710分 新题型

大学英语 ④ 级考试

标准阅读

Standard Reading 160篇

《长喜英语》图书编委会 编

王长喜 主编

- 题材、体裁吻合
- 长度、难度适合
- 题干、选项符合
- 方法、演练融合
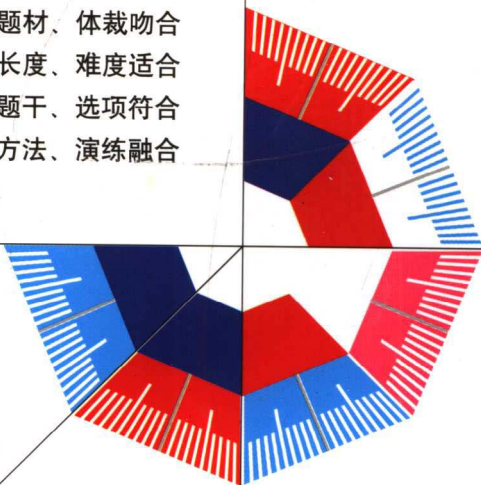
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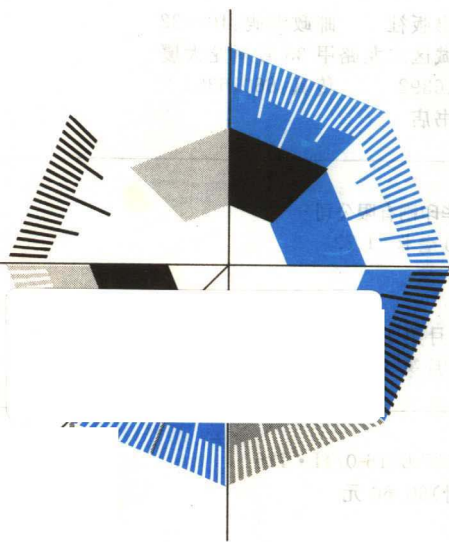
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如何 提高阅读 能力

阅读理解一直是大学英语四、六级考试中的一块大蛋糕，能否做好阅读理解试题成为是否顺利通过考试的关键所在，对于改革后的四、六级考试也是如此。但是我们在教学研究中发现，考生们经常面临一些问题：词汇量小，知识面窄，阅读技巧缺乏，解题思路模糊等等。那么如何克服这些问题，从而提高阅读水平、顺利通过考试呢？我们在此提出以下几点建议供大家参考。

一、把握文章结构，理解文章主旨。

一篇文章的理解，首先要从其结构开始。文章的结构也就是文章的内容组织形式，掌握了它就能把握作者的写作思路，从而观测文章语段展开的内容，很好地理解文章。同时，阅读理解又是对文章主旨与大意的理解，抓住这个中心是理解作者在文中所要表达的思想、观点、立场、态度，以及文中事实细节的首要条件。如果能准确把握文章主旨大意，就能抓住文章的灵魂和主线，对细节的理解就不会出现偏差，对文章引申含义的理解也就能做到有据可循。因此说，把握文章结构，理解文章的主旨永远是阅读理解的首要步骤。

二、在语境中记忆单词，增加词汇量。

生词是考生在阅读过程中的最大障碍，它直接影响到考生对原文主要信息的理解，因此增加词汇量是攻克阅读障碍的必经之路，而记生词的最好办法就是放在上下文中理解记忆，在具体的语境中记忆单词才会记得快而牢。

三、积累文化背景知识，快速理解文章。

缺乏相关文化背景知识也会造成阅读理解上的困难，因此积累各种文化背景知识、扩充知识面是很重要的一个环节。学习英语的过程其实也是接受另一种文化熏陶的过程，因此平时学习过程中就要注意对各种文化知识的了解与积累，扩大知识面，拓宽视野。这样在考试中遇到相同背景的文章时就可以在已有知识面的基础上快速理解文章。

四、掌握阅读技巧，灵活应对各类题型。

针对大纲中所要求的考查能力，四级考试阅读理解试题在考查内容上也各不相同，因此掌握考查内容各不相同的各类题型的答题技巧成为答对题的一项保证。比如说考查文章细节内容的试题，答案绝大部分可以在文章中直接找出来，因此阅读时一定要根据考点规律，在微观上定位细节，这样才能快速找准答案出处。关于阅读技巧与试题类型，同学们可以参考本书中的"阅读理解小词典"部分，在此不再赘述。

