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泛读

教与学辅导

大学 英语

(修订本)



EXTENSIVE
READING

湖南大学出版社

前 言

上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语泛读(修订本)》是由北京大学主持编写和修订的。该系列教材多年来在全国大部分高等院校广泛使用,深受欢迎,并于1992年荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖和原国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖。为了帮助广大师生更好地使用《大学英语泛读(修订本)》,我们根据新大纲的精神,以新的视野、新的要求编写了与教材配套的《大学英语泛读(修订本)教与学辅导》。

《大学英语泛读(修订本)教与学辅导》在编排上与教材同步,每课分补充词语、背景知识、难点讲解、同步练习、课文译文和参考答案等六个部分。

补充词语——列出课文前的生词表中未曾列出的生词和短语,旨在帮助读者扫清文字上的障碍,以加快阅读速度。

背景知识——提供与课文有关的文化等方面的背景知识,以加深读者对课文内容的理解,并扩大读者的知识面。

难点讲解——挑出课文中的一些比较典型的难句,对其中的重点词汇、短语及语法结构进行分析,以巩固读者对语言点知识的掌握。

同步练习——编写5种题型,前3种紧扣课文,Discussion Questions通过提问既可了解读者对课文的理解,又能锻炼读者的口语能力,另外,对训练学生适应阅读理解简答题这种四级考试的新题型也很有帮助;Comprehension of the Text是对课文练习Do the following multiple-choice questions的补充,旨在加深读者对课文内容的理解;Vocabulary是为了检查读者对课文中出现的词汇和短语的掌握程度;Reading Comprehension旨在扩大读者的阅读量和提高其阅读能力;Chinese-English Translation通过汉译英这种练习提高读者运用英语的能力,尤其是对英

语写作这种较难掌握的技能可以得到有指导的、循序渐进的训练,比单纯的写作训练效果要好得多。因此,在翻译题的设计上,我们采用语篇翻译的模式,这种类型的训练能较快地、有效地提高英语写作水平。另外,我们在每单元三篇课文中安排两个内容有某些相关性的练习题,但在叙事角度、语言结构等方面又迥然有别,这种练习对提高学生灵活使用英语的能力和培养学生语言的综合素质是很有益的。

课文译文——旨在帮助读者正确理解原文,也可供读者在对课文进行翻译练习时有可资借鉴的参考答案。英译汉也是四级考试的新题型,适当地要求学生翻译课文,对提高其英汉翻译技能和汉语表达能力是大有帮助的。

参考答案——为同步练习提供参考性的指导。

总之,本书的编写原则是立足于大纲的要求,针对教学中的难点和重点,并联系大学英语四级考试的实际情况对大学英语泛读教与学提供有益的、恰当的指导。本书在编写过程中参阅了不少有关大学英语泛读方面的书籍和文献,在此深表谢意。

编者

1999年6月于湖南大学

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Unit One

1. Never Late (I)

补充词语

suit [sju:t, su:t] vt. 适合, 中……的意	noisily ['noizli] ad. 嘈杂地, 喧闹地
thankfully ['θæŋkfuli] ad. 欣慰地	iron ['aɪən] a. 铁制的
notice ['nəʊtɪs] n. 公告, 告示	in hundreds of trains 乘坐几百次火车
be sorry for 对……抱同情	take one's place 就座, 就位
be covered with 为……覆盖	hope for 希望, 期待
take away 拿走	as usual 像往常一样, 照旧
in one's way 挡某人的路, 妨碍	get angry about 因……而生气
a touch of 一点点	

背景知识

bluebird: 蓝鸟, 蓝知鸟, 北美产雀形目鸫科蓝鸟属 *Sialia* 鸟类, 分为三种: 东部蓝鸟 (*S. sialis*) 体长 14 厘米, 胸红; 西部蓝鸟 (*S. mexicanus*) 胸亦红, 分别分布于落基山脉的东部和西部。山蓝鸟 (*S. currucoides*) 亦分布于西部, 全身蓝色。蓝鸟一开春就从南方飞来, 生活在开阔地或林间空地, 在树洞或篱笆桩的洞中筑巢, 如果不被掠鸟或家雀赶跑, 也在巢箱中筑巢。其鸣声轻软含混。

