

大学英语系列



A Guide to Extensive Reading

泛读 辅导用书 (上)

王小璐 主编

杭州大学出版社

本科一级使用)

(下)

泛 读

辅导用书

(文理科本科一年级用)

上册

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前 言

本书是《大学英语泛读(文理科本科用)》的辅导用书。在教学实践中,我们深深体会到,没有一定的阅读量,想要真正提高英语阅读水平是不可能的。然而在《大学英语》教学过程中,由于课程设置和时间安排的局限,英语教师往往在课内把侧重点放在精读上而忽视了泛读。因此,实际上《泛读》一般都是由学生自学来完成。在自学过程中,学生难免会碰到这样那样的问题。为了帮助学生解决这些问题,清除在学习中的障碍,我们特意编写了这套《泛读辅导用书》。

这套《泛读辅导用书》分上下两册,上册与《泛读》教材一、二册配套,下册与三、四册配套,其进程与《泛读》教材各册同步。每课内容分为:Ⅰ. 内容提要;Ⅱ. 单词和词组;Ⅲ. 补充注释;Ⅳ. 理解与词汇练习。

内容提要由美籍教师 Jay Pearman 撰写。为了帮助中国学生理解,他不但为有关课文提供了文化背景、风土人情,还为每课课文简写了情节。在有些提要后,他还提出了问题,供读者在阅读课文时思考。

单词和词组是根据它们在课文中出现的顺序排列的。一般的单词用英语注释,较难的则加用中文注解。除此之外,我们根据国家教委规定的四、六级词汇表给有关词汇加了标注:在单词后加[I]者为1—4级(Intermediate)词汇;加[A]者属5—6级(Advanced)词汇。这样编排的目的是为了节省读者在阅读中查阅生词的时间,增加单位时间内的阅读量,增强对大纲所规定词汇的记忆,扩大词汇量,帮助他们把握词汇在特定语言环境中的意义。

尽管《泛读》教材已对课文中的难句作了注解,但单靠这些

注解还是远远不能满足一般水平学生的需要的。为了使绝大多数非英语专业本科生都能读懂这些文章,我们对每篇课文增加了一些补充注释,对特别难懂的句子用了中文注释。使得读者在阅读时就像有个指导老师在身旁指点一般,带领你越过障碍,贯通全文。

另外,我们还在每篇课文后加了十道选择题。原则上前五道是阅读理解题,后五道是词汇练习题。这些题目都是针对课文而编写的,目的是加深学生对课文的理解和掌握课文中出现的常用词汇。

在编写过程中,我们自始至终都得到了杭州大学外语教学部的领导和广大教师的大力支持和协助。本书上册由张明敏副教授和项朝南老师审阅,下册由万昌盛教授审阅。全书终审工作也由万昌盛教授担任。在此,我谨向他们以及参加全书编写的全体教师致以深深的谢意。

我想本书对任何持有《大学英语泛读(文理科本科用)》课本的读者,无论他是在校大学生,还是自学者,或是英语教师,都会有一定的帮助。尽管该书一定存在着欠缺与不足,但如果能受到他们的欢迎,那就算达到了我们编写的目的了。

王小潞

一九九四年三月于杭州

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Unit One, Book I

1. Your Breakfast Is Served, Madam

I. Synopsis

A short play which takes place in a British hotel. Hotels in Britain offer room service, which is the delivering of meals, beverages (饮料), and other services to the person's room.

Miss Muffet calls room service and requests tea and a newspaper. Shortly thereafter she is interrupted by three different people, all of whom knock before entering. One person is a man delivering breakfast. The next is a man claiming Miss Muffet is in his room. The third person is a waitress delivering Miss Muffet's tea and newspaper.

Later, it is disclosed (揭露) that burglaries of rooms have taken place that day. One of the persons who knocked on Miss Muffet's room door is suspicious by their actions. Which one?