阅读能力的提高，不是一朝一夕、一蹴而就的事，更不是随意翻阅几篇文章就能实现的。"读书破万卷，下笔如有神"，只有循序渐进地进行系统训练，大量阅读，才能达到学习与记忆的最佳效果。相信本书会给你带来意想不到的惊喜，为你提高阅读能力，在考场上获得阅读高分助上一臂之力。

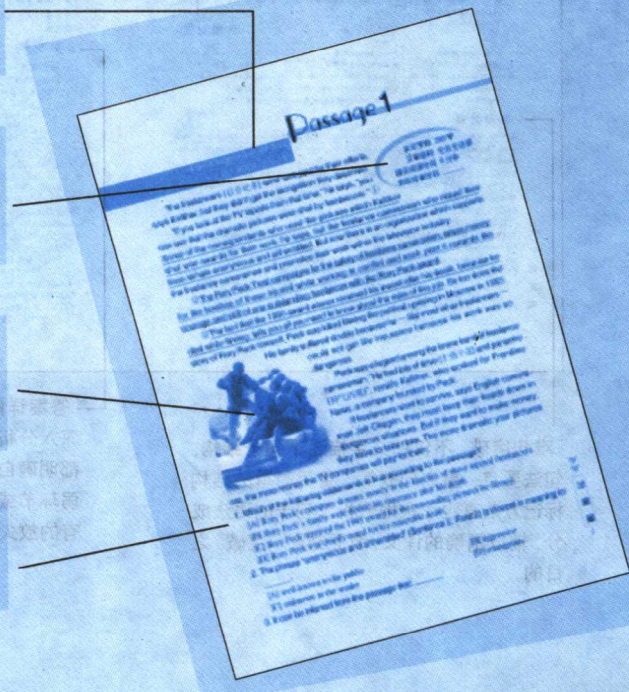# How to Use this Book

如何使用本书

最新版《大学英语四级考试标准阅读160篇》以新颖的选材、标准的命题、精辟的解析为主体，清新的底纹画面为背景，呈现给广大学生朋友以轻松、活泼的新形象，使大家在赏心悦目的情境下提高阅读能力，将"逼我学"变成"我要学"。

与文章主题相关的励志性谚语一则，在有限的篇幅里呈现给学生更多的知识元素。

文章字数、题材、建议做题时间不仅强化了学生对考试中常考题材的认识，而且成为大家练习过程中自我检测的标尺。

精美的插图与正文相辅相成，不仅有助于理解原文，而且提高了大家的阅读兴趣，更呈现给大家精美的视觉世界。

文章题材、字数、难易度、试题的设计均以四级考试真题为标准，处处体现"标准"二字。

Passage 1

如何使用本书

"语境记忆"主要选取文章中出现的核心短语，以小贴士的形式呈现给大家，强调不仅要认识四级核心单词，更要了解、掌握它的用法。

"篇章剖析"首先介绍了文章总体结构或材料组织方法，之后介绍了文章的主题内容及段落发展，目的是让大家宏观上掌握文章的结构，微观上掌握细节发展内容。

"难句突破"不仅用文字描述了句子结构、句法要点、重点句式等，更用简单的结构标记方法直观形象地分析了句子的语法成分，辅以精确的译文，真正达到"突破"之目的。

"答案详解"不仅详细分析了答案依据，更深入分析了干扰项干扰所在，让每位学生都明确自己答错题的原因，了解自己的薄弱环节或知识盲点，从而能够对症下药，有的放矢地解决问题。

阅读 小 词典

1. 细读（Reading for full understanding）

细读又称仔细阅读，是指找到文章中的有关范围以后，在范围内逐句阅读，特别对关键词、句要仔细琢磨，以便对其有较深刻、较准确的理解和掌握。不仅要理解其字面意思，而且要通过推理、判断，弄清文章中"字里行间"的潜在意思（read between lines）。在细读时，对没有学过的生词，可根据上下文或自己掌握的背景知识等来推测其意义；对一时难以看懂的长句子，可借助语法手段，对其加以结构分析，以达到理解的目的。这是考试中使用较多的方法，因为有的问题的答案并不是直接就出现在文章中的，需要考生自己整理和判断各个细节才能得出结论，因此考生要掌握细读的技巧，还需要具备分析句子和意群甚至篇章的能力。

