

大学英语水平步步高

4000 单词记忆

与

阶梯阅读理解

高

步

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说 明

“有高中英语水平,读英语原版文章”,这是许多大学生及广大英语爱好者的梦想。《大学英语水平步步高》将使你梦想成真。

《大学英语水平步步高》是为解决大学生及广大英语爱好者最头痛的阅读与词汇问题而编写的最新英语学习指导书,其特点是编写形式新颖、练习目的性和实效性强、选材新而广等。

一、编写形式新颖

每课第一部分,将课文中超出国家教育部颁布的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》规定的 1600 个单词以外的词、词组全部注上汉语词义,重复注释不超过三次,部分难句给出了汉语译文。这样,读者在阅读时,不仅能省去查字典的时间,而且能在有限的时间内充分理解课文内容,维持并提高英语学习的兴趣。

每一课词汇表中的单词按照其在课文中出现的先后顺序排列,前一课中出现的单词不再列入新课的词汇表内。所有词汇都做了分类标注,以便于读者有重点地记忆。大学英语四级词汇没有任何标志,五六级词汇用“△”表示,超出《大学英语教学大纲》的词汇用“*”表示。

每课的第三部分为英语原文,读者在阅读了带汉语注释的课文、掌握了有关新词后,可通过阅读英语原文,检验对新学词汇的记忆情况,并加深对原文内容的理解。

二、练习目的性和实效性强

每课的第二部分为阅读理解练习,旨在提高读者的阅读理解能力,检验读者对课文内容的理解程度;第四部分为紧扣课文的填空练习,读者可通过此练习检验并加深对重点词、句的记忆情况;第五部分是围绕课文中出现过的重点单词和词组而编制的练习,用以指导读者学会使用这些单词和词组,同时欣赏许多优美的句子。

三、选材广而新

书中文章多选自 90 年代的报刊杂志,内容涉及文化、科技、经济、地理、历史、文学、教育、体育、环境等诸多领域,较好地反映了当代英语的特点。这些文章融思想性、知识性和趣味性为一体,其中包括催人泪下的动人故事、处世之道的精辟论述、社会问题的深刻剖析、现代企业的腾飞历程、亚洲金融危机带来的影响、环境保护以及核能利用的新思想、癌症的检测与预防、美国人的家庭生活、英国人的性格特点等方面。通过阅读理解这些文章,读者不仅能扩大自己的词汇量,提高英语应用能力,而且还能陶冶情操。

本书共有 36 课,课文是按由易到难、循序渐进的原则编排的,适合各类读者使用。不同的读者可采取不同的方法阅读,以充分发挥本书的作用。一般的读者可按编排顺序使用本书,先看第一部分,再做阅读理解练习,然后背生词,最后完成第三、四、五部分;基础较差的读者,可先背生词,然后反复阅读第一部分,最后完成其他四部分;英语水平较高的读者,可先阅读第三部分,然后做第二部分阅读理解练习,再阅读第一部分,弄懂不理解或理解错误的某些句子或短语,最后再完成其他部分的练习。不管是何种水平的读者,只要能认真细致地将两种课文交叉阅读 4~6 遍,即可记住大部分生词。在校学生如果每周完成两课,一学期就可学完全书,从而达到大学英语阅读和词汇的过关要求。

本书由姜德杰、李曦聪编著,美国专家 Lynn Godfrey 和 Annette Godfrey 担任主审。本书的编写得到了许多同行及外籍教师的帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

欢迎读者使用本书,并提出宝贵建议。

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1

A Secret for Two

by Quentin Reynolds

I. Read the text quickly and then tell the main idea to yourself or someone else.

Montreal (蒙特利尔) is a very large city. Like all large cities, it has small streets. Streets, for example, like *Prince Edward Street* (爱德华王子街)—only four blocks long. *No one knew Prince Edward Street as well as Pierre Dupin* (没有人比皮埃尔·杜邦更熟悉爱德华王子街). He had delivered (运送) milk to the families on the street for thirty years. 1

For the past fifteen years a large white horse pulled his milk wagon (四轮马车). In Montreal, especially in *the French part of the city* (法语区), animals and children are often given the names of saints (圣徒). Pierre's horse had no name when it first came to the milk company (公司). Pierre was told he could use the horse. He moved his hand gently and lovingly (爱抚地) across the horse's neck and sides. He looked into the animal's eyes. 2

"This is a gentle horse," Pierre said. "I can see a beautiful spirit shining out of its eyes. I will name him after *Saint Joseph* (圣·约瑟), who also was a gentle and beautiful spirit." 3

