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全国十二大考研辅导机构指定用书  
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

# 夏倚荣英语

## 阅读理解新题型

主编 夏倚荣

准确把握题型特点与命题规律  
全面提升解题技巧与阅读能力

本书编著目的在于：  
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# 前言

本书是根据教育部考试中心编制的《2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》精心编写而成的。本书针对考研英语大纲中阅读理解 PART B 作出详尽的解析,给予解题方法上的指导,并且配备大量有针对性的实战练习。本书适用于广泛的考研学子。

## 本书的结构:“复习指导+强化练习+注释解析”

**复习指导:**本部分深入分析了考研大纲阅读理解 PART B 的各种题型,使考生能够进一步了解这些题型的特点,做到有针对性地备考。同时,该部分还详尽分析了应对各题型的方法与技巧,为考生提供了全面且有效的解题指导。

**强化练习:**本部分针对各种题型,提供复习策略、答题方法的整套方案;在此基础上,配备适量的练习题,“学”与“练”结合,使考生对这部分题型有很好的把握。

**注释解析:**本部分在对试题进行详尽分析的同时,还给出了文章的精准译文,让考生可以同时练习英文翻译,另外也可以为英语写作开拓思路,积累素材,从而达到一书多用的目的。

## 本书的特点:“新+准+全+实”

**新:**本书根据新大纲要求编写,详细解析阅读理解 PART B 的各种题型,选取当今时尚题材。

**准:**本书力求每道题的容量与难度都和实际考题一致。

**全:**本书就考研英语阅读理解 PART B 的三种题型(本书第三章的“信息匹配题”和第四章的“概括大意题”为大纲中的第三种备选题型)进行了全面的解析,并且针对各种题型配备了各种题材的练习。

**实:**本书编著过程中既注重基础的夯实,也总结应试的技巧和方法,强调务实的原则。

总之,本书的编著目的在于:全面提升考生的新题型解题技巧,着重增强考生的阅读理解实践能力,最终帮助考生轻松取得新题型不容忽视的 10 分。

参加本书的编者有:陈秀荣、李红梅、袁宏智、张庆芳。其中,第一章由陈秀荣撰写;第二章由李红梅撰写;第三章由袁宏智撰写;第四章由张庆芳撰写。全册最后由夏倚荣和邓立华统稿、审阅。

由于水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中失误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同仁及广大读者批评指正。

编者

2008 年 7 月

# 目 录

## 第一章 选句填空题

- 1.1 复习指导 /1
- 1.2 强化练习 /2
- 1.3 注释解析 /11

## 第二章 段落排序题

- 2.1 复习指导 /21
- 2.2 强化练习 /22
- 2.3 注释解析 /31

## 第三章 信息匹配题

- 3.1 复习指导 /40
- 3.2 强化练习 /40
- 3.3 注释解析 /53

## 第四章 概括大意题

- 4.1 复习指导 /65
- 4.2 强化练习 /65
- 4.3 注释解析 /78

# 第一章 选句填空题

## § 1.1 复习指导

### 1.1.1 题型说明

2009 年考研英语大纲的阅读理解 B 节主要考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。本节有 3 种备选题型。每次考试从这 3 种备选题型中选择一种进行考查。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。本部分为选考题型之一：选句填空题。

选句填空题的内容是一篇总长度为 500~600 词的文章，其中有 5 段空白，文章后有 6~7 段文字。要求考生根据文章内容从这 6~7 段文字中选择能分别放进文章中 5 个空白处的 5 段。该部分共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分。

该部分的测试重点在于把握文章结构，通过考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性、逻辑联系等语篇、语段整体特征的理解，要求考生能在理解全文的基础上弄清文章的整体和微观结构。这里一定要注意，备选项中有 1~2 个是干扰项。

### 1.1.2 解题思路

1. 由于该节分为两个部分：主干部分和选项部分。主干部分中空白处的位置可能在段首、段中、段末。所以，有必要先大致通读一下全文以及选项部分，使脑中对文章大意有大致的脉络。

2. 因为在主干部分中空白处前后，一般情况下不可能有特别明显的词汇、句子等语言方面的提示，测试目的也并不要求考生过分关注某一具体的细节，所以，要力求着眼于全文。在理解全文内容、文章结构、逻辑关系(如时间地点、综述与分述关系、因果关系、对比与比较关系等)的基础之上方能做出正确选择。

3. 再次阅读文章时，注意空白处附近的句子，找出选项与前后句相符的特点。从文章大意和特征词两方面角度来寻找答案。这些能够提供线索的特征词有可能是代词、专有名词、连接词、数词、复数名词等。

