



全国高等学校英语应用能力考试专项辅导训练

根据教育部最新调整大纲编写

# 高职高专英语阅读、翻译

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全国高等学校英语教学命题研究组

第二版

题型技巧方法

分类练习详解

全真模拟试题

商务取材广泛 实用、可读性强



学林出版社

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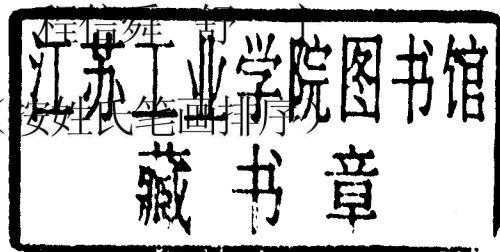
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学林出版社

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国高等学校英语应用能力考试专项辅导训练/丁卫国等编.

上海: 学林出版社, 2003.7

ISBN 7-80668-572-3

I. 全... II. 丁... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试  
—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2003) 第061759号



全国高等学校英语应用能力考试专项辅导训练

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出 版: 学林出版社 (上海钦州南路81号3楼)

电话: 52661189

发 行: 新华书店 上海发行所

学林图书发行部 (钦州南路81号1楼)

电话: 52663760 52661185

印 刷: 无锡江溪书刊印刷厂印刷

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 34印张

字 数: 60万

版 次: 2005年6月第二版

书 号: ISBN 7-80668-572-3/G·195

定 价: 54.00元 (全三册)

# 序

高职高专教育是贯彻《高等教育法》、《中华人民共和国职业教育法》的重要环节，它是对高等教育的重要补充，为广大学生提供了更多的学习机会，并为培养我国急需的高级蓝领人才起着重要的作用。

国家学位委员会 1997 年会议决定，设立工程硕士、医疗专业硕士、教育专业硕士等学位，并指出，上述学位与工程学硕士、医疗科学硕士、教育学硕士等学位是不同类型的同一层次。这就为培养更高层次的蓝领人才开辟了先河。

随着高职高专教育的发展，社会就业机制的变化，这对高职高专学生综合应用能力的要求越来越高，而英语和计算机的应用首当其冲。在英语教学这方面，针对这批高职高专学生，我们的任课教师受到了极大的挑战，他们在感到这批学生程度差别较大而难于施教外，同时也深叹手头上没有一本合适的教材或辅导书，有些教师只好自己去搜集、整理一些讲义或练习，既耽误了时间，有时又因时间仓促，准备不够充分，而给教学带来诸多问题。

针对这些情况，本编辑部广泛征集各大高职高专院校一线教师的意见、要求，组织一直在教学一线上任教的权威教师，根据教育部教学大纲和《基本要求》，编写一套《高职高专英语系列丛书》，涉及词汇、语法、阅读、翻译、听力、口语、写作、应试模拟题等诸多领域，它们是对现今高职高专教学盲区的重要补充，体现了大纲以实用为主的精神。相信本书能够在方便教学、提高学生英语水平方面发挥重要作用。

本丛书在策划、编写、审阅过程中得到了上海市高职高专英语课程教学指导委员会常务副组长张益明等教授的指导和帮助，在此表示感谢。

丛书编委会

# 前 言

“高等学校英语应用能力考试”是2000年教育部批准实施的全国统一教学水平考试。本考试依据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《要求》),以培养学生实际应用语言能力为目标,突出内容的实用性和针对性,将语言基础能力与实际涉外交际能力的培养有机地结合起来,以满足21世纪经济发展对高职高专人才的要求。

本考试的阅读理解和翻译部分主要测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力及将英语正确译成汉语的能力。这两部分考试占总分的55%,内容涉及科普、文化、社会习俗、经贸等方面,实用性文字材料(如信函、广告、说明书、业务单证、合同书、文章摘要、序言等)占60%。为了帮助考生熟练掌握上述两部分内容并顺利通过考试,我们编写了此书。