After about a year, the horse Joseph got to know every house that received milk, and every house that did not. 4

Every morning at five, Pierre arrived at the milk company's stables (马厩) to find his wagon already filled with bottles of milk and Joseph waiting for him. Pierre would call, "Bonjour (法语:早上好), my old friend," as he climbed into his seat, while Joseph turned his head toward the driver. 5

The other drivers would smile. They said that the horse smiled at Pierre. 6

Then Pierre would softly call Joseph, "*Avance, mon ami* (法语:走,老朋友)." And the two would go proudly down the street. Without any order from Pierre, the 7



wagon would roll down three streets. Then it turned right for two streets, before turning left to *Saint Catherine Street* (圣·凯瑟琳街). The horse finally stopped at the first house on Prince Edward Street. There, Joseph would wait perhaps thirty seconds for Pierre to get down off his seat and put a bottle of milk at the front door. Then the horse walked past the next two houses and stopped at the third. And without being told, Joseph would turn around and come back along the other side. Ah, yes, Joseph was a smart horse.

Pierre would talk about Joseph. "I never touch the reins (缰绳). He knows just where to stop. Why (呢), a blind man could deliver my milk with Joseph pulling the wagon."

So it went on for years—always the same. Pierre and Joseph slowly grew old together. Pierre's huge walrus (海象似的) mustache (小胡子) was white now and Joseph didn't lift his knees so high or raise his head quite so much. Jacques, the boss-man (老板) of the stables, never noticed that they both were getting old until Pierre appeared one morning carrying a heavy *walking stick* (拐杖).

"Hey (嗨), Pierre," Jacques laughed. "Maybe you got the gout (痛风), hey?"

"*Mais oui* (法语: 唉, 是的) Jacques," Pierre said. "One grows old. One's legs get tired."

"You should teach that horse to carry the milk to the front door for you," Jacques told him. "He does everything else."

The horse knew every one of the forty families that got milk on Prince Edward Street. The cooks knew that Pierre could not read or write; so, instead of leaving orders in an empty milk bottle, they simply *sang out* (大声讲) if they needed an extra (额外的) bottle "Bring an extra bottle this morning, Pierre," they often sang when they heard Pierre's wagon rumble (辘辘行驶) over the street.

"So you have visitors for dinner tonight," Pierre would happily answer.

Pierre also had a wonderful memory. When he arrived at the stable he always remembered to tell Jacques. "The Pacquins took an extra bottle this morning; the Lemoines bought a pint (品脱) of cream (奶油)..."

Most of the drivers had to make out the weekly (每周的) bills and collect the money. But Jacques, liking Pierre, never asked him to do this. All Pierre had to do was arrive at five in the morning, walk to his wagon, which always was in the same place, and deliver his milk. He returned about two hours later, got down from his seat, called a cheery (兴高采烈的) "Au voir (法语: 再见)" to Jacques, then walked slowly down the street.

One day the president of the milk company came to inspect (检查) the early morning milk deliveries (送交). Jacques pointed to Pierre and said, "Watch how he talks to that horse. See how the horse listens and how he turns his head toward

Pierre? See the look in that horse's eyes? You know, I think those two share a secret. I have often felt it. It is as though they both sometimes laugh at us as they *go off* (离开). Pierre is a good man, Monsieur (法语:先生) President, but he is getting old. Maybe he ought to be given a rest, and a small pension (养老金).”

“But of course,” the president laughed. “I knew Pierre's work. He has been on this job now for thirty years. All who know him love him. Tell him it is time he rested. He will get his pay every week as before.”

But Pierre refused to leave his job. He said his life would be nothing if he could not drive Joseph every day. “We are two old men,” he said to Jacques. “Let us *wear out* (衰老) together. When Joseph is ready to leave, then I too will do so.”

There was something about Pierre and his horse that made a man smile tenderly(温柔地). Each seemed to get some hidden strength from the other. As Pierre sat in his seat, with Joseph tied to the wagon, neither seemed old. But when they finished their work—then Pierre walked lamely (瘸地) down the street, seeming very old indeed, and the horse's head dropped and he walked slowly to his stall(厩).

Then one cold morning Jacques had terrible news for Pierre. It was still dark. The air was like ice. Snow had fallen during the night.

Jacques said, “Pierre, your horse, Joseph, didn't wake up. He was very old, Pierre. He was twenty-five and that is like being seventy-five for a man.”

“Yes,” Pierre said slowly. “Yes. I am seventy-five. And I cannot see Joseph again.”

“Of course you can,” Jacques said softly. “He is over (死了) in his stall, looking very peaceful (平静的). Go over and see him.”