2. 略读（Skimming）

略读也叫快读，其目的是用浏览的方式了解文章的大意和主题思想，并对文章的结构有个总的认识。略读时，应特别注意文章的开始段、结束段、小标题、文章中每段的段首句和结尾句以及篇章连接手段和行文中的信息词（signal word），因为它们往往是对文章内容的最简单概括，是左右文章大意的关键。略读适用于主旨类的题目，考生可以迅速通读全文，掌握大意；特别注意文章的开头和结尾部分，因为两头是文章中信息化（informative）最强的部分，往往点明主题、做出总结或推断，对考查主旨或篇章层次的题目尤其有帮助。最新的四级考试中的快速阅读所需采用的就是这种阅读方法。

3. 查读（Scanning）

又称寻读或索读，是一种通过快速阅读查找针对某道试题的事实或细节的方法。它也可以用来查阅某个单词、短语或句子在一定上下文中的意思。对那些与待回答的问题无关的信息则略过不读。此法可用来解答情节题、是非题，以及词义、句意推断题。在运用这一技巧时，要注意扫视那些与问题相关的重点词、数据等，尽量把查阅的范围缩到最小，从而提高阅读效果。查读最适用的题目通常是细节题，即对 wh.   what，when，where，how，which 等待定细节提问，考生只要明白了问题目标所在以及它的相应选项，便能很快用查读的方法，从原文中找到信息，做出选择。

1. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题考查考生对文章或段落主题及中心思想的把握能力。

按考查范围可分为篇章主旨（针对全文的主题进行提问，主题句出现在首段的居多，

其次是末段或几段主题的综合）与段落主旨（针对某一段或几段的主题提问）。

按考查的对象可分为主题类（考查文章或段落的主旨大意）、目的类（考查文章或段落的写作目的）和标题类（选择最佳标题）等三种。

2．事实细节题

事实细节题在阅读理解中占很大比重，而且也较简单，是拿分的部分。事实细节题有一个特点，即：所提问题一般可以在文章中直接或间接找到答案。但正确选项不可能与阅读材料的原句一模一样，而是用不同的词语或句型表达相同的意思。命题人在改变语句的形式时惯用的方式有四种，即：简化语言，正话反说，反话正说和关键词替换。具体来说，细节题包括：

直接细节题——指利用词性变换，同义、近义词替换等手段考查对原文细节信息的正确理解的试题，如原文肯定的表达换成否定的；正面与反面表达的转换；原因与结果的转换；条件与目的的转换等。

间接细节题——指隐含的事实细节题，考查对文章展示的细节的综合概括能力，要求考生不仅读懂关键词的意思，还能体味言外之意。

例证题——是考查对列举与举例关系的理解的试题。

3．语义理解题

该类题型主要考查考生对阅读文章中关键词或关键句的理解能力，考查范围包括：

1）文章中替代词所指代的内容；

2）引用的话语在上下文中的意思；

3）超纲生词或词组在文中的意义；

4）多义词在上下文中的特定意义。

提问时，一般标明第几段第几行，某词某句意思是什么。这类题型的提示词或词组一般用 is，mean，refer to，tell us，to be closest in meaning to，can be replaced by，by saying…，means 等等。

4．推理判断题

这类题具有较大的难度，要求考生在理解原文的基础上，根据文章中所阐述的事实细节和上下文的暗示与线索进行综合分析，然后做出推断、引申或得出合情合理的结论。因此，考生必须细读全文，不仅要掌握文章的表层意义，还要理解深层的内涵，不仅要掌握言明的观点和倾向，还要获取字里行间的信息。切忌无根无据地随意猜想。这种题型可以针对全文进行提问，也可以只针对一个段落或一句话进行推理。推理判断题一般分为三类：

1)局部推断(推断句子或段落的内容)：表面文字信息和线索是推断的前提和依据，所以增强对能反映作者观点立场的线索的敏感性十分重要。

2)全面推断：推测文章主题或内容以及文章上文或下文可能出现的内容。

3)推测文章来源：问何种题材、体裁；文章可能选自何种专著等。

常用的关键提问词有 infer，imply，suggest，conclude，show，appear，support，assume，know，learn，draw conclusion from 等。

