

# 大学体验英语 阅读教程

○ 总主编 王谋清 赵丽萍

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Reading

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# 大学体验英语 阅读教程

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# 前言

根据《大学英语课程教学要求》和大学英语四、六级考试改革趋势，针对非英语专业大学生训练英语阅读技能、提高英语阅读能力的要求，我们编写了这套《大学体验英语阅读教程》，全书分为四册，其主要特点包括：

1. 从快乐阅读的理念出发，注重培养学生的阅读技巧和能力，专注于在阅读过程中激发学生的学习动机，培养兴趣；
2. 强化语言学习过程，强化学生运用英语的能力培养，并特别重视培养学生的英语语言思维能力；
3. 强调阅读技巧的训练，每册教材介绍数种阅读技巧，通过大量的、由易到难的阶梯式训练，帮助学生理解并掌握这些技巧，以达到熟能生巧的训练目的。
4. 练习设计注重学生之间的互动，通过一对一或小组讨论等活动，不断强化学生英语阅读能力和英语思维的训练和培养，使学生在互动交流中实现英语听、说、读、写四项技能的同步提高。
5. 同时，为兼顾众多非英语专业学生参加四、六级考试的需要，还结合教材中的重点词汇和短语，设计了句子翻译和与中国文化相关的段落翻译，以期在一定程度上提高学生的翻译能力，实现英语语言的运用。
6. 为方便学生自学，本教材配有词汇表、文化注释，以及各单元练习的参考答案。

为使本教材达到预期的教学效果，使用时应注意以下几点：  
作为教师：

- 为学生提供低焦虑的学习环境，使其轻松地尝试各种新的阅读技巧。
- 给予学生充分的练习机会，帮助他们运用并掌握新的阅读策略。
- 通过引导和计时，给学生以适当的压力。
- 利用典型例证引导学生更好地处理文本。
- 为学生提供有效阅读所需要的思维模式。
- 帮助学生体验成为出色英语阅读者的进步过程。

作为学生：

- 克服逐词阅读的习惯。否则，只能理解单个的词或句子，却不知晓整段或全文的含义。
- 学会用英语进行思考。不必把英文译成中文，否则会减低阅读速度，影响文章的

理解。

- ☐ 积极扩展英语词汇。
- ☐ 勤于练习。
- ☐ 尽可能发现并了解新观点和新事实。

最后,《大学体验英语阅读教程》是以提高阅读技能为目的编写而成的,希望广大教师和学生在学习过程中始终抓住这一关键。

本教材编写过程中,得到高等教育出版社的大力支持和帮助。在此,编者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平与经验所限,教材中难免有不妥之处,敬请广大读者批评雅正。

编 者

2014年4月

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# PART 1

## Pleasure Reading

Good readers read a lot of stories and books. They read for pleasure, not only for school or work. This part of the book is for pleasure reading. You are going to read and talk about many fairy tales and stories. You can learn to be a good reader in English.

### Understanding a Story with New Vocabulary

Sometimes stories have words you don't know. Do you need to know all the words? No! You can understand the story even without some words.

Read these paragraphs. Many words are not there. Answer the questions after the paragraphs.

- ① Magda is a student at Poznan University in Poland. She is 23 years old. She xxxxx in Mosina. It's a small xxxx near Poznan. Every day, Magda takes xxx trains to the city. She goes xx her classes at the university.  
After her xxxxxxxx, she studies with her friends. Sometimes, xxxx have dinner at the restaurant. Xxxx she takes the train home. She xxxxxxxx all evening. She wants to be x doctor. She must study hard for xxxx years!
  - a. Does Magda live in Poznan? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Does she take the train to Poznan? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Does she always go home for dinner? \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. What is she studying? \_\_\_\_\_
- ② Gerald is a student at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is 20 years old. Xx is from a small xxxx in California. He can't xx home very often. Gerald xx studying Chinese. He wants xx go to China next xxxx. In China, he can learn Xxxxxxx well. He can also xxxxx about the country. Some xxx, Gerald wants to work xx business. He wants to xxx and sell things in Xxxxx. But first he must xxxxx how to speak Chinese.
  - a. Where is Gerald from? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Does he go home every weekend? \_\_\_\_\_



- c. Can he speak Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Does he want to teach Chinese? \_\_\_\_\_

**Talk about your answers with another student. Are they the same?**

### Remember

You do not need to know all the words. When you are reading, don't stop at a new word. Don't look in a dictionary or ask the teacher. Read some more. Sometimes you can guess the word from the context (the other sentences). Sometimes you don't need to know the word. You can understand the story without it.

### Reading to Understand Stories

Good readers think and ask questions when they read. Follow these steps as you read the stories in Part 1 of this book.

#### Step 1. Think before you read.

- Look at the picture if there is one.
- Read the title of the story.
- Can you answer any of these questions?

