

这样学习 英语阅读最有效

王伟 编著

THE MOST
EFFECTIVE WAY
TO LEARN
ENGLISH READING

这样学习 英语阅读最有效

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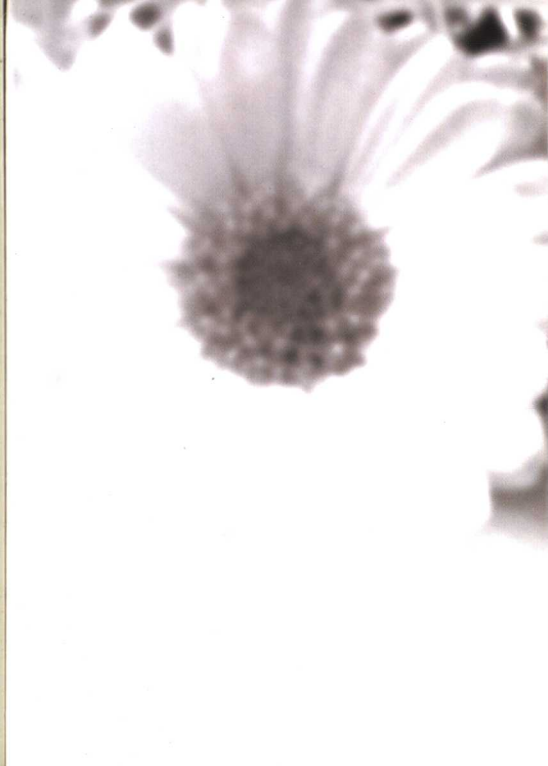
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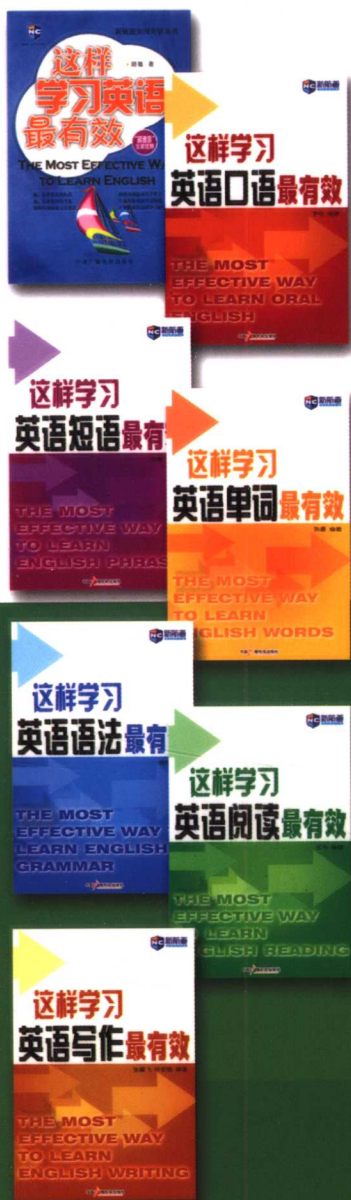
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曾任教于多家著名英语培训机构,拥有丰富的英语教学经验。素有“英文智多星”之美称。他强调语言的学习乃根植于浓郁的兴趣与好奇,主张以轻松、幽默的方式激活读者学习英文的潜能细胞,不须盲从、不必死背,让你英文魔力无法挡。著有《职场 POWERFUL 英文》、《简单解读英文狄克生成语》等书。

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序 言

综合阅读测验已成为近年各类英语考试的主流,因为它的内容上至天文下至地理,包罗万象;而且其考法又可检测出考生的词汇、短语、句型结构、语法、推理以及综合理解等各个方面的能力,因此和写作一样,最容易考查出一个人的语言实力。

虽然阅读测验的题型变化多端,但是并非没有脉络可循。本书的编写旨在帮助读者提高英语阅读能力,以便在面对“诡谲多变”的阅读测验时,处变不惊,稳操胜算。本书特色如下:

1、内容新颖丰富

广泛搜集国内外试题,精心改编,题材涵盖科技、医药、电脑、经济、文学、人生小品,取材新颖、内容丰富,可从多个方面拓展读者视野。

2、强化实战能力

通过不同形式的测验,提高读者的阅读能力,使读者在很短的时间内掌握答题技巧。

3、翻译注解清晰分明

采用直译法,中文句子和英语语法结构相呼应,方便对照阅读,“重点突破”与“重点讲解”引导读者能够很快掌握语法、词汇、短语和句型结构的整体关系。

4、最佳作文背诵范例

全书选材力求生活化,兼顾趣味与实用性,而其中精简实用的选文,更可当成作文范例加以背诵,同时可以提高英语写作能力。

阅读本书,勤做练习,就可在短时间内提高阅读能力,达到立竿见影的效果。

编者

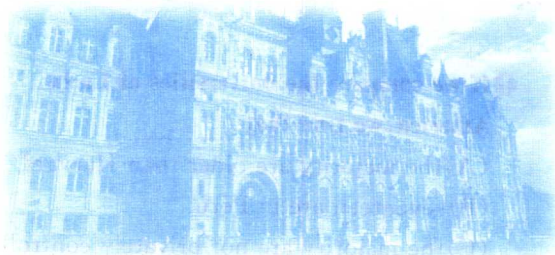
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1