难点讲解

1. But one day in a train something did happen.

句中的 did 是用来加强语气的助动词, 通常位于所强调的动词之前, 而且只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。

(1) They do like dancing. 他们真的很喜欢跳舞。

(2) She did come to me, but I wasn't at home. 她确实来看过我, 但我当时不在家。

2. It goes as far as Endoran, but it stops at Mendova for a few minutes to let travellers get out or in. 列车的终点是恩多伦,但它在曼德佛会停几分钟,让乘客上车下车。

as far as: 远到……,一直到……;就……,尽……,至于

(1) I'll come as far as the door with you. 我将一直陪你到门口。

(2) That's about as far as it would go. 事情至多如此而已。

(3) As far as the weather is concerned, I do not think it matters. 至于天气,我认为无关紧要。

相关的短语:

as far as it goes (就其本身而言,在有限的程度上)

as far back as ([表示时间]远在)

3. That's more than enough time. 时间绰绰有余。

more than: 非常,极其;超出……的

(1) They were more than willing to help. 他们非常愿意帮忙。

(2) Some of the stories were really more than could be believed. 有些故事实在不能信。

4. We were at Mendova, and I stood up thankfully. 谢天谢地总算到了曼德佛,我欣慰地站起身来。

be: [常用于完成时]来;去;到 其后常接介词 at, in, to 等。

(1) He has been to see his aunt. 他去看他姑妈。

(2) When I was at the station, the train has pulled in. 我到火车站时,列车已经进站。

5. But no one outside the train could hear me, and the people inside did not care much. 车外的人听不见我说什么,车内的人又若无其事。

care: 关心,担心,介意

(1) Although she says so little, she really cares very deeply. 她虽然说得不多,但实际上却十分关心。

(2) She doesn't seem to care. 她好像并不在乎。

同步练习

I. Discussion Questions

1. How often did the narrator go to Mendova? Why did he go?

2. When he was on The Flying Bluebird, he usually enjoyed a good sleep. Why didn't he this time?

3. The other passengers on the train did not help the narrator get off the train. Why?
4. The narrator didn't get off the train quickly, because the corridor was filled up with people. Why didn't he prepare for this problem and leave his seat earlier?

II. Comprehension of the Text

1. The Flying Bluebird reached Mendova at 9:07 in the morning, and the narrator's ship _____.
 - A) was always late in departing
 - B) returned to Paris at 11:15 that evening
 - C) set sail at 11:30 that morning
 - D) did not sail until 11:30 that evening
2. The corridor was crowded with people who _____.
 - A) was going to Paris
 - B) enjoyed talking with the narrator
 - C) were not able to buy a ticket for a seat
 - D) thought the train would never arrive at Mendova
3. The narrator slept poorly on the train because _____.
 - A) the train was late to Medova
 - B) there were too many people making noise
 - C) The Flying Bluebird was a very slow train
 - D) a man next to him kept asking him foolish questions
4. Every time the narrator has _____ at Mendova.
 - A) nearly two hours to go shopping
 - B) enough time to catch the ship
 - C) more than enough time to do everything he wants
 - D) to spend almost two hours walking from the railway station to the ship
5. The narrator stopped the train because he _____.
 - A) was hurt
 - B) had no time to waste
 - C) couldn't catch the ship
 - D) couldn't get off the train

III . Vocabulary

1. We were at Mendova, and I stood up *thankfully*.
A) happily B) willingly C) joyfully D) gratefully
2. I felt *a touch* of fear.
A) a tinge of B) a few C) complete D) quite