*What is the story about?*

*What is in the story?*

*Where are they?*

#### Step 2. Read the story.

- Don't stop to look up new words in a dictionary.
- Don't ask the teacher or other students about new words.
- Read the story about all the way to the end.

#### Step 3. Talk about the story.

- Talk with another student about these questions:

*What is the story about?*

*Who is in the story?*

*Where are they?*

*Do you like the story? Why?*

#### Step 4. Learn new words.

- Now read the story again and look for new words. Check the meaning of the words in the dictionary.
- Write the new words on the lines under the story.
- Make a vocabulary list.



# Fairy Tales

The stories in this unit are fairy tales. Fairy tales are traditional stories in which imaginary creatures and magic usually occur. They can bring to us fragrant and sweet memories because they are accompanying our growth.

## FAIRY TALE

### 1

☐ Step 1. Think before you read.

☐ Step 2. Read the story.

#### The Pack of Ragamuffins

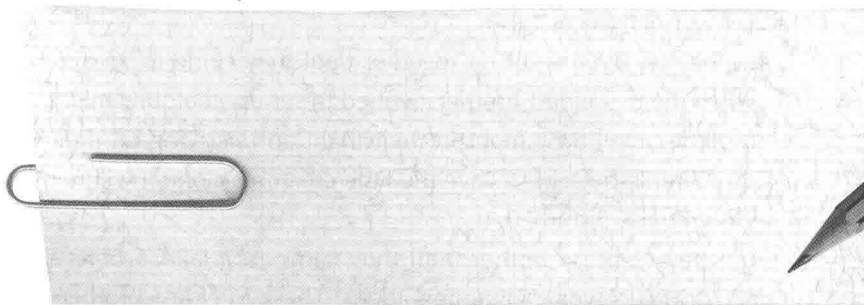
The cock once said to the hen, "It is now the time when our nuts are ripe, so let us go to the hill together and for once eat our fill before the squirrel takes them all away." "Yes," replied the hen, "come, we will have some pleasure together." Then they went away to the hill, and on it was a bright day they stayed till evening. Now I do not know whether it was that they had eaten till they were too fat, or whether they had become proud, but they would not go home on foot, and the cock had to build a little carriage of nut-shells. When it was ready, the little hen seated herself in it and said to the cock, "You can just harness yourself to it." "I like that!" said the cock. "I would rather go home on foot than let myself be harnessed to it; no, that is not our bargain. I do not mind being coachman and sitting on the box, but drag it myself I will not."

As they were thus disputing, a duck quacked to them, "You thieving folks, who bade you go to my nut-hill? Well, you shall suffer for it!" and ran with open beak at the cock. But the cock also was not idle, and fell boldly on the duck, and at last wounded

her with his spurs so that she also begged for mercy, and willingly let herself be harnessed to the carriage as a punishment. The little cock now seated himself on the box and was coachman, and thereupon they went off in a gallop, with "Duck, go as fast as you can." When they had driven a part of the way, they met two foot-passengers, a pin and a needle. They cried, "Stop! stop!" and said that it would soon be as dark as pitch, and then they could not go a step further, and that it was so dirty on the road, and asked if they could not get into the carriage for a while. They had been at the tailor's public house by the gate, and had stayed too long over the beer. As they were thin people, who did not take up much room, the cock let them both get in, but they had to promise him and his little hen not to step on their feet. Late in the evening they came to an inn, and as they did not like to go further by night, and as the duck also was not strong on her feet, and fell from one side to the other, they went in. The host at first made many objections, his house was already full, besides, he thought they could not be very distinguished persons; but at last, as they made pleasant speeches, and told him that he should have the egg which the little hen has laid on the way, and should likewise keep the duck, which laid one every day, he at length said that they might stay the night. And now they had themselves well served, and feasted and rioted. Early in the morning, when day was breaking, and every one was asleep, the cock awoke the hen, brought the egg, pecked it open, and they ate it together, but they threw the shell on the hearth. Then they went to the needle which was still asleep, took it by the head and stuck it into the cushion of the landlord's chair, and put the pin in his towel, and at the last without more ado they flew away over the hearth. The duck who liked to sleep in the open air and had stayed in the yard, heard them going away, made herself merry and found a stream, down which she swam, which was a much quicker way of traveling than being harnessed to a carriage. The host did not get out of bed for two hours after this; he washed himself and wanted to dry himself, then the pin went over his face and made a red streak from one ear to the other. After this he went into the kitchen and wanted to light a pipe, but when he came to the hearth the egg-shell darted into his eyes. "This morning everything attacks my

head, " said he, and angrily sat down on his grandfather's chair, but he quickly started up again and cried, "Woe!" for the needle had pricked him still worse than the pin, and not in the head. Now he was thoroughly angry, and suspected the guests who had come so late the night before, and when he went and looked about for them, they were gone. Then he made a vow to take no more ragamuffins into his house, for they consume much, pay for nothing, and play mischievous tricks into the bargain by way of gratitude.