Pierre took one step forward, then turned, “No... no... you... you don't understand, Jacques.”

Jacques patted (轻拍) him on the shoulder. “We'll find another horse just as good as Joseph. Why, in a month you'll teach him to know all the homes as well as Joseph did. We'll ...”

The look in Pierre's eyes stopped him. For years Pierre had worn a large heavy cap that came down low over his eyes. It kept out the bitter cold wind. Now, Jacques looked into Pierre's eyes and he saw something that shocked (震惊) him. He saw a dead, lifeless (无生命的) look in them.

“*Take the day off* (休息一天吧), Pierre,” Jacques said. But Pierre was gone limping (一瘸一拐地走) down the street. Pierre walked to the corner and stepped into the street. There was a warning shout from the driver of a big truck ... there was the screech (尖锐刺耳的声音) of rubber tires (轮胎) as the truck tried to stop. But Pierre heard nothing.

Five minutes later a doctor said, “He's dead ... killed instantly (即刻地).”

"I couldn't help it," the truck driver said. "He walked in front of my truck. He never saw it, I guess. Why, he walked as though he were blind." 30

The doctor bent down. "Blind? Of course the man was blind. See those growths (瘤)? This man has been blind for five years." He turned to Jacques, "You say he worked for you? Didn't you know he was blind?" 31

"No...no..." Jacques said softly. "None of us knew. Only one... only one knew—a friend of his, named Joseph.... It was a secret, I think, just between those two." 32

New Words and Expressions

* Montreal *n.* 蒙特利尔【加拿大】

deliver *vt.* 运送,投递,发表,提供,使分娩

wagon *n.* 四轮马车,小型客车

△saint *n.* 圣者,圣徒,天使

company *n.* 公司,商号

* lovingly *ad.* 爱地,表示爱地

stable *n.* 马厩; *a.* 稳定的

* rein *n.* 缰绳; *vt.* 控制,统治

* walrus *a.* 海象似的

* mustache *n.* 小胡子

boss-man *n.* 老板

walking stick 拐杖

* gout *n.* 痛风

sing out 叫喊,大声讲,大声唱

extra *a.* 额外的,外加的,特别的; *n.* 额外的东西

* rumble *v.* 辘辘行驶

pint *n.* 品脱

cream *n.* 奶油,奶油食品

weekly *a.* 每周的

* cheery *a.* 兴高采烈的

inspect *vt.* 检查,视察

delivery *n.* 投递,送交

* monsieur *n.* 【法语】先生

△pension *n.* 抚恤金,养老金

wear out 耗尽,衰老

tenderly *ad.* 温柔地

△lamely *ad.* 瘸地

stall *n.* 厩,货摊

over *ad.* 完了,死,翻,越过

peaceful *a.* 平静的,和平的

pat *v./n.* 轻拍,轻打

shock *v.* (使)震惊,(使)震动; *n.* 震惊,休克,电击

* lifeless *a.* 无生命的,没有生气的

△limp *vi.* 一瘸一拐地走; *a.* 无生气的,软的

* screech *n.* 尖锐刺耳的声音

tire 【美】= tyre 【英】 *n.* 轮胎

instantly *ad.* 即刻地,紧急地

growth *n.* 瘤,增长物,发展,生长

II. Reading Comprehension: Circle the best answer to each question according to the text.

1. Why did Pierre Dupin know Prince Edward Street well?

A) Because he was born in Montreal.

B) Because he was brought up in Montreal.

- C) Because he had taken milk to the families on the street.
D) Because the author said so.
2. Why did Pierre give the horse the name—Saint Joseph?
A) Because the horse was gentle and has a beautiful spirit.
B) Because the horse's eyes were as beautiful as the eyes of his children.
C) Because Saint Joseph was a gentle and beautiful horse he had before.
D) Because he did not like the name of the horse given by the company.
3. Why did Pierre say that a blind man could deliver his milk with Joseph pulling the wagon?
A) Because it was very easy.
B) Because Prince Edward Street was very near.
C) Because Prince Edward Street was very short.
D) Because Joseph knew every stop.
4. When did the boss-man of the stables notice that Pierre and Joseph were getting old?
A) When he saw Pierre's mustache was white.
B) When Pierre began to carry a walking stick.
C) When Joseph didn't lift his knees so high.
D) When Pierre got the gout.
5. When might people need extra bottles of milk according to Pierre?
A) When they had guests for dinner.
B) When they heard Pierre deliver the milk.
C) When they had empty bottles.
D) We can not get the reason.
6. How did Jacques get to know that some customers wanted extra bottle?
A) Pierre would mark on the customer list.
B) Pierre would take the customers' orders to him.
C) Pierre would just tell him in person.
D) Pierre would just write the orders down and gave him.
7. Why did the president agree to give Pierre a pension?
A) Because Pierre had worked for the company for thirty years.
B) Because Pierre had worked for the company well.
C) Because Pierre wore out delivering milk for the company.
D) All of the above.
8. Why didn't Pierre agree to retire?
A) He thought he was strong enough to continue.
B) He wanted to earn more money.
C) He could not live without being together with Joseph.
D) He wanted to do still more work for the company.