5．观点态度题

观点态度题主要考查考生能否正确理解作者的写作意图、所持的观点及阐述文章主题时的语气或对他所论述的对象的态度。回答这类问题，考生务必细心注意作者在描述事实和表达观点时所使用的词汇。作者往往要用一些带有个人感情色彩或褒贬之分的词汇来表明自

己的态度。要正确判断作者的观点，必须把上下文联系起来看，文章中所述的内容并非都代表作者的观点。

这类题目用的关键提问词或词组有：attitude，opinion，deem，according to the author，in the author's eye，disagree，feel，idea，impression 等等。

考点及其出处

考点

试题在原文中的出处也就是我们所指的阅读理解的考点。考点与某种题型（主旨大意题、事实细节题、观点态度题、语义理解题及推理判断题等）往往是相对应的。阅读理解题在做题时要把握的一个最重要原则是：题干＋正确选项＝原文中的某一句或两句。以下是阅读理解考点的常见出处：

1. 列举处

列举处是指用 First(ly)，…，Second(ly)，…，Third(ly)，…，Finally；Not only … but also …；Then；In addition；Furthermore；Moreover；Above all；On the one hand … on the other hand 等表示顺承关系的词语列举出的事实。要求考生从列举出的内容中，选出符合题干要求的答案项。该考点常出题型是"事实细节题"，有时也出推理判断题。

2. 例证处

为了使自己的观点更有说服力、更加明确，作者经常用具体的例子打比方，句中常由 as，such as，for example，for instance，take … as an example 等引导的短语或句子作为例证，这些例句或比喻就成为命题者提问的焦点。需注意的是例子或比喻一般是和文章或段落中心紧密相关的，常以"事实细节题"和"推理判断题"的形式出现，以"推断性"题型居多。

3. 引言处

作者为了正确表达出自己的观点或使论点更有依据，常常引用名人的论断或重要发现等。命题者常在此做文章，多以"推理判断题"为主，有时也出"事实细节题"。

4. 转折对比处

一般而言，转折后的内容常常是语义的重点，命题者常对转折处的内容进行提问。转折一般通过 however，but，yet，in fact 等词语来引导。强对比常由 like，unlike，until，not so much…as 等词语引导。命题者常对用来对比的双方属性进行考查，此类考点常出现在逻辑推理题中，少数出现于主旨题等题型中。

5. 复杂句

复杂句常是命题者出题之处，包括同位语、插入语、定语、长句、从句、不定式等，命题者主要考查考生对句子之间指代关系、文章段落之间关系的理解，常以逻辑推理题型出现，包括少量词汇题型。

6. 因果句

命题者常以文中因果句命制一些考查两个事件内在因果关系的试题，或出些概括文意、段意的试题。一般以推理判断题和主旨大意题型出现，兼顾少量事实细节题等。表示因果关系的词有：because (of)，since，for，as，therefore，consequently，result in / from，originate from，as a result，lead to，thus 等。

7. 特殊标点处

由于特殊标点符号后内容是对前面内容的进一步解释和说明，因此命题者常以标点符号后的内容进行提问。具体说，特殊标点符号包括：1）破折号（表解释）；2）括号（表解释）；3）冒号（表解释）；4）引号（表引用或有其他特殊含义）。题型一般有推理判断题，主旨大意题，事实细节题等。

8. 首段、尾段、段首句、段尾句

短文首段、结尾段往往是文章中心思想的表达处；有时各段的首句、末句也常是该段的主题句。因此，命题者常在这些地方出主旨大意题或推理判断题。

逻 辑 关 系

1. **顺承关系**：或称顺接关系、并列关系、递进关系。是指两个或两个以上的句子处于并列地位，共同说明一个主题，表达一种思想，描述一种现象。语篇标识词主要有：also, besides, further, furthermore, even, too, moreover, in addition, in particular, especially, particularly, even more important, still, what's more, and 等。

2. **转折关系**：前后句子意思相反，形成鲜明对照。其语篇标识词主要有：but, yet, however, nevertheless, although, in spite of, despite, on the contrary, in contrast, on the other hand, conversely, otherwise, as a matter of fact, in fact, unlike, differently, unhappily, unfortunately, after all, anyway 等。

3. **因果关系**：也是一种解释关系，前后两部分之间是因果关系，谈论的是一个问题，表达同一层意思。语篇标识词有：because, since, now that, seeing that, for, result from, thus, so, so that, as a result, therefore, consequently, for this (that) reason, hence, accordingly, result in, bring about, lead to 等。

