

全国高职高专英语课程“专转本”及“A、B级能力测试”考试丛书

“专转本”

最 新 版

英语

阅读100篇

精解

著名

“专转本”

英语考试辅导班强力推荐

ENGLISH

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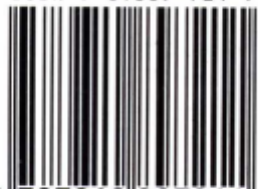
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- 题材广泛
- 讲解详细
- 传授技巧
- 提高能力
- 实用性强

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前 言

在高职高专类“专转本”及“A、B级能力测试”考试中,阅读理解部分的占分比例是所有题型中最多的。因此阅读理解能力的高低是决定考试能否得高分的关键因素。如何提高阅读水平,准确阅读文章,快速获取信息,提高对文章的理解,是每个考生最为关心的问题,也是我们编写本书的目的。这本供高职高专学生“A、B级能力测试”及“专转本”考试的阅读专项用书,是“A、B级能力测试”及“专转本”考试系列丛书中的一本。本书既可以作为考试用书,又可作为教师指导学生进行阅读理解强化训练的辅助用书,也是英语自学者提高阅读能力的参考用书。

随着“专转本”及“A、B级能力测试”考试的不断深入,我们编写本书,旨在给学生提供具有可读性的材料,快速提高阅读水平,达到大纲所规定的要求。本书精心设计了25个单元,每个单元4篇文章,全书共有100篇文章,其题型、难易程度与“专转本”及“A、B级能力测试”考试完全一致。特点是:①选材广泛,由浅入深,循序渐进,实用性强。文章涉及文化、教育、历史、科学、经济、法律、环境、交通、医学、信息、科普、风土人情、人物传记等。②体裁多样,有记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。③讲解重点突出,难点透彻;举一反三,不仅让考生知其然,而且知其所以然,并将知识、考点、解题技巧及练习有机地结合在一起加以分析与说明,使考生在考试中真正做到以不变应万变,以达到最佳的效果。

我们相信,只要考生在本书的指导下,坚持训练,一定能在短期内快速提高英语阅读能力,从而获得理想的成绩,争取更大的成功机会。希望考生能正确使用本书,最好在规定的时间内完成每一个单元,每个单元一般限制在35~40分钟内完成,读完4篇文章后再去看答案与解析。这样不但可以培养自己准确地掌握阅读时间、速度和临场适应感,还可以发现自己的弱处,从而做到充分认识自己,加以巩固强化。

本书是由“专转本”辅导一线的富有经验的著名教师编写,因此能够准确地把握命题方向,为广大考生奉献了一本实用而全面的考试类阅读用书。在此要特别感谢徐剑华、姜光辉、宋润霞、江胜强、汪秀川、张丽、姜静静、王歆、吴丹、许乐等老师给本书提出了宝贵意见,并给予了诸多的帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者和同行专家不吝赐教。

编 者

2004年8月于南京

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第一章 阅读理解常考题型及应试技巧

一、主旨大意题

(一) 常见考点及解题技巧

掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,是应试者首先应具备的阅读能力。在阅读理解测试中,对主题思想的提问和理解是测试的必考题。要做好主旨大意题,首先要抓住文章的中心思想,并以此来了解作者的观点、意图和态度。这也是正确理解阅读文章的关键所在。下面将就主旨大意题的常见考点和解题技巧进行说明。

1. 主题句的判断

① 文章或某一段的首句常是文章中心思想的表达之处,也就是主题句(topic sentence);然后围绕主题展开论述。因为许多作者喜欢采用从一般到个别的论证或叙述方式——演绎法(deduction)。② 文章或段落的尾句常常是主题句。这是从个别到一般来论证或叙述,主题句因此会位于段尾。③ 主题句有时可能位于段落的中间,这往往是作者为了吸引读者的兴趣,考查读者的判断识别能力。

因此要抓住全文中心思想的最快捷的途径就是找出文章的主题句,并以它为标准去进行思考。在解题时,凡是与主题句意思最接近的选择必然是正确答案。请看:

【例 1】

Worry is one of the most common forms of emotional distress in our culture. Almost everyone spends a considerable amount of present moments worrying about the future. And virtually all of it is for nothing. Obsessive worry will never make things any better. In fact, such worry will very likely help you to be less effective in dealing with the present.

The passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- A. the negative effects of worry
- B. the positive effects of worry

- C. the causes of worry
- D. the diseases caused by worry

【答案】 A

【解析】 主旨大意题。该段落主要是谈忧虑所带来的负面影响；最后一句(topic sentence)清楚地表达了这一思想。因此正确答案为A。这是一道根据主题句来判断文章中心大意的题。

2. 概括和归纳主题思想

实际上,有些阅读理解文章是没有主题句的。这是由于文章体裁的原因,或是由于短文是节选来的原因。这时就要靠读者自己进行概括或归纳隐含的主题思想(thesis statement)。概括主题思想可以从归纳每段的要点开始,最后将各段的要点概括并归纳出主题思想。

在这一过程中,可适当加快阅读速度,因为这样可以使注意力集中于文章的整体思路及各要点之间的联系。而较慢的阅读速度会让你过多地注意细节,甚至个别词,因而影响对主题的概括总结。当然,对于较容易的短文可在归纳主题和要点的同时记住细节,这样在答细节题时就不必再回过头来查询了。请看:

【例2】

Central Park, emerging from a period of abuse and neglect, remains one of the most popular attractions in New York City, with half a million out-of-towners among the more than 3 million people who visit the park yearly. About 15 million individual visits are made each year.