本书分为四个部分。第一部分为阅读理解题型、技巧讲解和学学练练,旨在帮助考生熟练掌握各种阅读技巧;第二部分为翻译技巧讲解,着重介绍了翻译中对句法、词法、语言结构的正确理解和翻译;第三部分为阅读与翻译实战训练,共20个单元,每一个单元含有5个TASK和1个TRANSLATION,考生通过20单元的实战训练,可较熟练地掌握这两部分考试内容和要求,增加通过考试的机率;丰富自己对相关业务题材的了解,为以后的学习和工作提供更多范例。第四部分提供了“学学与练练”和实战训练部分的全部答案,以供考生自查与核对用。

本书特点是:1)针对性强。阅读和翻译技巧讲解部分紧扣《要求》规定必须达到的要求和标准;实战训练部分严格按实际测试题所要求的内容、形式、难度、题量设计。2)实用性强。本书中的实用性材料占80%以上,包括信函、广告、说明书、招、投标书、合同、科技文摘、通告、协议书、备忘录、序言等有代表性的应用文,涵盖了考试涉及的全部内容和形式。

参加本书编写的有上海工商外国语学院、上海商业职业技术学院、上海农林职业技术学院、连云港职业技术学院、无锡商业职业技术学院、上海海事职业技术学院、邦德职业技术学院、甘肃林业职业技术学院等单位长期从事英语教学、富有各类考试辅导经验的教师,主编为陈明娟、李德荣,副主编为谈芳、杜鸮、苏根林。本书编委有陈明娟、李德荣、谈芳、杜鸮、苏根林、薛永强、金辉、肖安法、刘艳宏。

由于作者水平有限、时间仓促,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者谅解和批评指正。

编者

2003年6月

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# 第一章 阅读理解技能讲解

高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲中规定阅读理解主要测试考生从书面材料获取信息的能力。本部分测试的文字材料包括一般性阅读材料(文化、社会、常识、科普、经贸、人物等)和应用性文字材料,其内容能为不同专业学生所理解。其中,实用性文字材料约占60%,主要包括商务信函、传真、电子邮件、广告、产品与厂家介绍、产品维护及使用说明、科技文献、技术专利、招、投标书、合同书、意向书、业务单证、文章摘要、书籍序言等。

理解性阅读取决于三要素的相互作用:词汇、语法结构和含义。换言之,成功的理解取决于运用语言的实际能力。一般来讲,掌握阅读技能,不仅能使阅读比较容易进行,而且在某种程度上有助于提高阅读理解能力。高等学校英语应用能力考试主要测试以下阅读技能:

- 1) 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;
- 2) 把握语篇中的事实和主要情节;
- 3) 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系;
- 4) 对句子和段落进行推理;
- 5) 了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
- 6) 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
- 7) 了解语篇的结论;
- 8) 进行信息转换。

本章节主要从这几个方面对阅读理解的题型和技能作分析讲解,并通过一定的练习使考生掌握这些技能。

## 第一节 主旨类型题的解题技巧

1. **测试目的:** 检查考生对整篇短文或其中的段落的理解、分析、把握和归纳能力。
2. **测试范围:** 确定文章的主题(topic or main point)、文章大意(main idea)、给出一合适的标题(title)。
3. **主要提问方式:**
  - 1) What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - 2) What is this passage mainly about?
  - 3) What is the main topic / subject / theme / idea of the passage?
  - 4) The main idea / point / subject of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5) Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - 6) With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?
  - 7) Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?
  - 8) The best title for the passage would be\_\_\_\_\_.

9) The passage could be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.