长 篇 阅 读

Education in Latin American countries was reserved for members of upper-income groups until about twenty years ago. Poverty and disease had stopped efforts to extend it to others. But the democratic movements of recent years have called attention to this problem and more and more Latin American children have been able to attend school.

Mexico has tried to improve rural education, and Colombia has attempted to improve adult education programs. More emphasis is being put on training for trade and industry. Education of the Indians, long neglected in Latin America, is now being pushed by Mexico, Peru, and Guatemala. In Bolivia, the Indians have themselves-financed school.

Latin America, however, has a large number of universities, sixty-seven in all. Of these, seventeen are privately controlled. The University of Mexico and the University of San Marcos (at Lima, Peru) are both older than Harvard by nearly a century.

阅 读 测 验

① If we compare the universities of Latin

America, we find that _____

- (A) the majority are older than Harvard.
- (B) seventeen are in Peru.
- (C) the majority are not privately controlled.
- (D) the majority lay emphasis on training personnel in education.

② According to the passage _____

- (A) we can conclude that Latin America is rich.
- (B) Latin America is pushing the education of lower income groups.
- (C) Guatemala is trying to destroy the Indian population.
- (D) poverty destroys democracy.

本 文 翻 译

在拉丁美洲国家的(接受)教育一直到大约 20 年前都是保留给高收入人群的。贫穷和疾病阻止其努力将它(教育)推展至其他人。但是近年来的民主运动已经唤起对该问题的注意,越来越多的拉丁美洲儿童已经能够去上学。

墨西哥已试着改进乡村教育,而哥伦比亚则试图改进成人教育计划。贸易和工业的训练正在得到更多的关注。印第安人的教育——在拉丁美洲长久地被忽视的——现在正在墨西哥、秘鲁和危地马拉推进着。在玻利维亚,印第安人已经自己出资办学校。

然而拉丁美洲却有很多的大学,总计 67 所。在这些大学中,有 17 所是私人管理的。墨西哥大学以及圣马可仕(在秘鲁的利马)大学都比哈佛大学早将近一个世纪之久。

重点突破

① **reserve** [ri'zə:v] *v.* 保留

② **democratic** [ˌdemə'krætɪk] **movement** 民主运动

③ **emphasis** ['emfəsis] *n.* 强调

④ **to put emphasis on ...** 对……加以强调

测验解析

①【答案】→(C)

【讲解】→如果我们比较拉丁美洲的大学,我们发现

- (A) 大多数比哈佛大学古老。
- (B) 十七所在秘鲁。
- (C) 大多数不是私立的。
- (D) 大多数强调训练教职人员。

compare *v.* 比较 **comparison** *n.*

majority *n.* 大多数 **personnel** [ˌpɜ:sə'neɪl] 全体职员

lay emphasis on = put emphasis on 强调……

②【答案】→(B)

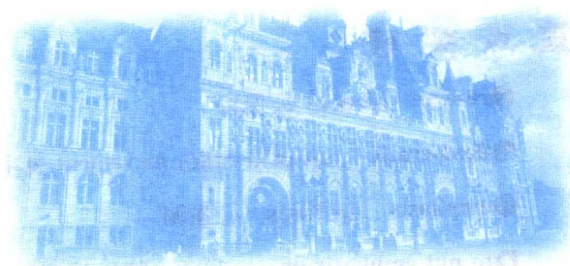
【讲解】→根据本文

- (A) 我们的结论是拉丁美洲很富足。
- (B) 拉丁美洲正推展教育普及低收入者。
- (C) 危地马拉正设法破坏印第安人。
- (D) 贫穷破坏民主。

conclude *v.* 做结论 **destroy** *v.* 摧毁

population *n.* 人口 **democracy** *n.* 民主

2



长 篇 阅 读

Most people read newspapers every day. They usually read the paper at breakfast, on the way to or from work, or at home in the evening. The best way to keep up to date on world affairs, local news, and daily events is to read the newspaper regularly. Furthermore, reading the newspaper can be educational and entertaining. A good newspaper contains many different types of articles and feature stories.

No two people read a newspaper in the same way. Some people read the headlines first. The headlines call attention to vital political and economic news, such as election and campaign issues, tax increases, labor-management disputes and strikes. Once in a while, some items of social news makes the headlines, especially a society or Hollywood scandal. People are frequently interested in reading about scandals.