9. What word can best describe the relationship between Pierre and Joseph?
A) Intimate (亲密的). B) Familiar. C) Friendly. D) Hostile.
10. Which of the following is wrong?
A) When Pierre began to deliver milk for the milk company, he was 45 years old.
B) When Pierre was old, he could get his pay from the milk company if he retired.
C) The sadness that Jacques saw from Pierre's eyes shocked him.
E) Both Pierre and his horse were so used to their work that people did not find out that Pierre was blind.

III. Read the text again to see how well you understand it now and how many new words and expressions have become familiar to you.

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Montreal is a very large city. Like all large cities, it has small streets. Streets, for example, like Prince Edward Street—only four blocks long. No one knew Prince Edward Street as well as Pierre Dupin. He had delivered milk to the families on the street for thirty years.

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The other drivers would smile. They said that the horse smiled at Pierre.

Then Pierre would softly call Joseph, "Avance, mon ami." And the two would go proudly down the street. Without any order from Pierre, the wagon would roll down three streets. Then it turned right for two streets, before turning left to Saint Catherine Street. The horse finally stopped at the first house on Prince Edward Street. There, Joseph would wait perhaps thirty seconds for Pierre to get down off his seat and put a bottle of milk at the front door. Then the horse walked past the next two houses and stopped at the third. And without being told, Joseph would turn around and come back along the other side. Ah, yes, Joseph was a smart horse.

mustache mustache

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"No... no..." Jacques said softly. "None of us knew. Only one... only one knew—a friend of his, named Joseph... It was a secret, I think, just between those two."

IV. Fill in the blanks with the missing words. Don't refer to the text until you finish the exercise.

1. He had delivered milk to the families on the street for thirty years.
2. Every morning at five, Pierre arrived at the company's stables to find his wagon already filled in bottles of milk and Joseph waiting for him.
3. There, Joseph would wait perhaps thirty seconds for Pierre to get it off his seat and put a bottle of milk to the front door.
4. The cooks knew that Pierre could not read or write; so instead of leaving orders in empty milk bottle, they simply sang out if they needed an extra bottle.
5. Most of the drivers had to make out the weekly bills and get the money.
6. You know, I think those two kept a secret. I have often felt it. It is that that they both sometimes laugh at us after they go off.
7. He has been at this job now for thirty years.
8. There was something between Pierre and his horse that between a man smile tenderly. Each seemed to get some hidden strength from the other.

9. For years Pierre had worn a large heavy cap that came down low for his eyes.
 10. Pierre walked to the corner and stepped into the street.

V. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words or phrases given. Some of them can be used twice.

deliver 送交, 作演讲等

name after 照...命名

sing out 大胆唱, 喊一声

take off 请假, 歇工

share 分用, 分享, 分担

look into 调查, 了解, 研究

name for 按...取名

wear out 穿破, 使疲惫, 耗尽

go off 离开, 消失

make out 看出, 理解, 开账单

1. Children wear out their shoes very quickly.
 2. The goods will be delivered at noon tomorrow.
 3. Don't be afraid. Go off sing out.
 4. I couldn't make out what he meant.
 5. Helen's mother told her not to take off without telling her.
 6. They named the girl Mary after her mother.
 7. He was worn out with all this hard work. worn out.
 8. Then she went back to deliver a series of lectures which she prepared over here.
 9. He immediately sat down and made out a check for the money he owed(欠) me.
 10. The college is named after George Washington.
 11. I cannot make out whether this figure is a three or an eight.
 12. The police are looking into the records of all those involved in the crime.
 13. She never looked into any of her husband's worries. shared
 14. When his wife was sick he took off from work.
 15. When you're ready to leave, just take off sing out.