10) What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

4. **问题特征:** 此类问题中常常含有 main, key, primary, central 等一类表示基本的、或主要的词汇, 以及 idea, theme, point, title, topic 等表示观念、主题、中心等词汇。

5. **答题关键:** 正确识别主题句。

## 一、有主题句的文章

### 1. 主题句位置:

1) 段首: 多见于一般的演绎性文章, 作者通常一开始就明确文章的中心思想, 然后围绕这个中心进行详细阐述;

2) 段中: 作者采取首先引题, 接着阐明中心, 再进行详细论述的写作手法。

3) 段尾: 多见于一般的归纳性文章, 作者一般采用引题—论述—总结的写作方法。

### 2. 答题步骤与方法:

1) 迅速浏览全文, 以对文章有一大致的了解;

2) 仔细阅读文章, 划出主题句。

3) 推敲主题句并根据主题句确定文章的中心思想;



### 例

Science and technology have come to pervade every aspect of our lives and, as a result, society is changing at a speed which is quite unprecedented. There is a great technological explosion around us, generated by science. This explosion is already freeing vast numbers of people from their traditional bondage to nature, and now at last we have it in our power to free mankind once and for all from the fear which is based on want. Now for the first time, man can reasonably begin to think that life can be something more than a grim struggle for survival. But even today, in spite of the high standard of living which has become general in the more fortunate West, the majority of people in the world still spend all their time and energy in a never-ending struggle with nature to secure the food and shelter they need. Even in this elementary effort millions of human beings die unnecessarily and wastefully from hunger, disease, or flood.

1. The main idea of this selection may be best expressed by the statement that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) our lives are rapidly being altered by science and technology

B) hunger, disease and flood still claim millions of victims

C) science and technology have given man hope that there can be something more to life than just a struggle to survive

D) while living conditions have improved for many yet the great proportion of mankind is still involved in a struggle to survive

2. Underline the topic sentence of this paragraph.

3. A suitable title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) Life—An Endless Struggle
- B) A Grim Struggle for Survival
- C) The Benefits of Science and Technology—the Privilege of A Few
- D) Science, Technology and Human Society



### 答案与解析

1. 本文主要讲述：虽然科学和技术已经渗透到生活的每一个方面，并把人从传统的自然束缚中解放出来，高水平的生活在西方虽已较普及，但世界上的绝大部分人仍然把所有的时间和精力无止尽地花在了为了吃和住而与自然作斗争上。选项 A)，B) 和 C) 只是文中提到的细节，因此只有 D) while living conditions have improved for many yet the great proportion of mankind is still involved in a struggle to survive 概括全面，为正确答案。
2. 文章的倒数第二句话。
3. 选项 A) 和 B) 体现不出科学和技术对人类生活的影响，选项 D) 范围太广，选项 C) The Benefits of Science and Technology—the Privilege of A Few 与文章的主题和主题句相吻合，故为正确答案。



### 学学与练练 1

#### Passage 1

Doctors believe that second-hand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke. Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is second-hand smoke. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (美国环保局) reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure (暴露) to second-hand smoke.

It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke. In the United States nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes. The damaging effects of second-hand smoke on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the United States have laws that restrict or limit smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short national airline flights, i.e. flights within the country.

1. From the passage we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the main cause of lung cancer is second-hand smoke

- B) most people know nothing about the danger of second-hand smoke
  - C) public places are dangerous for people to stay
  - D) children suffer most from second-hand smoke
2. This passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) how people get cancer
  - B) who can get cancer easily
  - C) what should be done with smoking in public
  - D) whether second-hand smoking can be harmful
3. Underline the topic sentence of each paragraph.

### ***Passage 2***

Sugar history in the Hawaiian Island is filled with pioneering. In sailing ship days, Hawaiian sugar growers were many miles away from sources of supplies and from markets. This isolation built up among the Hawaiian growers an enduring spirit of cooperation. Growers shared with one another improvements in production. Without government aid of any sort, they built great irrigation projects. Without government help, they set up their own research and experiment organization. Pioneering together over the years, they have provided Hawaii with its largest industry.

1. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A) In sailing days, Hawaiian sugar growers were many miles away from supplies and markets.
  - B) Hawaiian sugar growers built their great industry without government help.
  - C) Hawaiian sugar growers have set up their own research organization and have shared improvements.
  - D) By pioneering together, sugar growers have provided Hawaii with its largest industry.
2. Underline the topic sentence of the paragraph.