☐ Step 3. Talk about the story. What is the lesson?



☐ Step 4. Read the story again. Write new words here.

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☐ Step 5. Complete the following sentences.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ (把马套到车上之后) the servant went back into the house.

2 It is immoral to \_\_\_\_\_. (恶意捉弄别人)

3 The usher \_\_\_\_\_. (把我们领到前排就座)

## FAIRY TALE

## 2

☐ Step 1. Think before you read.

☐ Step 2. Read the story.

### The Queen Bee

Two king's sons once started to seek adventures, and fell into a wild, reckless way of living, and gave up all thoughts of going home again. Their third and youngest brother, who was called Simpleton, and had remained behind, started off to seek them; and when at last he found them, they mocked at his simplicity in thinking that he could make his way in the world, while they who were so much cleverer were unsuccessful.

But they all three went on together until they came to an ant-hill, which the two eldest brothers wished to stir up, that they might see the little ants hurry about in their fright and carrying off their eggs, but Simpleton said, "Leave the little creatures alone, I will not suffer them to be disturbed."

And they went on farther until they came to a lake, where a number of ducks were swimming about. The two eldest brothers wanted to catch a couple and cook them, but Simpleton would not allow it, and said, "Leave the creatures alone, I will not suffer them to be killed."

And then they came to a bee's nest in a tree, and there was so much honey in it that it overflowed and ran down the trunk. The two eldest brothers then wanted to make a fire beneath the tree, that the bees might be stifled by the smoke, and then they could get at the honey. But Simpleton prevented them, saying, "Leave the little creatures alone, I will not suffer them to be stifled."

At last the three brothers came to a castle where there were in the stables many horses standing, all of stone, and the brothers went through all the rooms until they came to a door at the end secured with three locks, and in the middle of the door a small opening through which they could look into the room. And they

saw a little grey-haired man sitting at a table. They called out to him once, twice, and he did not hear, but at the third time he got up, undid the locks, and came out. Without speaking a word he led them to a table loaded with all sorts of good things, and when they had eaten and drunk he showed to each his bed-chamber.

The next morning the little grey man came to the eldest brother, and beckoning him, brought him to a table of stone, on which were written three things directing by what means the castle could be delivered from its enchantment. The first thing was, that in the wood under the moss lay the pearls belonging to the princess — a thousand in number — and they were to be sought for and collected, and if he who should undertake the task had not finished it by sunset, if but one pearl were missing, he must be turned into stone. So the eldest brother went out, and searched all day, but at the end of it he had only found one hundred; just as was said on the table of stone came to pass and he was turned into stone. The second brother undertook the adventure next day, but it fared with him no better than with the first; he found two hundred pearls, and was turned into stone. And so at last it was Simpleton's turn, and he began to search in the moss; but it was a very tedious business to find the pearls, and he grew so out of heart that he sat down on a stone and began to weep. As he was sitting thus, up came the ant-king with five thousand ants, whose lives had been saved through Simpleton's pity, and it was not very long before the little insects had collected all the pearls and put them in a heap.

Now the second thing ordered by the table of stone was to get the key of the princess's sleeping-chamber out of the lake. And when Simpleton came to the lake, the ducks whose lives he had saved came swimming, and dived below, and brought up the key from the bottom.

The third thing that had to be done was the most difficult, and that was to choose out the youngest and loveliest of the three princesses, as they lay sleeping. All bore a perfect resemblance each to the other, and only differed in this, that before they went to sleep each one had eaten a different sweetmeat, the eldest a piece of sugar, the second a little syrup, and the third a spoonful of honey. Now the queen-bee of those bees that Simpleton had

## PART 1 Pleasure Reading

protected from the fire came at this moment, and trying the lips of all three, settled on those of the one that had eaten honey, and so it was that the king's son knew which to choose.

Then the spell was broken; every one awoke from stony sleep, and took their right form again. And Simpleton married the youngest and loveliest princess, and became king after her father's death. But his two brothers had to put up with the two other sisters.

- ☐ Step 3. Talk about the story. What is the lesson?



- ☐ Step 4. Read the story again. Write new words here.

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- ☐ Step 5. Complete the following sentences.

1 The American Civil War \_\_\_\_\_. (将许多人从奴隶制中解放了出来)

2 My neighbour usually holds parties in his house and I \_\_\_\_\_. (再

也无法忍受那种喧闹声了)

3 It is quite natural that \_\_\_\_\_. (孩子与他们的父母相像)

## FAIRY TALE

## 3

☐ Step 1. Think before you read.

☐ Step 2. Read the story.