4. 选好后，再回头去看一遍原文，确定好五个选项的位置，体会一下全文是否通顺、连贯。

### 1.1.3 特别提示

1. 选项部分为 6 或 7 段文字，每段可能是一个句子，可能是两三个短句(小句)，也有可能是完整的段落。其中 5 段分属于主干部分的空白处。要求考生依据自己对文章的理解，从选项中选择 5 段文字放回到文章中相应的 5 段空白处。

2. 考生需要认真搞清楚主干内容和结构上的关系和布局，从而分辨出选项部分从结构和内容上看是属于文章的哪个部分，并可以与空白处的上下文有机地衔接起来。

3. 就近原则寻找信息线索，从中找出内在的逻辑关系。

4. 选项中出现时间年代时，往往要注意与原文中年代的前后对应关系。

5. 选项中出现代词时，该选项往往不能放在句首，因而要注意该指代成立的条件。

6. 注意前后句与选项句之间的关系。它们之间的关系大体分为描述、释义、比较、原因等方面。

7. 要注意每段首句，因为一般来说它通常是主题句，概括了每段大意，能为前后出现的空白处提供启示。反过来，如果首句为空白处，往往是概括全段大意的句子。

8. 做题不用按顺序，先易后难，紧扣上下文的逻辑关系。

9. 注意逻辑关系词，比如说因果连词(therefore, thus, as a result, for this reason, hence, accordingly)、总结性连词(in short, to sum up, to conclude, in a word)、转折性连词(but, nevertheless, on the contrary)、并列和递进关系(and, furthermore, as well as)、定义关系(namely, in other words, that is to say, or rather)等。

## § 1.2 强化练习

### Passage 1

All you remember about your child being an infant is the incredible awe you felt about the precious miracle you created. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. You wished for your child to hurry and grow up.

All you remember about your child being two is never using the restroom alone or getting to watch a movie without talking animals. You recall afternoons talking on the phone while crouching in the bedroom closet, and being convinced your child would be the first Ivy League college student to graduate wearing pullovers at the ceremony. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

All you remember about your child being five is the first day of school and finally having the house to yourself. You remember joining the PTA and being elected president when you left a meeting to use the restroom. You remember being asked "Is Santa real?" and saying "yes" because he had to be for a little bit longer. 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

All you remember about your child being seven is the carpool schedule. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. You considered painting your car yellow and posting a "taxi" sign on the lawn next to the garage door. You remember people staring at you, the few times you were out of the car, because you kept flexing your foot and making acceleration noises. You wished for the day your child would learn how to drive.

All you remember about your child being ten is managing the school fundraisers. You sold wrapping paper for paint, T-shirts for new furniture, and magazine substitutions for shade trees in the school playground. You remember storing a hundred cases of candy bars in the garage to sell so the school band could get new uniforms, and how they melted together on an unseasonably warm spring afternoon. You wished your child would grow out of playing an instrument.

All you remember about your child being twelve is sitting in the stands during baseball practice and hoping your child's team would strike out fast because you had more important things to do at home. The coach didn't understand how busy you were. You wished the baseball season would be over soon.

All you remember about your child being fourteen is being asked not to stop the car in front of the school in the morning. You had to drive two blocks further and unlock the doors without coming to a complete stop. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

All you remember about your child being sixteen is loud music and undecipherable lyrics screamed to a rhythmic beat. You wished for your child to grow up and leave home with the stereo.

- [A] You remember shaking the sofa cushions for loose change, so the tooth-fairy could come and take away your child's first lost tooth. You wished for your child to have all permanent teeth.
- [B] You remember having plenty of time to bestow all your wisdom and knowledge. You thought your child would take all of your advice and make fewer mistakes, and be much smarter than you were.
- [C] You remember worrying about the bag of M&M's melting in your pocket and ruining your good dress. You wished for your child to be more independent.
- [D] You learned to apply makeup in two minutes and brush your teeth in the rearview mirror because the only time you had to yourself was when you were stopped at red lights.
- [E] And, as you walk through your quiet house, you wonder where they went and you wish your child hadn't grown up so fast.
- [F] You remember not getting to kiss your child goodbye or talking to him in front of his friends. You wished your child would be more mature.
- [G] You remember the day your child was born and having all the time in the world.



## Passage 2

"Of the people, by the people, and for the people." That's how Abraham Lincoln described the American government in his Gettysburg Address. These simple phrases capture the essence of American democracy. Instead of ruling over U. S. citizens, the government is ruled by them. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. Each American citizen has a vested interest in how he or she is governed. Former President Theodore Roosevelt expressed the American view of government well: "The government is us." At first glance, it might seem that the U. S. president, as "leader of the free world" is the "ruler" of America. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Even as far back as George Washington, who once rejected a suggestion to become "King of America" people have sought to ascribe far-reaching powers to the president. But the Constitution ensures that the president will not become an all-powerful ruler.