### ***Passage 3***

The word “school” comes from an ancient Greek word meaning “leisure”. The link between the two words may not seem obvious today, but in pre-industrial societies schooling, if it existed at all, was reserved for the children of a privileged elite (特权阶层). Until fairly recently, no society could afford more than a handful of educated people. Schooling did little or nothing to increase a person’s productivity and was thus, in an economic sense, wasteful. Education had little practical use and was undertaken only by those with the time and money to pursue the cultivation of the mind for its own sake. The rest of the population entered adult economic roles at the time of adolescence or even earlier. Most people acquired all the knowledge and skills they needed in the world through an informal socialization (社交往来) process consisting mostly of ordinary, everyday contacts with parents and other kin (亲属).

- This passage is concerned mainly with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the origin of the word "school"  
 B) education in pre-industrial societies  
 C) old notions about education  
 D) the link between education and economy
- Underline the topic sentence of the paragraph.

## 二、无主题句的文章

- 文章特点：中心思想自然分布于或融入文章的大量事实和细节中。
- 答题步骤与方法：
  - 迅速浏览全文，以对文章有一大致的了解；
  - 仔细阅读文章，划出隐含中心思想的关键词组或句子；
  - 推敲这些关键词组或句子，综合全文进行分析、归纳，在短文的字里行间领会并确定文章或段落的中心思想。



例

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, the usually accepted date of the beginning of opera as we know is in 1600. As a part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous "Eurifie", generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy.

- This passage is a summary of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Greek tragedy  
 B) the first opera  
 C) the development of opera  
 D) Euridice



答案与解析

全文以时间为顺序，叙述了歌剧的产生和发展。第一句叙述了歌剧被公认为开始于1600年，第二句叙述了第一部歌剧的产生，第三句叙述了继“Euridice”后歌剧的发展，所以全文的主题是歌剧的发展，选项 C) the development of opera 为正确答案。



学学与实践 2

Passage 1

The energy which the sun radiates goes in every direction and only a minute (微小的) part of it falls on the earth. Even so, it represents power of approximately 5,000,000

horsepower per square mile per day; the sun gives us as much energy every minute as mankind utilizes in a year. At present, we use this energy indirectly, and it is our only final source of power. Coal represents the chemical action of the sun on green plants thousands of years ago. Water power results from the sun's creating vapor and subsequent rain. Even windmills operate because of air currents set in motion by the different heating effects of the sun in different places. Some day, through chemistry or some type of solar motor, we shall harness (驾驶) this titanic (巨大的) source of energy more directly. Already, a scientist has worked out an engine, surprisingly efficient, in which the sun's rays are concentrated through mirrors on a tube of water to create steam.

1. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the sun is our ultimate source of energy
  - B) the tiny fraction of the sun's energy which we use is used indirectly
  - C) we are making progress toward utilizing the solar energy fully
  - D) one device using solar energy directly has been developed
2. This passage could be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Utilization of the Sun's Energy
  - B) Solar Engine for Steam
  - C) Solar Chemistry
  - D) Titanic Source of Energy

### Passage 2

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus. In spite of traffic snarls (混乱) and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

1. The title of the passage should be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Heavy Traffic
  - B) The Bus Driver
  - C) A Bus Driver Must Answer Questions
  - D) Driving a Bus is Hard Work

## 第二节 细节类型题的解题技巧

1. 细节类型题测试范围：情景题、是非判断题、语义题。
2. 识别重要事实或细节的方法：
  - 1) 阅读文章寻找中心思想；
  - 2) 寻找与中心思想相关的事实或细节；
  - 3) 重读你确定为最重要的事实或细节，以确定它们正确体现了中心思想。

### 一、情景题

1. 测试目的：检查学生对阅读材料中具体细节的理解能力。

2. **试题形式:** 采取询问形式或给出一个不太完整的句子, 要求考生选择正确的选项来补充缺少的内容。
3. **解题方法:** 采用查读法。快速浏览全文, 带着问题查找解题线索。
4. **常见提问方式:**
  - 1) According to the passage, when / where / why / how / who / what / which ...?
  - 2) ...indicated that....
  - 3) The statement made by the author is based on the evidence / example / fact that....