Summer is the season for softball, concerts, and Shakespeare; fall is stunning; winter is wonderful for sledding, skating, and skiing; and spring-time is the loveliest of all. It was all planned that way.

About 130 years ago Frederic Law Olmsted and his collaborator Calvert Vaux submitted their landscaping plan for rectangular parcel two miles north of the town's center. The barren swampy tract, home for squatters and a bone-boiling works that made glue, was reported as "a pestilential spot where miasmatic odors taint every breath of air". It took 16 years for workers with pickaxes and shovels to move 5 million cubic feet of earth and rock, and to plant half a million trees and shrubs, making a tribute to nature—a romantic nineteenth-century perception of nature.

What exists today is essentially Olmsted and Vaux's plan, with more trees, buildings, and asphalt. Landscape architects still speak reverently of

Olmsted's genius and foresight, and the sensitive visitor can see the effects he sought.

With what subject is the passage mainly concerned?

- A. The lives of Olmsted and Vaux.
- B. New York City's tourist industry.
- C. Examples of nineteenth-century art in New York City.
- D. The development of Central Park.

【答案】 D

【解析】 主旨大意题。本文主要记述了中央公园的设计、建造和发展过程。D符合题意为正确答案。A是Olmsted和Vaux的生平；B是纽约市的旅游业；C是纽约市十九世纪艺术的典范。这三个选项只是局部信息，没有展开进一步的论述。这是一道概括和归纳主题思想的问题，因此必须通读全文进行分析、总结概括，不能过多地注意细节。

3. 判断文章主标题

标题往往是文章的核心，给文章选择一个适当的标题，是主旨大意题的常考题。做这类题一定要首先了解文章的主要内容并对全文进行概括，从而反映出文章的主题思想。请看：

【例 3】

Accidents are caused; they don't just happen. The reason may be easy to see: an overloaded tray, a shelf out of reach, a patch of ice on the road. But more often than there is a chain of events leading up to the misfortune—frustration, tiredness or just bad temper—that show what the accident really is, a sort of attack on oneself.

Which of the following could serve as the best title for this passage?

- A. Causes of Accidents
- B. Prevention of Accidents
- C. Results of Accidents
- D. Accidents and Anxiety

【答案】 A

【解析】 判断标题题。文章一开头就点出主题“Accidents are caused...”，接下来对事故发生的原因进行了分析，由此可以判断文章的标题应选A。这是根据主题句来判断文章标题的。

(二) 主旨大意题常见的提问方式

为了让应试者熟悉题型,不要为理解题型花费过多的时间和精力,现就主旨大意题不同的提问方式归纳如下,希望应试者能将这些句式记住:

- 1) The main idea of this passage is. . .
- 2) This passage tells us about. . .
- 3) Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
- 4) Which of the following best summarizes the author's main point?
- 5) Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
- 6) The subject matter of this selection is. . .
- 7) The passage mainly discusses. . .
- 8) This passage illustrates. . .
- 9) This paragraph centers/focuses on. . .
- 10) This passage mainly deals with. . .
- 11) This passage is chiefly concerned with. . .
- 12) The author's purpose in writing this passage is. . .
- 13) What is the passage mainly about?
- 14) What can you infer from this passage?

二、事实细节题

(一) 常见考点及解题技巧

了解和阐述主旨的事实和细节是应试者应具备的阅读能力之一。理解每篇文章或每段文章的中心思想固然是全面理解文章的重要环节,但还不足以掌握全文的内容。所以还应找到与中心思想有关的事实和细节。就这一问题作者必然会引用事实或分析原因或对比事物间的关系等以论证自己的论点。因此认识和判断理解文章的细节是阅读的一个过程。下面就事实细节题的重要常见考点和解题技巧进行说明。

1. 具体陈述、列举的重要事实和细节题

细节题是每篇阅读文章的必考题。具体陈述、列举一般总能从文章中找到相应的答案,但关键是当进行第一遍阅读时,在把握文章中心的同时,也要

基本弄清楚文章的结构特点,通过文章中的陈述列举、时间顺序、空间关系、因果关系、对比关系等加以判断识别,这样便可在做题时能够快速找到该细节的内容所在。请看:

【例 4】

Intercampus buses will leave the main hall every hour on the half and make all of the regular stops on their route around the campus. The cafeteria will serve breakfast, lunch, and early dinner from 7:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. during the week and from noon to 7:00 p. m. on weekends. The library will maintain regular hours during the week, but shorter hours on Saturdays and Sundays. The weekend hours are from noon to 7:00 p. m. .