The U. S. government, as outlined by the Constitution, is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch passes the laws, the executive enforces the laws and the judicial interprets the laws. The legislative branch is comprised of the two houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Thanks to CNN, C/SPAN and the nightly news, many lawmakers have almost become celebrities in their own right. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Besides that, as commander in chief of the armed forces, the president carries more than a little clout in world affairs. The judicial branch is made up of the Supreme Court and about 100 other federal courts. The nine Supreme Court justices hold office for life. In order to prevent any one branch of government from becoming more powerful than the other two, the Constitution has established a system of "checks and balances". For instance, when Congress passes a bill, it must have the signature of the president in order to become law. But even if the president rejects the bill, Congress can override his veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and the Senate. The Supreme Court, as final arbiter of the Constitution, can overturn legislative acts or executive orders if it finds them to be unconstitutional. In this way, the powers of government are balanced, or held in check.

4) \_\_\_\_\_.

The English political theorist Thomas Paine wrote in 1776, "Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one." The American government, like every government, has its share of thorny problems. An increasing number of governmental agencies and government workers has created the problem of bureaucracy, where a mountain of paperwork stifles efficiency. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] The presidency has formal powers deriving from the Constitution, acts of Congress, and judicial opinions interpreting them. Thus the Constitution charges presidents with nominating federal judges and members of their administrations, an act of Congress directs them to submit annual budget requests, and judicial decisions have directed presidents to spend money appropriated by Congress.
- [B] Elected officials are known as public servants who represent their constituents. Americans can get involved in government by voting, by writing letters to their representatives and even by organizing peaceful demonstrations to make their voices heard.
- [C] In many countries, power rests with a strong centralized government. In contrast, under the American federal system, the national government shares its power with the state governments. The federal government possesses only those powers clearly delineated in the Constitution; all remaining powers are reserved for the states.
- [D] On Inauguration Day, the swearing of President Bill Clinton for his second term will reflect the pomp and circumstance of a coronation ceremony, with dignitaries from around the world in attendance.
- [E] Today questions about the relations between the national government and the states have again become a hot issue for Americans. This debate was one of the central themes of the 1994

congressional and the 1996 presidential elections.

- [F] Lobbyists make appeals to Congress on behalf of special interest groups. As a result, those with the biggest lobby — and the most money — tend to have the loudest voice in Washington.
- [G] The executive branch is represented by the president, who is called the chief executive or chief of state.

### Passage 3

“You are what you eat.” Nutrition experts often use this saying to promote better eating habits. What we put in our mouths does become a part of us. But we can look at this statement another way. What we eat reflects who we are— as people and as a culture. Do you want to understand another culture? Then you ought to find out about its food. Learning about American food can give us a real taste of American culture.

What is “American food”? At first you might think the answer is easy as pie. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. It’s true that Americans do eat those things. But are those the only kind of vittles you can find in America?

2) \_\_\_\_\_. When people move to America, they bring their cooking styles with them. That’s why you can find almost every kind of ethnic food in America. In some cases, Americans have adopted foods from other countries as favorites. Americans love Italian pizza, Mexican tacos and Chinese egg rolls. But the American version doesn’t taste quite like the original!

As with any large country, the U. S. A. has several distinct regions. Each region boasts its own special style of food. Visit the South and enjoy country-style cooking. Journey through Louisiana for some spicy Cajun cuisine. Take a trip to New England and sample savory seafood dishes. 3) \_\_\_\_\_

Americans living at a fast pace often just “grab a quick bite”. Fast food restaurants offer people on the run everything from fried chicken to fried rice. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. If it can fit between two slices of bread, Americans probably make a sandwich out of it. Peanut butter and jelly is an all-time American favorite.

5) \_\_\_\_\_

American culture is a good illustration of the saying “you are what you eat.” Americans represent a wide range of backgrounds and ways of thinking. The variety of foods enjoyed in the U. S. reflects the diversity of personal tastes. The food may be international or regional. Sometimes it’s fast, and sometimes it’s not so fast. It might be junk food, or maybe it’s natural food. In any case, the style is all-American.