阅读测验

① What do most people read every day?

- (A) Textbooks. (B) Detective novels.
(C) Magazines. (D) Newspapers.

② About what do people frequently take interest in reading?

- (A) The country's economy. (B) Scandals.
(C) Political news. (D) Strikes.

③ What is the best way to keep informed of what is happening or has happened?

- (A) To go to school. (B) To study English.
(C) To read newspapers. (D) To read books.

④ What do the headlines call attention to?

- (A) Some movie actress killing herself in her apartment.
(B) Local news, such as a boy falling off a tree and getting hurt.
(C) Interesting stories.
(D) Important events of the day, such as political and economic news.

⑤ A good newspaper contains _____

- (A) different types of novels.
(B) different types of articles and feature stories.
(C) different comments on economy.
(D) domestic and international political situations.

本文翻译

大部分的人每天看报纸。他们通常在早餐时,在上、下班途中或晚上在家时看报纸。了解当今世界大事,本地消息和每日事件的最佳方法是经常看报纸。而且看报纸是既有教育

性又有消遣性的。一份好的报纸刊登很多不同种类的文章与特写。

没有两个人看报纸的方法是完全相同的。有的人先看标题。标题可吸引人们对重大政治、经济新闻的关注,譬如选举、竞选问题、增税、劳资争议和罢工等。有时候一些社会新闻也会成为大标题,尤其是社会或好莱坞丑闻。人们常常有兴趣看丑闻。

重点突破

- ① **feature stories** 特写(文章)
- ② **headline** ['hedlain] *n.* 标题; *vt.* 以……为标题
- ③ **strike** [straik] *n. / vi.* 罢工
- ④ **scandal** ['skændl] *n.* 丑闻; 失面子的事

测验解析

①【答案】→(D)

【讲解】→大部分的人每天看什么?

- (A) 教科书。
(C) 杂志。

- (B) 侦探小说。
(D) 报纸。

②【答案】→(B)

【讲解】→人们通常有兴趣看什么?

- (A) 国家的经济。
(C) 政治新闻。

- (B) 丑闻。
(D) 罢工。

③【答案】→(C)

【讲解】→保持了解正在发生或已经发生的事情的最佳方法是什么?

- (A) 上学。
(C) 看报纸。

- (B) 研究英文。
(D) 看书。

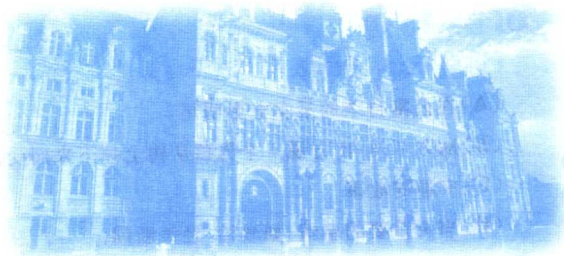
4【答案】→(D)**【讲解】→标题引人注意什么？**

- (A) 在公寓自杀的某女电影明星。
- (B) 地方新闻，比方说一个男孩从树上掉下来而受伤。
- (C) 有趣的故事。
- (D) 当天重要的事情，如政治、经济新闻。

5【答案】→(B)**【讲解】→一份好报纸刊登**

- (A) 不同种类的小说。
- (B) 不同种类的文章和特写。
- (C) 不同的经济评论。
- (D) 国内与国际的政治形势。

3



长 篇 阅 读

There are two ways in which one can possess a book. The first is the property right you establish by paying for it, just as you pay for clothes and furniture. But this act of purchase is only the prelude to possession. Full ownership comes only when you have made it a part of yourself, and the best way to make yourself a part of it is by writing in it. An illustration may make the point clear. You buy a beefsteak and transfer it from the butcher's icebox to your own. But you do not own the beefsteak in the most important sense until you consume it and get it into your bloodstream. I am arguing that books, too, must be absorbed in your bloodstream to do you any good.

阅读测验

① We usually establish the property right of a thing by _____

- (A) making ourselves a part of it.
- (B) writing in it.
- (C) purchasing it.
- (D) transferring it into our bloodstream.

② The prelude to something means _____

- (A) the completion of something.
- (B) the introduction to something.
- (C) the warning to something.
- (D) the careful attention to something.

③ The best way to make yourself a part of the book you have bought is to _____

- (A) read it thoroughly.
- (B) make a beautiful cover for it.
- (C) read it thoroughly and write in it.
- (D) memorize as much as you can.

④ An illustration is _____

- (A) an illumination.
- (B) an example.
- (C) a display.
- (D) a description.

⑤ A butcher is one who _____

- (A) sells meat.
- (B) cooks food.
- (C) hunts for games.
- (D) kicks the ball in the soccer game.