3. But no one outside the train could hear me, and the people inside did not *care* much.

- A) mind B) need C) like D) want

4. As usual, we got angry *about* the window.

- A) over B) at C) with D) of

5. When I *awoke* in the early morning I felt hot and dirty.

- A) rose B) woke up C) yawned D) fell asleep

6. I was glad the journey was reaching its *end*.

- A) destiny B) objective C) climax D) finish

7. Three men were *standing in my way*.

- A) blocking my way B) bearing the same suffering as me

- C) clearing a way for me D) standing far away from me

8. I had to pull an iron thing near the *notice*.

- A) column B) bill C) advertisement D) warning sign

9. Life is a strange *business*.

- A) firm B) thing C) company D) occupation

10. That is *more than enough* time.

- A) too much B) too little C) plenty of D) rather limited

11. Her new job _____ well with her abilities.

- A) fits B) equals C) suits D) matches

12. The parading procession passed _____ the street slowly.

- A) off B) away C) by D) down

13. Cleon has lived in the United States for three years, but _____ he can't speak a word of English.

- A) strangely enough B) strange enough

- C) enough strangely D) enough strange

14. Mrs. Brown has taken her daughter _____ from the boarding school.

- A) over B) away C) off D) on

15. The ship finally _____ Hongkong.

- A) arrived to B) arrived at C) reached to D) reached at

IV. Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

There is reason to believe that when teachers feel that a certain child will do well in

credible(不可思议的) thing. The shop closed when everything went automatic.

We had a six-foot yard called a garden with three trees in it. If you wanted grass and open space you had to go all the way to Stanley Park. If it was a nice day after school I'd catch a No. 44 tram to the park, but I didn't tell my mother. I dread to think of the things we did and where we went without saying anything. I don't think we give children today the sense of freedom we used to have.

By the time I was eight I used to take babies for walks. Today kids want money for that. We did it for fun. They'd tell us not to take the baby out of his pram(婴儿推车), that's the very first thing we did. We treated those babies like dolls. Some of us didn't have dolls. We'd dress and undress the babies and walk them for miles.

6. Before the new machine arrived, the narrator's family used to have _____.

- A) no bread at all B) unsliced bread
C) sliced bread D) loaves

7. The narrator used to go to the park because _____.

- A) there wasn't much room in their garden
B) it was near her school
C) her mother didn't know about it
D) the park was more beautiful

8. She thinks that children today ask for money _____.

- A) for fun B) for dolls
C) for their parents D) for looking after babies

9. The word "tram" in the second paragraph is a public vehicle that _____.

- A) travels on water B) runs under the earth
C) runs in the road D) flies in the air

10. According to the narrator _____.

- A) she used to do lots of things without telling her mother
B) she feels that children are more free nowadays
C) they didn't take the baby out of his pram
D) they liked the babies because they could treat them like dolls

V. Chinese-English Translation

一个智力平平的学生要很快提高学习成绩,最重要的是要有一个良好的学习习惯。新课开始之前,我们应认真预习新课;课堂上要专心听老师讲课并做好笔记;课后要复习老师讲的要点。我们要学会合理安排时间;要留出一定的时间休

息和搞娱乐活动。要学好英语,我们要特别重视口语实践、听力理解和阅读理解。定期复习将能使我们提高考试成绩。

课文译文

从不误点 (I)

生活真是令人捉摸不透,也许你自己已注意到这一点。一次又一次地做同样的事情,应该不会出什么差错,然而,总有一天当你再做一次时,却肯定会发生意外。

我曾很多很多次乘坐火车旅行,几乎从未碰到过什么意外的事情发生。但有一天坐火车时,确实出了点事。我不是说我受了伤,谁也没有受伤。

我在远离英国的一个热带国家任职。每年9月我去那里工作,每年7月我返回英国休假。因此,每年9月我先到巴黎,然后从法国的这座名城乘火车到曼德佛,在那里改乘轮船。

从巴黎到曼德佛有一趟特快列车,非常适合我乘坐。这是世界上最好的列车,它的终点站是恩多兰,但在曼德佛会停几分钟,让旅客上车下车。这辆车被称为“蓝鸟快车”。它每天都开,上午9点过7分抵达曼德佛,从不误点。

每周二上午11点半有一班轮船驶离曼德佛。这样,你就明白为什么乘坐“蓝鸟快车”对我非常合适。我总是坐这趟火车,在曼德佛差不多可以呆上两个小时,因而从火车站到上船的地点,时间绰绰有余。

在9月的一天晚上,我像往常一样乘坐“蓝鸟快车”。我靠车窗坐着,希望在旅途中好好睡上一觉。这趟车每晚9点驶离巴黎,8点半刚过不久,我就坐在车上了。当时车上还有三、四位旅客,一会儿又上来了许多乘车的人。