- [A] Seemingly American food is just characterized by McDonald and KFC. But this is not the truth.
- [B] To many people, American food means hamburgers, hot dogs, fried chicken and pizza. If you have a “sweet tooth”, you might even think of apple pie or chocolate chip cookies.
- [C] American food best reflects its culture, which can be called multi-culture because of its large variety of food.
- [D] Except for Thanksgiving turkey, it’s hard to find a typically “American” food. The United States is a land of immigrants. So Americans eat food from many different countries.
- [E] Americans on the go also tend to eat a lot of “junk food”. Potato chips, candy bars, soft drinks and other goodies are popular treats. Many people eat too many of these unhealthy snacks. But others opt for more healthy eating habits. Some even go “all-natural”. They refuse to eat any food prepared with chemicals or additives.
- [F] Travel through the Midwest, “the breadbasket of the nation,” for delicious baked goods. Cruise over to the Southwest and try some tasty Tex-Mex treats. Finish your food tour in the Pacific Northwest with some gourmet coffee.
- [G] Microwave dinners and instant foods make cooking at home a snap. Of course, one of the most common quick American meals is a sandwich.



### Passage 4

Though England was on the whole prosperous and hopeful, though by comparison with her neighbors she enjoyed internal peace, she could not evade the fact that the world of which she formed a part was torn by hatred and strife as fierce as any in human history. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. So the struggle went on with increasing fury within each nation to impose a single creed upon every subject, and within the general society of Christendom to impose it upon every nation. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. It did this in two ways, by the activities of its missionaries, as in parts of Germany, or by the military might of the Catholic Powers, as in the Low Countries, where the Dutch provinces were sometimes near their last extremity under the pressure of Spanish arms. 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

These were young Englishmen who had either never given up the old faith, or having done so, had returned to it and felt called to become priests. There being, of course, no Catholic seminaries left in England, they went abroad, at first quite easily, later with difficulty and danger, to study in the English colleges at Douai or Rome; the former established for the training of ordinary or secular clergy, the other for the member of the Society of Jesus, commonly known as Jesuits, a new Order established by St. Ignatius Loyola about thirty years before. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Many Cecils thought the majority had conformed out of fear, self-interest or possibly the commonest reason of all—sheer bewilderment at the rapid changes in doctrine and forms of worship imposed on them in so short a time. Thus it happened that the missionaries found a welcome, not only with the families who had secretly offered them hospitality if they came, but with many others whom their first hosts invited to meet them or passed them on to. 5) \_\_\_\_\_. There they would administer the Sacraments and preach to the house holds and to such of the neighbors as their hosts trusted and presently go on to some other locality to which they were directed or from which they received a call.

- [A] They would land at the ports in disguise, as merchants, courtiers or whatever, professing some plausible business in the country, and make by devious means for their first house of refuge.
- [B] And hence necessarily false, must inevitably destroy such a society and bring the souls of all its members into danger of hell.
- [C] In England the Reformers, or Protestants, aided by the power of the Crown, had at this stage triumphed, but over Europe as a whole Rome was beginning to recover some of the ground it had lost after Martin Luther's revolt in the earlier part of the century.
- [D] Men were still far from recognizing that two religions could exist side by side in the same society; they believed that the toleration of another religion was different from their own.
- [E] The seculars came first; they achieved a success which even the most eager could hardly have expected.
- [F] Against England, the most important of all the Protestant nations to reconquer, military might was not yet possible because the Catholic Powers were too occupied and divided; and so, in the 1570s Rome bent her efforts, as she had done a thousand years before in the days of Saint Augustine, to win England back by means of her missionaries.
- [G] Cool-minded and well-informed men, like Cecil, had long surmised that the conversion of the English people to Protestantism was far from complete.

### Passage 5

Shams and delusions are esteemed for soundest truths, while reality is fabulous. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. If we respected only what is inevitable and has a right to be, music and poetry would resound along the streets. When we are unhurried and wise, we perceive that only great and worthy things have any permanent and absolute existence, — that petty fears and petty pleasure are but the shadow of reality. This is always exhilarating and sublime. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Children, who play life, discern its true law and relations more clearly than men, who fail to live

worthily, but who think that they are wiser by experience, that is, by failure. I have read in a Hindoo book, that "there was a king's son, who, being expelled in infancy from his native city, was brought up by a forester, and, growing up to maturity in that state, imagined himself to belong to the barbarous race with which he lived. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. So soul, from the circumstances in which it is placed, mistakes its own character, until the truth is revealed to it by some holy teacher, and then it knows itself to be Brahman." We think that that is which appears to be. If a man should give us an account of the realities he beheld, we should not recognize the place in his description.

4) \_\_\_\_\_. Men esteem truth remote, in the outskirts of the system, behind the farthest star, before Adam and after the last man. In eternity there is indeed something true and sublime. But all these times and places and occasions are now and here. God himself culminates in the present moment, and will never be more divine in the lapse of all ages. 5) \_\_\_\_\_. The universe constantly and obediently answers to our conceptions; whether we travel fast or slow, the track is laid for us.