4. **例证关系**：前后句子是总述与举例关系，后面的例子进一步解释或说明前面的句子。语篇标识词如：such as, for example, for instance, in fact, a case in point, take sth. for example, for one thing, for another 等。

5. **对比关系**：对比与对照不同：对比（comparison）所要说明的是人或事物之间的相同之处，对照则说明他们之间的区别，属转折关系。表示对比关系的标志词有：like, similarly, likewise, in the same way, by comparison, as, as...as 等。

6. **总括关系**：总括关系即指下文对上文的内容进行归纳、总结，是上文的结论。语篇标识词包括：to conclude, to sum up, in sum, in conclusion, in short, in brief, on the whole, in a word, overall, all in all, generally speaking, it can be seen from the above that 等。

"难句突破" 中的结构标志

主语 ——**黑正体**	谓语——***黑斜体***
宾语与表语——<u>下加波浪线</u>	定语——（圆括号）
状语——[中括号]	补语——<u><u>双下划线</u></u>
同位语——{大括号}	定语从句先行词——点状下划线

Contents

目录

Directions: *For questions 1-7, mark Y, N or NG. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

Votes for Women

The *suffragette*（妇女参政权论者）movement, which campaigned for votes for women in the early twentieth century, is most commonly associated with the Pankhurst family and militant acts of varying degrees of violence. The Museum of London has drawn on its archive collection to convey a fresh picture with its exhibition Tile Purple, White and Green: Suffragettes in London 1906-14.

The name is a reference to the color scheme that the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) created to give the movement a uniform, nationwide image. By doing so, it became one of the first groups to project a corporate identity, and it is this advanced marketing strategy, along with the other organizational and commercial achievements of the WSPU, to which the exhibition is devoted.

Formed in 1903 by the political campaigner Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia, the WSPU began an educated campaign to put women's suffrage on the political agenda. New Zealand, Australia and parts of the United States had already *enfranchised*（给予⋯选举权）women, and growing numbers of their British counterparts wanted the same opportunity.

With their slogan 'Deeds not words', and the introduction of the color scheme, the WSPU soon brought the movement the cohesion and focus it had previously lacked. Membership grew rapidly as women deserted the many other, less directed groups and joined it. By 1906 the WSPU headquarters, called the Women's Press Shop, had been established in Charing Cross Road and in spite of limited communications (no radio or television, and minimal use of the telephone) the message had spread around the country, with members and branch officers stretching to as far away as Scotland.

The newspapers produced by the WSPU, first Votes for Women and later The Suffragette, played a vital role in this communication. Both were sold throughout the country and proved an invaluable way of informing members of meetings, marches, fundraising events and the latest news and views on the movement.

Equally importantly for a rising political group, the newspaper returned a profit. This was partly because advertising space was bought in the paper by large department stores such as Selfridges, and jewellers such as Mappin & Webb. These two, together with other *likeminded*（趣味相投的）commercial enterprises sympathetic to the cause, had quickly identified a direct way to reach a huge market of women, many with money to spend.

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The creation of the color scheme provided another money-making opportunity which the WSPU was quick to exploit. The group began to sell playing cards, board games, Christmas and greeting cards, and countless other goods, all in the purple, white and green colors. In 1906 such merchandising of a corporate identity was a new marketing concept.

But the paper and merchandising activities alone did not provide sufficient funds for the WSPU to meet organizational costs, so numerous other fundraising activities combined to fill the coffers of the 'war chest'. The most notable of these was the Woman's Exhibition which took place in 1909 in a Knightsbridge ice-skating rink and in 10 days raised the equivalent of £250,000 today.

The Museum of London's exhibition is largely visual, with a huge number of items on show. Against a quiet background hum of street sounds, copies of The Suffragette, campaign banners and photographs are all on display, together with one of Mrs Pankhurst's shoes and a number of purple, white and green trinkets.

Photographs depict vivid scenes of a suffragette's life: WSPU members on a self-proclaimed 'monster' march, wearing their official uniforms of a white frock decorated with purple, white and green accessories; women selling The Suffragette at street corners, or chalking up pavements with details of a forthcoming meeting.

Windows display postcards and greeting cards designed by women artists for the movement, and the quality of the artwork indicates the wealth of resources the WSPU could call on from its talented members.