### 例 (2001年6月A级实考试卷)

Your Public Affairs Studies Course requires that you understand a major investigation on any topic of interest and it also requires that you draw together all the areas of your study. However, you do not need to give equal emphasis to each area. With this in mind, you can now start planning your project for investigation. Your course of study will bring you in contact with many issues; some of these will be of more interest to you than others. Your teacher or classmates may be able to make suggestions. Newspapers and magazines that you read carry issues of relevance (关联) to your studies; look at these carefully. You are sure to find sources of ideas from them which you can adapt to form the basis of your report. Career interests are also a source for inspiration (灵感), as you may have in mind a career which you wish to enter. Whatever you choose, it must be something that you are interested in. It should have some meaning to you, either now or in the future. Interest is of great importance because it helps to keep motivation (动力) or concentration.

- 1) What is the course in this passage about?
 

A) Investigation.	B) Career Interests.
C) Public Relations.	D) Public Affairs.
- 2) To get information related to your study, you'd better pay close attention to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A) newspapers and magazines	B) the problems and solutions
C) all the areas of your study	D) the suggestions of teachers
- 3) The topic of your investigation must be one \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A) from which you can form your report
B) that you are interested in
C) that your teacher approves
D) that you already have in your mind



### 答案与解析

1. 本题要求回答文中提到的是什么课程。这一信息在文中的第一句话就有明确表示, 即“公众事务研究课程需要...”, 由此不难看出选项 D) Public Affairs (公众事务) 是正确答案。
2. 本题要求回答为了获得与你的研究有关的信息, 你应当关注什么。在文章中对此已有



- C) Export to France.
- D) Select an American distributor.

### Passage 2

Finding new employees who will fit the needs of the company is not always easy. First, the company must think carefully about the tasks involved in each job to be filled and about the skills, abilities, and knowledge a person must have in order to carry out those tasks successfully.

Second, it has to find people who meet these requirements. One of the most common ways to find employees for these positions is to look within the organization. Is there anyone currently in the organization who could do the job?

If no one within the firm is qualified, look outside the organization. Some of the most common sources of new employees are high schools, junior colleges, four-year colleges, and universities. Firms also use newspapers to help locate job applicants.

1. What is an example of a common outside source?
  - A) High schools.
  - B) Resources within the organization.
  - C) Spies.
  - D) Temporary employees.
2. What do firms use to help locate applicants?
  - A) Yellow pages.
  - B) Subway ads.
  - C) Newspaper ads.
  - D) Word-of-mouth.

## 二、是非判断题

1. **测试目的:** 检查考生根据短文中提供的信息, 对所提问题的真实性及其是否在短文中被提及等作出正确判断的能力。
2. **试题设计范围:** 通常以人、物或某一概念为设计依据, 其设计范围可能涉及到短文中某一部分或某个句子, 也可能涉及全篇短文。有时设计者为了表示重点或强调之意, 通常在否定句试题中用大写字母来表示具有否定含义的词语, 如“EXCEPT”, “BUT”, 或“NOT”等。
3. **答题步骤与方法:**
  - 1) 仔细阅读短文、试题和四个选择项;
  - 2) 根据选择项提供的线索, 找出文章中相应的部分;
  - 3) 在带有“EXCEPT”, “BUT”或“NOT”的否定句试题中, 答题时, 应先排除与短文内容信息相关的选项, 一般剩下的选择项即为正确答案;
  - 4) 肯定句试题中, 答题时则应排除与短文内容信息无关的选择项, 剩下的选择项即为正确答案。
4. **常见提问方式:**
  - 1) Which of the following statements is true?
  - 2) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- 3) Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the text?
- 4) All of the following are true except ....
- 5) The author mentions all of the items below EXCEPT....
- 6) Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?