- [A] Let us spend our lives in conceiving them and we will never fail to find the true sense of life.
- [B] One of his father's ministers having discovered him, revealed to him what he was, and the misconception of his character was removed, and he knew himself to be a prince.
- [C] By closing the eyes and slumbering, by consenting to be deceived by shows, men establish and confirm their daily life of routine and habit everywhere, which still is built on purely illusory foundation.
- [D] Look at a meeting-house, or a court-house, or a jail, or a shop, or a dwelling-house, and say what that thing really is before a true gaze, and they would all go to pieces in your account of them.
- [E] If men would steadily observe realities only, and not allow themselves to be deluded, life, to compare it with such things, as we know, would be like a fairy tale and the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.
- [F] And we are enabled to apprehend at all what is sublime and noble only by the perpetual instilling and drenching of the reality that surrounds us.
- [G] The poet or the artist never yet had as fair and noble a design but some of his posterity at least could accomplish it.

### Passage 6

The need for a surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a severe shock to the patient and his family. 1) \_\_\_\_\_.

In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out, and broken ones mended or replaced. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed and still permit the patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life.

3) \_\_\_\_\_.

4) \_\_\_\_\_. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended in many directions, for example to certain types of birth defects in newborn babies, and, at the other end of the scale, to life-saving operations for octogenarian. The hospital stay after surgery has been shortened to as little as a week for most major operations. Most patients are out of bed on the day after an operation and may be back at work in two or three weeks.

Many developments in modern surgery are almost incredible. They include the replacement of damaged blood vessels with simulated ones made of plastics; the replacement of heart valves with plastic substitutes; the transplanting of tissues such as the lens of the eye; the invention of artificial kidney to clean the blood of poisons at regular intervals and the development of heart and lung machined to keep patients alive during very long operations. All these things open a hopeful vista for

the future of surgery.

One of the most revolutionary areas of modern surgery is that of organ transplants. 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Recently, however, it has been discovered that with the use of X-rays and special drugs, it is possible to graft tissues from one person to another which will survive for periods of a year or more. Kidneys have been successfully transplanted between non-identical twins. Heart and lung transplants have been reasonably successful in animals, though rejection problems in humans have not yet to be solved.

- [A] A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time.
- [B] "Spare parts" surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn-out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future.
- [C] Despite modern advances, most people still have an irrational fear of hospitals and anesthetics. Patients do not often believe they really need surgery — cutting onto a part of the body as opposed to treatment with drugs.
- [D] As yet, surgery is not ready for such miracles. In the meantime, you can be happy if your doctor says to you, "Yes, I think it is possible to operate on you for this condition."
- [E] Until a few years ago, no person, except an identical twin, was able to accept into his body the tissues of another person without reaction against them and eventually killing them.
- [F] However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to carry out every type of modern operation.
- [G] The scope of surgery had increased remarkably in this century. Its safety has increased too.

### Passage 7

At a local supermarket, two women push half-filled grocery carts. The ladies are good friends, but they couldn't be more different. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. The two ladies stop for a moment in the frozen foods section. "I'm so tired," sighs the professional woman, "I don't know what to do about supper." Her friend suggests, "What about a microwave dinner?" The weary professional sighs, "No, I don't feel like cooking tonight."

If you think American cooking means opening a package and tossing the contents into the microwave, think again. On the one hand, it's true that Americans thrive on cold cereal for breakfast, sandwiches for lunch and instant dinners. From busy homemakers to professional people, many Americans enjoy the convenience of prepackaged meals that can be ready to serve in 10 minutes or less. On the other hand, many Americans recognize the value of cooking skills. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. But with cooking, as with any other skill, good results don't happen by accident.

Probably every cook has his or her own cooking style. But there are some basic techniques and principles that most people follow. 3) \_\_\_\_\_. For that reason, Americans would find it next to impossible to live without an oven. American cooks give special attention to the balance of foods, too. In planning a big meal they try to include a meat, a few vegetables, some bread or pasta and often a dessert. They also like to make sure the meal is colorful. Having several different colors of food on the plate usually makes for a healthy meal.

4) \_\_\_\_\_. Recipes list all the ingredients for a dish (generally in the order used), the amount of each to use, and a description of how to put them together. Finding recipes in America is as easy as pie. Most good cooks have a shelf full of cookbooks ranging from locally published recipe collections to national bestsellers like the *Betty Crocker Cookbook*. Magazines devoted to home management, such as *Good Housekeeping* and *Family Circle*, are chock-full of scrumptious selections.