I. New Words and Expressions

serve [sə:v] [E] *v.*

madam ['mædəm] [I] *n.*

narrator [næ'reitə] *n.*

present [pri'zent] [I] *v.*

puzzling ['pʌzliŋ] *a.*

supply with food ordered

a polite form to address a woman (对妇女的尊称) 夫人, 女士, 太太, 小姐

a person in some books, television, shows, plays, music, etc. who tells the story or explains what is happening 讲述人, 叙述者

bring before the public 呈献
费解的, 令人困惑的

solve [sɒlv] [I] *v.*
sketch [sketʃ] [I] *n.*

perform [pə'fɔ:m] [I] *v.*
scene [si:n] [I] *n.*

closely ['kləʊsli] [I] *ad.*
suspiciously [səs'piʃəsli] [A] *ad.*

exit ['eksit] [A] *v.*

reception: [ri'sepʃən] [I] *n.*

goodness ['gʊdnɪs] [I] *n.*

order ['ɔ:də] [I] *v.*

cereal ['siəriəl] [A] *n.*

bacon ['beikən] [A] *n.*

toast [təʊst] [I] *n.*

definitely ['definitli] [I] *ad.*

disturb [dis'tɜ:b] [I] *v.*

dreadfully ['dredfʊli] [A] *ad.*
mix up [I]

burgle ['bɜ:gl] *v.*

find a solution for
a short play having a single
scene, esp. a comic and humor-
ous act (滑稽的) 短剧, 独幕剧
act 表演

a stage setting; the place and
time of the action in a play 布
景; 出事地点

carefully; thoroughly
causing suspicion; distrustfully
可疑地

(as a stage direction) go off the
stage (作为舞台说明) 退场

= reception desk: the desk just
inside a hotel where guests are
received (旅馆, 饭店的) 接待
处, 服务台

used in expressions of surprise
天哪!

ask something to be bought in
return for payment 定购

a prepared food stuff of grain 谷
物食品 (如麦片粥等)

salted and smoked meat from
the sides or the back of a pig 咸
猪肉, 熏猪肉

sliced toasted bread browned on
both sides by heat 烤面包片

certainly; clearly; undoubtedly
interfere with; interrupt 打扰
very; terribly; awfully

confuse someone or mistake
something

break into a building and steal

suspicious [səs'piʃəs] [A] a.

detective [di'tektiv] [A] n.

from it

dispose to suspect; questionable, distrustful

an individual. (as a policeman) whose job is to solve crimes and catch criminals or gather information that is not readily accessible 侦探

III. Additional Notes

1. **Your breakfast is served:** Your breakfast is ready.
2. **Exit Narrator:** Narrator goes off the stage.
3. **The breakfast you ordered:** This is the breakfast you asked for.
4. **I beg your pardon?** What did you say?

IV. Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises

1. The story took place _____.
 - a. in a short sketch
 - b. on the stage
 - c. in a hotel room
 - d. at Reception in a hotel
2. That morning everybody made mistakes except _____.
 - a. Miss Muffett
 - b. the waiter
 - c. the man
 - d. the waitress
3. Miss Muffett asked for _____.
 - a. the *Daily Telegraph* and breakfast
 - b. the *Daily Mirror* and a cup of tea
 - c. a newspaper and a cup of tea
 - d. only a cup of tea
4. "I'm dreadfully sorry." The word "dreadfully" in this sentence can be replaced by the following words except

- _____.
- a. terribly
 - b. fearfully
 - c. awfully
 - d. very
5. In the end, the narrator told us that Miss Muffett was right. Why?
- a. Because she predicted the crime in the hotel.
 - b. Because she knew the burglary beforehand.
 - c. Because she discovered that several rooms in the hotel had been burgled.
 - d. Because it turned out that several rooms in the hotel had been broken into by burglars.
6. A _____ is a man whose special business is to find out information that will lead to criminals being caught.
- a. narrator
 - b. receptionist
 - c. detective
 - d. waiter
7. Joe doesn't know colours yet; he _____ purple with blue.
- a. mixes for
 - b. mixes up
 - c. mixes in
 - d. mixes upon
8. The old lady lives on bread when she is _____.
- a. alone
 - b. lonely
 - c. lone
 - d. lonesome
9. His application has been _____ for approval.
- a. sent out
 - b. sent over
 - c. sent off
 - d. sent up
10. Please give your whole attention _____ what you are doing.
- a. for
 - b. at
 - c. to
 - d. in

2. Never Late (1)

I. Synopsis

Trains in Europe are usually not crowded, since the train system is old and established (确立的). They generally depart on time and arrive at their destinations (目的地) on time. It is a popular way to travel.