### The Fox and the Horse

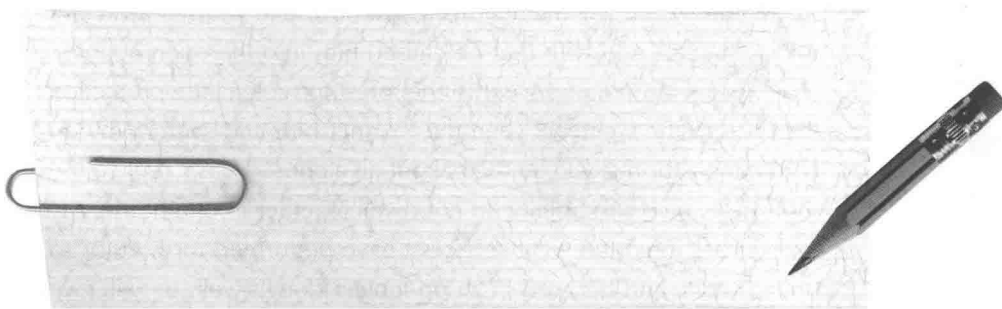
A peasant had a faithful horse which had grown old and could do no more work, so his master would no longer give him anything to eat and said, "I can certainly make no more use of you, but still I mean well by you; if you prove yourself still strong enough to bring me a lion here, I will maintain you, but now take yourself away out of my stable," and with that he chased him into the open country. The horse was sad, and went to the forest to seek a little protection there from the weather. Then the fox met him and said, "Why do you hang your head so, and go about all alone?" "Alas," replied the horse, "avarice and fidelity do not dwell together in one house. My master has forgotten what services I have performed for him for so many years, and because I can no longer plough well, he will give me no more food, and has driven me out." "Without giving you a chance?" asked the fox. "The chance was a bad one. He said, if I were still strong enough to bring him a lion, he would keep me, but he well knows that I cannot do that." The fox said, "I will help you, just lay yourself down, stretch yourself out, as if you were dead, and do not stir." The horse did as the fox desired, and the fox went to the lion, who had his den not far off, and said, "A dead horse is lying outside there. Just come with me, and you can have a rich meal." The lion went with him, and when they were both standing by the horse, the fox said, "After all, it is not very comfortable for you here. I tell you what I will fasten it to you by the tail, and then you can drag it into your cave, and devour it in peace."

This advice pleased the lion: he lay down, and in order that the fox might tie the horse fast to him, he kept quite quiet. But the fox tied the lion's legs together with the horse's tail, and twisted and fastened all so well and so strongly that no strength could break it. When he had finished his work, he tapped the horse on the



shoulder and said, "Pull, white horse, pull." Then up sprang the horse at once, and drew the lion away with him. The lion began to roar so that all the birds in the forest flew out in terror, but the horse let him roar, and drew him and dragged him over the country to his master's door. When the master saw the lion, he was of a better mind, and said to the horse, "You shall stay with me and fare well," and he gave him plenty to eat until he died.

- ☐ **Step 3. Talk about the story. What is the lesson?**



- ☐ **Step 4. Read the story again. Write new words here.**

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- ☐ **Step 5. Complete the following sentences.**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_ (约翰逊家的猫喜欢追老鼠) as if it were playing with them.

**2** \_\_\_\_\_ (我把手伸开) so that I can fetch the

book on the shelf.

3 The horse \_\_\_\_\_. (正拖着重载在路上行进着)

## FAIRY TALE

# 4

☐ Step 1. Think before you read.

☐ Step 2. Read the story.

### The Old Man Made Young Again

In the time when our **Lord**<sup>1</sup> still walked this earth, He and **St. Peter**<sup>2</sup> stopped one evening at a smith's and received free quarters. Then it came to pass that a poor beggar, hardly pressed by age and infirmity, came to this house and begged alms of the smith. St. Peter had compassion on him and said, "Lord and master, if it please you, cure his torments so that he may be able to win his own bread." The Lord said kindly, "Smith, lend me your forge, and put on some coals for me, and then I will make this ailing old man young again." The smith was quite willing, and St. Peter blew the bellows, and when the coal fire sparkled up large and high, our Lord took the little old man, pushed him in the forge in the midst of the red-hot fire, so that he glowed like a rose-bush, and praised God with a loud voice. After that the Lord went to the quenching tub, put the glowing little man into it so that the water closed over him, and after he had carefully cooled him, gave him his blessing, when behold the little man sprang nimbly out, looking fresh, straight, healthy, and as if he were but twenty. The smith, who had watched everything closely and attentively, invited them

1. **Lord**, a deferential appellation for a person or deity who has authority, control or power over others; a master, chief, or ruler. [宗]上帝; 封建领主, 地主
2. **St. Peter**, also known as Simon Peter, is featured prominently as an early Christian leader, one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ according to the New Testament. 圣·彼得