Visitors can watch a short film made up of old newsreels and cinema material which clearly reveals the political mood of the day towards the suffragettes. The program begins with a short film devised by the 'antis' — those opposed to women having the vote — depicting a suffragette as a fierce harridan bullying her poor, abused husband. Original newsreel footage shows the suffragette Emily Wilding Davison throwing herself under King George V's horse at a famous racecourse.

Although the exhibition officially charts the years 1906 to 1914, graphic display boards outlining the bills of enfranchisement of 1918 and 1928, which gave the adult female populace of Britain the vote, show what was achieved. It demonstrates how advanced the suffragettes were in their thinking, in the marketing of their campaign, and in their work as shrewd and skilful image-builders. It also conveys a sense of the energy and ability the suffragettes brought to their fight for freedom and equality. And it illustrates the intelligence employed by women who were at that time deemed by several politicians to have 'brains too small to know how to vote'.

Ⅱ Questions

1. In 1903 women in Australia were still not allowed to vote.
2. The work of the WSPU was mainly confined to London and the South.
3. The main organs of communication for the WSPU were its two newspapers.
4. The WSPU's newspapers were mainly devoted to society news and gossip.

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5. The Woman's Exhibition in 1909 met with great opposition from Parliament.

6. The Museum of London exhibition includes some of the goods sold by the movement.

7. The opponents of the suffragettes made films opposing the movement.

8. The WSPU was more successful than other suffrage groups in that it had a clear _____.

9. Aside from the newspaper and merchandising activities, among the WSPU's additional fundraising activities the most notable example was _____.

10. The main aspect of the suffragette movement's work devoted to exhibition at the Museum of London is the success of the movement's _____.

答案与解析

1. 【解析】[N]。本题涉及到 1903 年澳大利亚妇女选举权的问题，以 1903 年为线索，将相关信息定位在文章的第三段 Formed in 1903...New Zealand, Australia and parts of the United States had already enfranchised women，由此可以判断题干的说法与原文矛盾。

2. 【解析】[N]。本题涉及到 WSPU 的工作范围的问题，寻找原文中的相关信息 ...the message had spread around the country, with members and branch officers stretching to as far away as Scotland，也就是说他们的活动范围遍及全国，题干的说法违背文意。

3. 【解析】[Y]。本题谈到 WSPU 的主要的信息机构，定位在文章的第五段的首句 The newspapers produced by the WSPU, first Votes for Women and later The Suffragette, played a vital role in this communication，这两种报纸起了重要的作用 played a vital role，题干是它的同义转述，符合文意。

4. 【解析】[N]。本题谈到了 WSPU 所出版的报纸的主要内容问题，在文章中寻找相关信息 Both were sold... proved an invaluable way of informing... the movement，题干的说法与原文不符。

5. 【解析】[NG]。本题涉及到 1909 年 The Woman's Exhibition 遭到议会反对的问题，以年份为线索，锁定文中相关信息 The most notable of these was the Woman's Exhibition which took place in 1909 in a Knightsbridge ice-skating rink and in 10 days raised the equivalent of ￡250,000 today，由此可知 The Woman's Exhibition 取得巨大的成功，但是并没有提及其遭到议会的反对，因此题干属于原文中没有的内容。

6. 【解析】[Y]。本题涉及到伦博物馆的展览品，在文中的相关信息为 The Museum of London's exhibition is largely visual, with a huge number of items on show. 以及后面提到的展览品 copies of The Suffragette, campaign banners and photographs are all on display，由此可知题干中的说法与原文相符，包括了 The WSPU 的运动出售的一些产品。

7. 【解析】[Y]。本题涉及了妇女参政权论者的反对者们的行为问题，文章中的相关信息在倒数第二段 Visitors can watch a short film made up of old newsreels and cinema material which clearly reveals the political mood of the day towards the suffragettes，题干的说法是它的同义转述，符合文意。

8. 【解析】purpose and direction。本题涉及到 The WSPU 比别的妇女参政权论者的团体更加成功的原因，文中在介绍他们的活动时，谈到了他们的口号 'Deeds not words' 以及凝聚力和方向性 Membership grew rapidly as women deserted the many other,

less directed, groups and joined it，这两点概括起来就是 purpose and direction。

9. 【解析】the Woman's Exhibition。本题涉及到了 the WSPU 另外的筹款活动最著名的例子，在文章中的相关信息为 The most notable of these was the Woman's Exhibition, ...and in 10 days raised the equivalent of ￡250,000 today，由此可以判断空格中应该填 the Woman's Exhibition。