For experienced cooks, true artists that they are, recipes are merely reference points. They often make adjustments as they go along, depending on the quantity of people they need to serve, the ingredients they have available and their personal taste. 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Of course, Americans don't have a corner on the market when it comes to good cooking. But as

America is an immigrant country, it is not surprising to see that most good cooks in America are "fluent" in several cooking "dialects": Mexican, Italian, Chinese and good old American style, just to name a few. But whatever the dialect, cooking is a language everyone understands.

- [A] Wherever you go in the world, people love to eat. As a result, every culture and nationality has its own share of mouth-watering delicacies. And America, as a "land of immigrants" has imported practically all varieties of cooking.
- [B] For example, baking is a primary method of preparing food in America. The dinner menu often has casseroles, roast meats and other baked goods.
- [C] One is a stay-at-home housewife who loves to create culinary masterpieces from scratch. The other is a training supervisor at a prestigious advertising agency. Household chores, particularly those in the kitchen, are not her idea of fun.
- [D] For those who need guidance in their cooking, or for those who have just run out of ideas, recipes are lifesavers.
- [E] Parents-especially mothers-see the importance of training their children-especially daughters-in the culinary arts. Most Americans will admit that there's nothing better than a good home-cooked meal.
- [F] Some cooks use recipes very little, preferring instead to depend on their intuition as they add a pinch of this and a dash of that to create just the right flavors.
- [G] Friends often augment their recipe collection by passing around their favorites written on cards.

### Passage 8

Would you like to be a king or queen? To have people waiting on you hand and foot? Many Americans experience this royal treatment every day. How? By being customers. The American idea of customer service is to make each customer the center of attention. 1) \_\_\_\_\_. Actually, not all stores in America roll out the red carpet for their customers. But wherever you go, good customer service means making customers feel special.

People going shopping in America can expect to be treated with respect from the very beginning. Most places don't have a "furniture street" or a "computer road" which allow you to compare prices easily. 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

When customers get to the store, they are treated as honored guests. Customers don't usually find store clerks sitting around watching TV or playing cards. Instead, the clerks greet them warmly and offer to help them find what they want. 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

4) \_\_\_\_\_. Good stores open new checkout lanes when the lanes get too long. Some even offer express lanes for customers with 10 items or less. After they pay for their purchases, customers receive a smile and a warm "thank you" from the clerk. Many stores even allow customers to take their shopping carts out to the parking lot. That way, they don't have to carry heavy bags out to the car.

In America, customer service continues long after the sale. Many products come with a money-back guarantee. Expensive items — like cars, computers or stereos often have a warranty that ensures trouble-free use for a period of a year or more. Advertisements regularly include the motto "Your satisfaction is guaranteed." 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

For many American customers, service is everything. If a person receives poor service from a store, he probably will avoid shopping there in the future. On the other hand, customers often remain loyal to a business that has excellent service even if their prices are high. Customer service in America grows out of the belief that "the customer is always right." That may not always be true. But, as someone has said, the customer is always the customer.

- [A] When customers are ready to check out, they find the nearest and shortest checkout lane. But as Murphy's Law would have it, whichever lane they get in, all the other lanes will move faster.

- [B] And unless they're at a flea market or a yard sale, they don't bother trying to bargain.
- [C] Instead, people often use the telephone and "let their fingers do the walking" through the Yellow Pages. From the first "hello", customers receive a courteous response to their questions. This initial contact can help them decide where to shop.
- [D] Need proof? Just listen to the commercials. Most of them sound like the McDonald's ad, "We do it all for you."
- [E] Here's a trivia question: Do you know what's the busiest time for most customer service representatives? The week after Christmas.
- [F] In most stores, the signs that label each department make shopping a breeze. Customers usually don't have to ask how much items cost, since prices are clearly marked.
- [G] So if there is a problem with the product, customers can take it back. The customer service representative will often allow them to exchange the item or return it for a full refund.

### Passage 9

Heavier people are more likely to be killed or seriously injured in car accidents than lighter people, according to new research.

1) \_\_\_\_\_. In the US, car manufacturers have already had to redesign air bags so they inflate to lower pressures, making them less of a danger to smaller women and children. But no one yet knows what it is that puts overweight passengers at extra risk.

A study carried out in Seattle, Washington, looked at more than 26,000 people who had been involved in car crashes, and found that heavier people were at far more risk. People weighing between 100 and 119 kilograms are almost two and a half times as likely to die in a crash as people weighing less than 60 kilograms.

2) \_\_\_\_\_. Someone 1.8 meters tall weighing 126 kilograms would have a BMI of 39, but so would a person 1.5 meters tall weighing 88 kilograms. People are said to be obese if their BMI is 30 or over.