Keys

II. 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. C

IV. 1. delivered, to, on, for 2. at, at, to, with, of, for

3. for, down, at 4. of, in, an, out, an

5. out, collect 6. share, as though, as

7. on, for 8. about, made, from

9. For, worn, over 10. to, stepped

V. 1. wear out 2. delivered 3. Sing out 4. make out

5. go off 6. named...after 7. worn out 8. deliver

9. made out 10. named for 11. make out 12. looking into

13. shared 14. took off 15. sing out



Job Interviews

by lucette Rollet kenan

I. Read the text quickly and then tell the main idea to yourself or someone else.

Hunting for a job is a painful experience, but one that nearly everyone must endure (忍受) at least once in a lifetime. Books are published, and magazine articles are written on the subject, all trying to tell the job-seekers (找工作者) what they should do or avoid doing in order to survive (从...挺过来) and to win the game. They can't calm the nervous (神经紧张的) applicant (申请者) (and what applicant is not nervous?), but they do offer some advice that deserves (值得) consideration (考虑).

To begin with, it is not a good idea to be late. Job interviewers don't *think very highly of* (对...有好印象) the candidate (申请求职者) who arrives twenty minutes after the appointed (约定) time, offering no apology (道歉), or explaining that he couldn't find the street and that his watch was slow. The wise job-seeker explores (探明) the place the day before to make sure that he can locate (找出...的位置) the street, the building, the right floor, and the office in which the interview is to take place; at the same time he looks around to see what the employees (雇员) are wearing and how they seem to behave (表现) at work. Next day he arrives early for the appointment (约会). It does not matter if the employer's (雇主) secretary (秘书) recognizes him and mentions (提及) his first visit to her boss. *On the contrary* (正相反), the eager (渴望的) fellow can only be regarded (把...看作为) as smart, thoughtful (体贴的), and well organized—*three points in his favor before he has said a word* (他还没有开口说话就赢得三分好感).

Most personnel (人事) managers (经理) admit (承认) that they know within the first few minutes of the meeting whether or not they want to hire the person to whom they are talking. This is particularly true when their first reaction (反应) to the applicant is negative (否定的), when the man or the woman has made a disastrous (极坏的)

first impression (印象). But what makes a good impression? What counts (有关系)? Being on time does, as we have seen; then, appearance (外貌). It is essential (必要的) for the candidate to be dressed properly and to look alive (有活力的), alert (灵活的), pleasant, and interested. It is also very important to look the interviewer in the eyes because this "eye contact (接触)" gives a strong impression of sincerity (真诚) and openness (率直).

The role (作用) of clothes and general appearance in all circumstances (情况) of life is so remarkable (显著的) that it deserves a chapter (章) to itself. For a job interview, the rule is to avoid extreme (极端的) clothes (eccentric (古怪的) or too fashionable (时髦的)), to be neat (整洁的), well groomed (干净利落的), and dressed right for the job involved (涉及). It may be all right for a nightclub (夜总会) entertainer (招待) to show up (露面) in a sexy (性感的) dress, but the same costume (服装) won't help the aspiring (胸怀大志的) bank employee. All personnel experts (专家) agree: no low-cut (很短的) dresses, no torn jeans (牛仔裤), no dirty shoes, no noisy bracelets (手镯), no extravagant (过度的) hairdo (发型), nor wild beards (胡须). And the men seeking a moderately (适度地) high position should wear a suit (preferably (更可取地) not brown) and a tie.

A number of other frequent (时常发生的) mistakes are regularly mentioned by the experienced interviewers. For instance, applicants should never chew (咀嚼) gum (口香糖) or smoke (even after asking for permission (允许)) during an interview; they should not sit down before being invited to do so; they should not lean (倚) on the employer's desk, or pile (堆) on the desk their purse, papers, glasses, or other belongings. If all this is bad, it is even worse to examine the objects on the desk while the manager is answering the telephone, to listen to the conversation—and perhaps offer a comment (评论) afterwards. This is definitely (肯定地) not the time to be witty (诙谐的), to joke, to use slang (俚语), nor to interrupt (打断) the interviewer in mid-sentence.

Many candidates waste a good part of their interview explaining why they want the job; the man or woman on the other side of the desk is waiting to hear why the would-be (有希望成为...的) employee could be good for the position and for the company (公司). It is much easier for the applicant to answer such questions if he has come prepared—if he has considered his own qualifications (资格) honestly, and if he has gathered information about the organization (机构) that he wants to join, its size, its market, its products. He won't have to say vaguely (含糊地), "I'd really like to work here, somewhere. By the way, what do you make?"

The fact that the applicant has taken the trouble to *inform himself* (自己花功夫去了解) proves that he is seriously interested in the job, and in the company. It also enables (使能够) him to answer wisely the questions that are often asked, "Which of