10. 【解析】corporate image。本题是关于妇女参政权论者活动的主要方面对于伦敦博物馆的展览的贡献，查找文中相关信息 Photographs depict vivid scenes of a suffragette's life: WSPU members on a self-proclaimed 'monster' march, wearing their official uniforms... women selling The Suffragette at street corners, or chalking up pavements with details of a forthcoming，这一系列的活动都很好地突出了妇女参政权论者的生活，所以展览会才取得巨大的成功，概括起来就是他们的团体形象 corporate image。

"Everything, Mrs. Holstein, is subject to Cartoon."

强化篇

Directions: *Select one word for each blank from the word bank following the passage. **You may not use any of the words more than once.***

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely _1_ today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the _2_ forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they sought through various means, to control these unknown and _3_ powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. _4_ stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed some rituals were _5_, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the _6_ of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable _7_ had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a _8_ division was usually made between the "acting area" and the "auditorium". In addition, there were performers, and since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the enactment of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that _9_.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a _10_ person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

A) feared	B) instinct	C) excited	D) seed	E) favorite
F) different	G) task	H) natural	I) site	J) abandoned
K) privately	L) delayed	M) accepted	N) clear	O) eventually

··· 文章大意

　　本文主要探讨了戏剧的起源.文章第一段提到目前被大家所广泛接受的理论是戏剧来源于古代的祭祀仪式.接下来作者解释了这种理论的原因.原始人类觉得世界上自然的力量高深莫测,他们寻求各种方法去控制这种未知的、令人恐惧的力量.这些措施被保留下来,后来成为祭祀的仪式,从而为今天的戏剧提供了素材.另一种理论认为戏剧起源于人类讲故事的兴趣.

强化篇

答案与解析 · · · · · · · · · · · ·

1. 【解析】选 M)。分析句子可知，空格处缺少一个过去分词作后置定语，考察各选项中的过去分词形式，只有 M) accepted 能使句意通顺，意思是"目前被大家广泛的接受的"。

2. 【解析】选 H)。空格所在句的 view...as...是在说人类将世界上的什么力量认为是不可预测的，再根据空格后的 seasonal changes(季节变化)可知，它属于一种自然界的力量，故选 H) natural。

3. 【解析】选 A)。空格前的 and 连接两个并列成分。所以填入的词应与 unknown 在意思和形式上保持一致。一般情况下未知的东西会让人觉得恐惧。答案为 feared。

4. 【解析】选 O)。空格处前句说他们寻求各种方法去控制这种未知的、令人恐惧的力量。这些措施被保留下来，后来成为祭祀的仪式。空格处需要一个副词引导一个句子表示最终的结果，查找选项中的副词，只有 eventually 能使句子语义连贯。

5. 【解析】选 J)。分析句子可知，前半部分是一个被动语态，空格处缺少一个过去分词，与 were 构成过去时的被动语态，再根据 but 后的 persisted and provided，可知 but 前的空格处应填入的词，与其意义相反，构成一个转折关系，符合条件的是 abandoned。

6. 【解析】选 D)。那些相信戏剧和仪式有关联的人们也在争辩：那些仪式包含了戏剧的起源，因为在仪式中会经常用到音乐、舞蹈、面具和服装。空格处应填入的是 seed，在这里表示"起源"。

7. 【解析】选 I)。由 furthermore 可以看出空格所在句和前句之间是递进关系。前句中提到了戏剧中的音乐、舞蹈、面具和服装，可见演出还缺少的应该是场地。site 为答案。

8. 【解析】选 N)。空格后说，演出区和观众席被区分开，这里需要一个形容词来修饰 division，表示"怎么样被区分开"，只有 clear 符合条件，意思是"被很清楚地区分开"。

9. 【解析】选 G)。为了能使仪式顺利进行，宗教领袖也会承担一些工作，assume 在这里是"承担，担任"的意思。后面的宾语应为 task"工作，任务"。

10. 【解析】选 F)。由 each of the roles 可知每一个角色肯定是由不同的人来扮演。这里修饰 person 的词只能是 different。