The study found that people with a BMI of 35 to 39 were over twice as likely to die in a crash compared with people with a BMI of about 20. It is not just total weight, but obesity itself that's dangerous.

While they do not yet know why this is the case, the evidence is worth pursuing, says Charles Mock, a surgeon and epidemiologist at the Harborview Injury Prevention and Research Center in Seattle, who led the research team. 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Crash tests normally use dummies that represent standard sized males weighing about 78 kilograms. Recently, smaller crash test dummies have also been used to represent children inside crashing cars. But larger and heavier dummies are not used.

4) \_\_\_\_\_.

5) \_\_\_\_\_. "For example, a large amount of fat tissue between the restraint system and the bony thorax acts much like a winter coat; it introduces 'slack' into the restraint system and decreases its performance." Kent says.

- [A] People who are obese might also be at risk because seat belts do not hold them as securely in a crash.
- [B] That could mean car designers will have to build in new safety features to compensate for the extra hazards facing overweight passengers.
- [C] And importantly, the same trend held up when the researchers looked at body mass index (BMI) a measure that takes height as well as weight into account.
- [D] The reasons for the higher injury and death rates are far from clear. Mock speculates that car interiors might not be suitably designed for heavy people.
- [E] Richard Kent, an expert in impact biomechanics at the University of Virginia, thinks the new research has established a legitimate connection between obesity and severe injury or death.



Because the research used BMI data, it has not confused taller (and therefore heavier than average) people with those who are overweight.

[F] He thinks one answer may be for safety authorities to use heavier crash test dummies when certifying cars as safe to drive.

[G] Besides, obese people, with health problems such as high blood pressure or diabetes, could be finding it tougher to recover from injury.

### Passage 10

The history of life on earth has been a history of interaction between living things and their surroundings. To a large extent, the physical form and the habits of the earth's vegetation and its animal life have been molded by the environment. Considering the whole span of earthly time, the opposite effect, in which life actually modifies its surroundings, has been relatively slight. 1) \_\_\_\_\_

During the past quarter century this power has not only become increasingly great but it has changed in character. The most alarming of all man's assaults upon the environment is the contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with dangerous and even lethal materials. This pollution is for the most part irrecoverable. 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Chemicals sprayed on croplands or forests or gardens lie long in soil, entering into living organisms, passing from one to another in a chain of poisoning and death. Or they pass mysteriously by underground streams until they emerge and combine into new forms that kill vegetation, sicken cattle, and work unknown harm on those who drink from once pure wells.

3) \_\_\_\_\_

The rapidity of change follows the impetuous pace of man rather than the deliberate pace of nature. Radiation is now the unnatural creation of man's tampering with the atom. The chemicals are the synthetic creations of man's inventive mind, having no counterparts in nature.

To adjust to these chemicals would require not merely the years of a man's life but the life of generations. 4) \_\_\_\_\_. Among them are many that are used in man's war against nature. Since the mid 1940s over 200 basic chemicals have been created for use in killing insects, weeds, and other organisms described as "pests".

5) \_\_\_\_\_. I do contend that we have put poisonous and biologically potent chemicals indiscriminately into the hands of persons largely or wholly ignorant of their potentials for harm. I contend, furthermore, that we have allowed these chemicals to be used with little or no advance investigation of their effect on soil, water, wildlife, and man himself. Future generations are unlikely to forgive our lack of concern for the integrity of the natural world that supports all life.

[A] We have subjected enormous numbers of people to contact with these poisons, without their consent and often without their knowledge.

[B] And even this, were it by some miracle possible, would be futile, for the new chemicals come from our laboratories in an endless stream; almost five hundred annually find their way into actual use in the United States alone.

[C] Only in the present century has one species man acquired significant power to alter the nature of his world.

[D] It is not my contention that chemical insecticides must never be used.

[E] It took hundreds of millions of years to produce the life that now inhabits the earth. Given time not in years but in millennia life adjusts, and a balance has been reached. But in the modern world there is no time.

[F] "Man can hardly even recognize the devils of his own creation," as a scientist has said.

[G] In this now universal contamination of the environment, chemicals are the sinister partners of radiation in changing the very nature of the world, i. e. the very nature of its life.