座位坐满后,上车的人开始站在我们的旁边和过道里。没过多久,过道里也挤满了人,车厢里再也挤不下了。从车厢过道的窗户可以看见车外的站台上还有很多人上不了车,火车丢下他们开出了巴黎。

火车9点开车,不一会儿便飞速奔驰。坐在我身边的人开始向我问这问那,诸如“你在哪儿工作?”“到你去的地方要花多长时间?你结了婚没有?你有几个孩子?你每年挣多少钱?你在银行的存款是多少?你每月要多少钱?”之类的问题。他问了大约20分钟,我含糊其词,他也不得要领,最后只好不问了,便开始看报。

在火车上我常常睡得很香,可是这一次只睡了一会儿。车上的人太多,东西也很多,象小包、大包、帽子、大衣、箱子、报纸和吃的东西。像往常一样,人们总是

为开不开车窗而发生争吵。大多数人想关上车窗,但有两位旅客要打开车窗。这种情况常常会发生。结果,车窗照常整晚关着。

一整夜,火车在轰隆隆不停地飞驰,不过,有时我能睡上一会儿。看着站在过道里的人群,我真有点同情他们。对他们来说,想睡觉是不可能的,而且,站着也是够难受的。地板上堆满了各种东西,有一、两个人坐在行李箱上,但是大多数人不得不一路站着。

第二天清晨,我醒来时觉得又热又脏。不过,值得高兴的是这段旅途就要结束了,火车离曼德佛已经不远了。每次车一到曼德佛,我总是会下车去洗一洗脸,吃点东西。

9点过7分,“蓝鸟快车”停下来了。谢天谢地总算到了曼德佛,我欣慰地站起身。取下两个提箱,两只手各提一个,试图向门口移动进入过道。要下火车就得从过道走到车厢尾端的门下车,没有别的出口。

我甚至没法进入过道,我的脚旁边有一个手提箱,还有三个人正挡住我的路。当时我有点发慌。要知道,我非得下车不可,必须赶上11点半开的轮船。但这趟火车要一直开到200英里远的恩多兰才会停车。

“我必须下车!”我喊着,车上的人都理解我的心情,但谁也挪动不了一步。

最后我总算把一只脚跨过了地板上的手提箱,当快要摸到过道的门时,火车却开始慢慢地起动了。车子正在把我带走!

“停车!”我大声喊着,“我要下车!”但车外的人听不见我说什么,车内的人又若无其事。火车开得更快了,我该怎么办呢?我甚至连过道都进不了。我急中生智,瞧见车门上贴着一张通告,告诉乘客如何使火车刹住。我只有拉动通告旁边的一个铁制的东西才能将车刹住。我毫不犹豫地用力一拉。

当然,如果没有必要,谁也不会无缘无故地把火车刹住。当时对我来说,却是所能做的最合适的事情。我必须赶上那趟轮船。我心里唯一所想的是:一下火车就要去赶我要坐的那趟轮船。

参考答案

- I . 1. Once a year. Because he had to take the ship to the country where he worked.
2. There were too many people making noise.
3. They didn't care much. Besides, the train was too crowded for them to make way for him.
4. The corridor was filled up with people and all kinds of things. If he had left his seat earlier, there would have been no room for him to stand in the corridor.

II . C) C) B) B) D)

III . D) A) A) A) B) D) A) D) B) C) C) D) A) B) B)

IV . C) D) B) D) B) B) A) D) C) D)

V . It is most important for an average student to have good study habits in order to improve his level quickly. Before the new lesson begins, we should preview it seriously. During class we should concentrate on the teacher's explanation and take notes in detail. After class we should go over the main points mentioned by the teacher. We must learn to plan the time properly and set aside some time for relaxation and entertainment. To learn English well, we should pay special attention to oral practice, aural and reading comprehension. Regular reviews will enable us to improve test results.