Every year the man in this story travels from Paris to catch a ship (乘船) at a port called Mendova. He returns via ship to his job in a foreign country. Ordinarily the train he rides is not crowded, this time it was severely overcrowded. When he got to his destination he could not get off, people would not get out of his way.

Panicked (惊慌失措的) because the train was starting to leave the station and he feared he would miss his ship he pulled the emergency stop, which stopped the train.

I. New Words and Expressions

restful ['restful] <i>a.</i>	peaceful; quiet
corridor ['kɒrɪdɔ:] [I] <i>n.</i>	a narrow passage 通道, 走廊
noisily ['nɔɪzɪli] [I] <i>ad.</i>	嘈杂地, 喧闹地
thankfully ['θæŋkf(ə)li] [E] <i>ad.</i>	showing feeling or expressing thanks; gratefully
suitcase ['s(j)u:tkeɪs] [A] <i>n.</i>	a flat bag for carrying clothes and possessions when travelling 小提箱

II. Additional Notes

1. Though I have travelled in hundreds of trains, few un-

usual things have ever happened to me: Though I have travelled many many times, I have hardly met with anything unusual.

2. **it suits me well:** it is convenient (方便, 便利) for me to take
3. **as usual:** 像往常一样, 照例
4. **I was in my place:** I was in my seat.
5. **the journey was reaching the end:** the train was coming near Mendova, my destination (目的地).

IV. Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises

1. *The Flying Bluebird* is a _____.
 - a. plane
 - b. bird
 - c. ship
 - d. train
2. Every September the narrator makes a journey _____.
 - a. to go home
 - b. to have a rest
 - c. to do his business
 - d. to visit his friends
3. Every time he _____ at Mendova.
 - a. has to spend almost two hours walking from the railway station to the ship
 - b. has nearly two hours to go shopping
 - c. has more than enough time to do everything he wants
 - d. has enough time to catch the ship
4. During the journey, the narrator _____.
 - a. was standing all the way in the corridor of the train
 - b. was quarrelling with other passengers
 - c. was having a noisy night
 - d. was sitting there restfully
5. The narrator stopped the train because _____.
 - a. he was hurt
 - b. he couldn't get off the train
 - c. he had no time to waste

- d. he couldn't catch the ship
6. His new job _____ well with his abilities.
a. suits b. matches
c. fits d. equals
7. The procession (队伍) _____ the street slowly.
a. passed away b. passed by
c. passed down d. passed off
8. Mary has lived in China for two years, but _____ she
can't speak a word of Chinese.
a. strange enough b. enough strange
c. strangely enough d. enough strangely
9. Mr. Pierce has taken his son _____ from boarding-
school (寄宿学校).
a. away b. off
c. on d. over
10. The ship finally _____ Shanghai.
a. reached at b. arrived at
c. reached in d. arrived to

3. Never Late (2)

I. Synopsis

Stopping a train is a serious offense, probably in any culture, and a thing not to be done without the possibility of some sort of punishment. People who operate trains do not look with approval on anyone who stops a train.

After the train stopped, it was still in the station, and much running and shouting ensued (接踵而来). The man who stopped the train was threatened with arrest by the train conductor (列车员) and soon the police arrived. They forced people to get off the train so the man could get off. The police then told him to catch his ship.

Should the man have stopped the train? Was it so important that he catch his ship that he should inconvenience (使感不便) so many other people?

I. New Words and Expressions

sign [sain] [E] *n.*

a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed 示意, 动作

angrily ['æŋgrili] [E] *ad.*

生气地, 发怒地

II. Additional Notes

1. **a noise started above our heads:** we began to hear a noise over our heads
2. **It hurt my ears:** The sound was so piercing (刺耳) that it was harsh to my ears.