## § 1.3 注释解析

## Passage 1

## 【篇章大意】

本文是一篇有关回忆孩子长大成人的细节,充满人生感悟的文章。文章按照时间顺序推进,分别描写了孩子几个不同年龄段的生活细节,以一种细腻的手法传达出对孩子成长前后的一种复杂心情。

## 【答案解析】

1) B 此处要考虑前后内容的衔接性。本段一开始说,当孩子是个婴儿时,你所记得的,是你对自己创造出的堪称完美奇迹的作品,感到不可思议的敬畏。最后以“希望孩子快快长大”结尾。这说明填入的内容首先肯定是孩子还没有长大之前的一些行为,同时会充满一种期待与憧憬的语气。选项 B 的意思是,你记得你有大量的时间去传授你所有的智慧和知识。你认为你的孩子将会接受你所有的忠告而少犯错误,将会比孩提时代的你聪明许多。

2) C 此处同样是要考虑到内容上的衔接问题。本段前面的意思是,单从孩子两岁时,你所记得的,是他从不能独自使用卫生间,从不看一部与动物无关的电影。你记得那些蜷缩在卧室储衣间跟朋友通电话的下午,深信你的孩子将是第一个身着套头衫出席毕业典礼的常春藤名牌大学毕业生。根据前面提到的“两岁”,其他选项要么与其无关,要么不相匹配。C 项的意思是,你记得你担心那袋 M&M 巧克力糖会在你的衣兜里融化,毁了你体面的衣服。你多希望你的孩子更独立些。

3) A 此处根据前面内容的大意,会发现选项 A 最为符合。此段意为,孩子 5 岁时,你所记得的,是他上学第一天你终于独自拥有整个房子了。你记得参加家长一教师联系会,在你离开会议室去洗手间时,你当选为会长。你记得孩子问你“圣诞老人是真的吗?”你回答“是的”,因为他还需要你的肯定回答,尽管不久他就能自己判断了。你记得在沙发垫子下一通翻腾要找出些零钱,这样牙齿仙女就会来把你孩子掉的第一颗牙带走。你多希望孩子的牙都换成恒牙。

4) D 此处可根据前后一些标志性的词来进行选择。因为前后两句都有涉及车子的“carpool”和“car”,所以很轻易地就把选择锁定在 D。再根据前后意思核实,此处答案就应为 D。本段意为,孩子 7 岁时,你所记得的,是合伙用车的时间安排。你学会了在两分钟内化完妆,照着汽车后视镜刷牙,因为你能给你自己找出的时间就只有汽车停在红灯前的那小段。你想过把你的车子漆成黄色,并在车库门旁的草坪上立一个“出租车”的标志牌。你记得有几次你下车后,人们盯着你,因为你不断用脚踩油门加速,制造噪音。你多希望孩子有一天能学会开车。

5) F 此处根据段落大意,表达了一种孩子开始长大并出现了与以往很不同的习惯。段落开头大意如下:孩子 14 岁时,你所记得的,是他不让你早晨把汽车停在校门口。你不得不开过两个街区,车还没停稳就赶紧打开车门。E 项和 F 项多多少少都表达了对孩子长大发生变化的一种失落感。但根据前面孩子的行为,F 项同样也传达出孩子那个年龄不成熟的叛逆感。F 项意为,记得没能在他的朋友面前跟他告别或说话。你多希望孩子能更成熟些。

## 【参考译文】

当孩子是个婴儿时,你所记得的,是你对自己创造出的堪称完美奇迹的作品,感到不可思议的敬畏。1) [B] 你记得你有大量的时间去传授你所有的智慧和知识。你认为你的孩子将会接受你所有的忠告而少犯错误,将会比孩提时代的你聪明许多。你希望孩子快快长大。

当孩子 2 岁时,你所记得的,是从不能独自使用卫生间,从不看一部与动物无关的电影。你记得那些蜷缩在卧室储衣间跟朋友通电话的下午,深信你的孩子将是第一个身着套头衫出席毕业典礼的常春藤名牌大学毕业生。2) [C] 你记得你担心那袋 M&M 巧克力糖会在你的衣兜里融化,毁了你体面的衣服,你多希望你的孩子更独立些。

当孩子 5 岁时,你所记得的,是他上学第一天你终于独自拥有整个房子了。你记得参加家长一教师联系会,在你离开会议室去洗手间时,你当选为会长。你记得孩子问你“圣诞老人是真的吗?”你回答“是的”,因为他还需要你的肯定回答,尽管不久他就能自己判断了。3) [A] 你记得在沙发垫子下一通翻腾要找出些零钱,这样牙齿仙女就会来把你孩子掉的第一颗牙带走。你多希望孩子的牙都换成恒牙。

当孩子 7 岁时,你所记得的,是合伙用车的时间安排。4) [D] 你学会了在两分钟内化完妆,照着汽车后视镜刷牙,因为你能给你自己找出的时间就只有汽车停在红灯前的那一小段。你想过把你的