting of feelings; something unpleasant

a face or expression that shows no emotion, humor, or thought

small; unimportant

a step in front of a door

consider

a culture, esp. of the young who oppose the traditional standards and customs of their society 反主流文化

not worried; untroubled; indifferent

careless; informal

of or commonly used in talking 会话的, 口语的

make certain; support 证实, 确定

something believed; trust

having or showing a bad character; having a bad name 声名狼藉的

✓ worldly *a.*
 au fait / .əu'fei / *a.*
 officially / ə'fɪʃəli / *ad.*
 charge *vt.*
 magistrate / 'mædʒɪs'treɪt / *n.*

✓ conduct / kən'dʌkt / *vt.*
 defence / di'fens / *n.*
 solicitor / sə'lisɪtə / *n.*
 arm (with) *vt.*
 witness / 'wɪtnɪs / *n.* 目击者, 证人

✓ trial / 'traɪəl / *n.*
 dismiss / dis'mɪs / *vt.*
 case *n.*
 cost *n.*
 award / ə'wɔ:d / *vt.*
 record / 'rekɔ:d / *n.*

✓ accent / 'æksənt / *n.* 腔调, 口音
 respectable / rɪ'spektəbl / *a.* 重信, 加强
 ✓ reliable / rɪ'laɪəbl / *a.* 可靠的
 given *a.*

✓ obscure / əb'skjʊə / *a.*
 guilty / 'gɪlti / *a.*

experienced in the ways of society 老于世故的
 (F) familiar 熟悉的, 通晓的
 in an official manner; in a formal manner 公开的, 正式的
 bring a charge against; accuse
 civil officer acting as a judge in the lowest courts 地方法官
 direct the course of; manage 指挥, 奉止
 the act of defending in court the person who has been charged 辩护
 (esp. in Britain) lawyer who advises clients on legal matters and speaks on their behalf in lower courts (初级) 律师
 supply with what is needed to defend or attack sth. or sb.
 a person who gives evidence in a court of law; sth. serving as evidence or proof 证据, 作证
 the act or fact of examining and deciding a civil or criminal case by a law court 审判
 (of a judge) stop (a court case) 驳回, 对...不予受理
 a matter for a law court to decide; lawsuit; the facts, arguments, etc. used on one side in a law court 诉讼, 案例; 辩词
 (pl.) the cost of having a matter settled in a law court, esp. that paid to the winning party by the losing party 诉讼费
 give by a decision in a court of law; give or grant by an official decision 判给; 授予
 a written statement of facts, events, etc.; facts known about a person's past behaviour 记录; 履历
 way of speaking typical of the natives or residents of a region, or of any other group deserving respect 可敬的, 高贵的, 可敬的
 that may be relied or depended upon 可信赖的, 可靠的
 if taken into account; if allowed or provided with
 not clearly seen or understood 含糊的, 难解的
 having broken a law; showing or feeling that 犯罪的, 内疚的

revolve / ri'vɒlv / v. <i>围绕 旋转</i>	one has done wrong
brilliant / 'brɪljənt / a.	(cause to) go round in a circle
courtroom n.	causing great admiration or satisfaction;
✓ gloomily / 'glu:mɪli / ad.	splendid <i>光亮的. 有光彩的</i>
complain / kəm'pleɪn / vi.	a room where a law court is held
✓ reproachfully / ri'prəʊtʃfʊli / ad.	depressedly, dejectedly <i>沮丧的 郁闷的</i>
✓ presumably / pri'zju:məbli / ad.	probably <i>或许 大概. 很可能</i>
outrage / 'aʊtreɪdʒ / vt.	speak in an unhappy, annoyed, dissatisfied way <i>抱怨</i>
apologize / ə'pɒlədʒaɪz / vt.	arouse anger or resentment by injury or insult
	引起...的气愤
	say one is sorry

Phrases & Expressions

a couple of	(informal) a small number of; a few, usually two
save up <i>储蓄</i>	keep for future use; put money away in the form of savings
take one's time	do sth. in a leisurely manner; <u>not hurry</u>
turn out	prove to be
call on	ask (sb.) to do sth.
stand a chance	have an opportunity; be likely to do or get sth.
revolve around	have as a center or main subject
turn against	(cause to) oppose, <u>be hostile to</u>

Proper Names

Richmond / 'rɪtʃmænd /	里士满(英国地名)
Richmond Magistrates' Court	里士满地方法院

Notes

- This text is taken from *Penguin Advanced Writing Skills* compiled by James O'Driscoll.
- and was not due to go to university until the following October:**
In Britain the university terms are: October — December; January — March; April — June.

3. stealing milk bottles from doorsteps:

In Britain, milk is delivered to houses in bottles every morning.

4. the sixties' 'youth counterculture':

The word 'counterculture' was coined in the 1960's for the attitude and life style of many young Western people who rejected conventional social values and demanded more personal freedom. Unable to find a more constructive way of struggling against the existing state of affairs in their society, they indulged themselves in sex, drugs, alcohol and rock music, and took great pride in wearing long hair and unusual clothes. The counterculture declined in the late 1970's.

5. a character witness:

a person who gives evidence in a court of law about another person's reputation, conduct and moral qualities

6. getting costs awarded against the police:

getting the magistrate to make the decision that the legal expenses of the case should be paid by the police

7. While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around...:

While my solicitor's case asked for costs to be awarded, it quite obviously revolved around...

8. Presumably that I should have looked outraged ...:

Presumably he meant that I should have looked outraged ...

Study & Practice

Reading Aloud

I. Read the following paragraph, paying special attention to intonation:

And so I do not have a criminal ↘ record. But what was most shocking at the ↗ time was the ↗ things my release from the charge so clearly depended ↘ on. I had the 'right' ↗ accent, respectable middle-class parents in ↗ court, reliable ↗ witnesses, and I could obviously afford a very good ↘ solicitor. Given the obscure nature of the ↗ charge, I feel ↘ sure that if I had come from a different ↗ background, and had really been ↗ unemployed, there is every ↘ chance that I would have been found ↘ guilty. While asking for costs to be ↗ awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the ↗ fact that I had a 'brilliant academic ↘ record'.

Understanding the Text

II. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

1. Judging from the first paragraph of the text, what is the writer's attitude to

his story?

- a. Angry.
 - b. Sad.
 - c. Amused.
 - d. More than just one of these.
2. At the time the story took place the author was _____.
- a. at school
 - b. at college
 - c. waiting to attend college late that year
 - d. working in the local library
3. He went job-hunting in order that he might earn enough money _____.
- a. to support himself
 - b. to go to university
 - c. to hire a very good solicitor
 - d. to take a journey
4. The first man who came up to him was _____.
- a. a uniformed policeman
 - b. a policeman in plainclothes
 - c. not a policeman
 - d. a good joker
5. The court never asked the author's English teacher to give evidence because _____.
- a. the time for the trial was limited to fifteen minutes only
 - b. the author wanted to conduct his own defence in court
 - c. the case was dismissed before the trial reached that stage
 - d. he was found to be unqualified as a character witness
6. The author believes that he would most probably have been declared guilty if _____.
- a. the magistrate had been less lenient
 - b. he had really been out of work
 - c. he had been born in a lower-class family
 - d. both b and c
7. In the opinion of one of the policemen who had arrested the author, the whole thing might not have occurred if _____.
- a. he had protested strongly at the time instead of trying to look cool and unconcerned with the incident
 - b. he had begged to be allowed to go home
 - c. he hadn't wandered aimlessly
 - d. they had apologized to him and let him go