2. Never Late (II)

补充词语

owner ['əʊnə] n. 物主	angrily ['æŋɡnɪli] ad. 生气地, 发怒地
officer ['ɒfɪsə] n. 警察, 警官	police-station [pə'li:s'teɪʃən] n. 警察局
point at 指着	be pleased about 对……满意
at the end of 在……末端	come round 出现
be able to 有能力(做)	have a drink 喝口酒

难点讲解

1. Again I tried to get through the door into the corridor... 我再次试图穿过通向过道的门……

get through: 通过; 完成; 用完; 经过……之后仍然活着

(1) They'll get through that undergrowth somehow. 他们总会想办法通过大树下的灌木丛。

(2) She got through the book in one night. 她一个晚上就看完了这本书。

(3) Can the patient get through another bad winter? 病人能再挨过一个严冬吗?

(4) He has got through all his money. 他把钱都花光了。

2. Out there a rather fat man, dressed in blue, was running about and trying to look in through the window. 车窗外有一个长得很胖的、身着蓝制服的人正在跑来跑去, 他边跑边使劲往车窗里面看。

look in: 朝里面看; 顺便看望; 看电视

(1) That's our dormitory. Look in and see if you like it. 那是我们的宿舍, 朝里面瞧瞧, 看你是否喜欢。

(2) Be sure to look in on us next time you're in town. 下次进城时一定要来看看我们。

(3) We look in four or five times in a week. 我们每周看四五次电视。

3. I thought that he was going to need a doctor. 我看他快要气疯了。

need a doctor: go mad 发疯

有时像 doctor 之类的名词表示的并不是职业,而是表示一种动作或行为,如:
under the doctor (正在接受治疗), go to the doctor's (去就医)等。

4. There will soon be something new in your life. 等着瞧吧,会有你好看的。

something new 虽然是 the man in blue 重复作者的话,但却带有完全不同的意味,含有讥讽、嘲弄。言下之意是说作者马上会有进警察局这种“新”的体验。

形容词修饰不定代词时需要后置。如:

(1) I'll tell you something important. 我要告诉你一件重要的事情。

(2) Is there anyone hurt? 有谁受了伤?

(3) They have provided us with everything necessary. 他们给我提供了各种必需品。

5. He was a man who could think. 他是一个有头脑的人。

think: vi. 思索,思考,反省

(1) Think before you act. 先思而后行。

(2) Do you think in English when you speak English? 你讲英语时能用英语思考吗?

同步练习

I. Discussion Questions

1. Were the other passengers at fault for not letting the narrator off the train?
2. Why was the man in blue possibly going to take the narrator's place at the police station?
3. The narrator thought the policeman was "a man who could think". Why?

II. Comprehension of the Text

1. Why were the people standing the corridor, looking out of the window? Because _____.
A) a policeman was coming
B) people on the platform were calling each other
C) a lot of people were making noise outside the train
D) a lot of people were running about on the platform
2. The policemen were _____.
A) going to take the narrator to the police station

- B) fighting a way for the narrator to get off the train
- C) throwing the narrator's suitcase and boxes out of the train
- D) trying to catch the narrator
- 3. The narrator was arrested because he _____.
 - A) was thought as a thief
 - B) was an unreliable person
 - C) was fighting with the other passengers
 - D) stopped the train without there being an actual emergency
- 4. At the end of the story, _____.
 - A) the man in blue was going to the police station
 - B) the narrator caught his ship without any difficulty
 - C) the officer was going to take the place of the narrator
 - D) the people were trying to put their things back into the train
- 5. From the story we can infer that The Flying Bluebird _____.
 - A) was always overloaded
 - B) had never been late
 - C) was delayed for the first time
 - D) was the only train from Paris to Mendova

III. Vocabulary

- 1. The mother ____ forward to whisper something in her child's ear.
 - A) raised B) leaned C) went D) lowered
- 2. There was a lot of noise there, but I ____ hear him.
 - A) might B) ought to C) could D) was able to
- 3. She put her finger to her lips as a ____ to be quiet.
 - A) mark B) signal C) sign D) symbol
- 4. Don't lose ____ when you fail to pass an examination.
 - A) a hope B) the hope C) hope D) your hope
- 5. The teacher is pointing ____ the map on the wall and pointing ____ Beijing on it.
 - A) at...out B) to...at C) out...on D) up...to
- 6. The Houcks heard someone ____ at the door when they were having dinner.
 - A) knocking B) to knock C) knocked D) was knocking
- 7. Who will take ____ of the manager when she is away?
 - A) place B) the place C) a place D) one place