### 例 (2000 年 12 月 B 级实考试卷)

In Spain in summer there are many villages with a lot of tourists. The tourists go to the villages with their families, where there are festivals. People living around the villages also go to these festivals. To begin the festivals they throw big fireworks and the mayor makes a speech. When he finishes, people applaud and parties begin. In the morning of the first day people organize chocolate parties and clowns (小丑) for the children. In the afternoon there is a festival for the grandparents with music, drinks and food. And at night a big party is held for everybody. At the party, people dance and sing. They feel very happy in the festivals and go to bed very late.

Next morning they get up much later than usual; then they go to a place where there are poetry competitions, squares(纵横字谜), etc. Later the people go to a ceremony in the church to visit their dead family members. In the afternoon there is a fair and everybody goes to it to buy things or to go for a walk. At night a famous pop music group goes to the village and holds a concert and at 12 or 1 o'clock the group plays traditional songs. The third day is the last day, people are still very happy. To end the festivals they grow a lot of artificial fire. People will have to wait till the next year for such festivals.

1. Which of the following is true about the festivals?
  - A) More tourists visit the villages than the cities in Spain.
  - B) Tourists usually watch the performances instead of taking part in them.
  - C) The last day of the festival is the happiest.
  - D) The festivals last till very late into the night.



### 答案与解析

在完成此题时要对比原文信息与选项信息。只有选项 D) “节庆活动一直要持续到深夜”与文中第一段的最后一句...and go to bed very late 一致, 所以 D) The festivals last till very late into the night 是正确答案。



### 学习与练习 4

#### Passage 1

The sense of sound is one of our most important means of knowing what is going on around us. Sound has a wasted product, too, in the form of noise. Noise has been called unwanted sound. Noise is growing and it may get much worse before it gets any better.



Scientists, for several years, have been studying how noise affects people and animals. They are surprised by what they have learned. Peace and quiet are becoming harder to find. Noise pollution is a threat that should be looked at carefully.

There is a saying about it being so noisy that you can't hear yourself think. Doctors who study noise believe that we must sometimes hear ourselves think. If we don't we may have headaches, other aches and pains, or even worse mental problems.

Noise adds more tension to a society that already faces stress.

But noise is not a new problem. In ancient Rome, people complained so much about noise that the government stopped chariots (四轮马车) from moving through the streets at night!

Ways of making less noise are now being tested. There are even laws controlling noise. We cannot return to the "good old days" of peace and quiet. But we can reduce noise—if we shout loudly enough about it.

1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) Only recently did people realize the harmfulness of noise.
- B) Noise pollution is the worst kind of pollution we suffer from.
- C) People are now trying to find ways to make noise as low as possible.
- D) The writer thinks that it is almost impossible for people to avoid noise.

### **Passage 2**

With a school curriculum, the study of home economics is sometimes described as life education. Because much of an individual's life has traditionally centered upon the home and the family, home economics has been largely concerned with learning how to deal with the problems and challenges of homemaking. A basic knowledge of home economics helps a person make up a workable household budget, plan and prepare nutritious meals, choose a fabric for draperies (帏帘), and care for a small child.

In recent years the scope of home economics has broadened considerably. It now includes areas of national and international interest. Today's home economists may, for example, be engaged in developing foods for space flights, providing answers to the nutritional (营养的) problems of underdeveloped nations, or setting up national classifications for textiles.

The study of home economics includes a wide variety of subjects, including foods and nutrition; clothing and textiles; housing, home equipment, and home management; family economics; child development; and family relations. Home economists are often required to have academic preparation in such related areas as chemistry, physics, sociology, psychology, and design.

1. According to the selection, a general understanding of home economics contributes to all the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the preparation of nutritious food