Specific schedule revisions for which of the following facilities are listed in this announcement?

- A. Athletic and recreational.
- B. Food and transportation.
- C. Bookstore and post office.
- D. Medical and audio-visual.

【答案】 B

【解析】 细节判断题。C、D 两项与文章内容无关,故排除。Food and transportation 这两方面在文章本段作了详细的说明,并给出了具体的修改日程表。因此选 B。这道题是细节陈述题,作者在本段就假期各方面的具体安排进行了详细的列举。

2. 段落问题细节判断题

如果所列问题是就某一段的内容进行提问,那么在做这类题时,只需看该段的内容即可答题,无须通读全文,这样可节省时间去考虑其他的问题。这种题在判断主旨大意的题型中非常常见。请看:

【例 5】

Their work has already shown that airborne microorganisms die when exposed to ultraviolet rays and titanium dioxide a common ingredient in toothpaste and in paint. They are now developing the idea into a practical system, which passed the building's air through a filter coated with dioxide that is fitted inside the air-conditioning system. The filter is illuminated with ultraviolet lamps.

What is the last paragraph about?

- A. The function of the practical system.
- B. The new solution in experiment.
- C. How titanium dioxide works.
- D. How ultraviolet rays works.

【答案】 B

【解析】 段落主旨题。这一段主要介绍了一些正在试验阶段的消灭空中有害微生物的新办法。因此正确答案为B。此段既不是介绍C—How titanium dioxide works(钛化物是如何起作用),也不是介绍D—Ultraviolet rays(紫外线是如何起作用),C、D项都不正确。这道题属于细节判断题中的主旨问题,是根据段落中的事实细节加以确定主题的。

3. 举例、引用、特殊符号后的细节判断题

在阅读文章中,作者为了使自己的观点更具说服力、更加明确,常以具体的例子来加以佐证。因此我们应对那些引出例子或比喻的标志词加以注意。这类词常见的有 as, such as, for example, for instance, a case, in point 等。另外,作者为正确表达自己的观点或使论点更有依据,常会引用某些权威人士的论断或采纳其重要发现等。

特殊标点符号后的内容是常见考点。由于特殊标点符号后的内容常是对前面内容的进一步解释和说明,因此命题者常对特殊标点符号后的内容进行提问。引号(表示引用)是非常常见的细节考点。请看:

【例 6】

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

By saying "the conclusions to be drawn are obvious" the writer means that _____.

- A. women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at
- B. women are better able to put up with discomfort
- C. men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers
- D. men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

【答案】 D

【解析】 细节判断题。根据引号及其内容很快找到原文相关部分,从第三句

“Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers.”可知正确答案为 D。（注意此句话中对“too... to...”句型结构的理解）。

4. 同义词、近义词替换题

在阅读文章中经常会遇到有关同义词、近义词的替换或转述,做这类题时一定要注意一词多义的词汇,要根据上下文的意义,细节事实进行对比、分析,然后加以判断与原词意义接近或相同的词。请看:

【例 7】

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a. m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city's highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes.

One reason why the loss of lives in Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that _____.

- A. new computers had been installed in the buildings
- B. it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
- C. large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday
- D. improvement had been made in the construction of buildings and highways

【答案】 D

【解析】 在四个选项中 C 和 D 都与原文有关,虽然 C 项表达似乎照抄原文“the quake occurred... on a holiday”,但事实上是对原文的曲解。原文中并没有说大多数 Los Angeles 的居民们外出度假了,只是说了当时的交通情况。而选项 D 中的“improvement”是对“changes made to the construction codes”的解释,是“changes”在该文章中的同义替换词,因此 D 项是正确答案。

5. 选项内容、意义差别题

在英语考试文章中,常常遇到所给的四个选项中有一个与其他三个在意义上差别很大,或是正好相反,这种题是最容易判断出答案的。若答题时时间不充分,在紧急状态下,一般来说,你可判断那个与其他选项不同的选项就是正确答案。这一问题希望应试者在阅读时加以注意、判别。请看:

【例 8】

Most our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near.

The need of a dying patient for company shows _____.

- A. his desire for communication with other people
- B. his fear of approaching death
- C. his pessimistic attitude towards his condition
- D. his reluctance to part with his family

【答案】 A

【解析】 对四个选项进行对比后可发现选项 A 内容与众不同,其他三项均表明了对死亡来临时悲观的心情,如恐惧、悲观、不情愿等。只有 A 表明了渴望与他人交流的意愿。当然若时间充分可对原文相关部分进行分析,从第一句可知意思为:多数病人想与他人坦诚地谈谈自己的麻烦和困惑。由此可见,这是一种对交流的渴望。因而选 A。

(二) 事实细节题常用的提问方式

提问事实细节题有两种常用方式。一种是要求找出文章中的重要事实或细节。这些问题与 who, when, where, which 或 why 有关。另一种问题是辨认哪些细节在文章中没被提及。这些问题中常有 except, not (mentioned true), least 等词,例如:

- 1) What cause ... ?
- 2) Why does the author mention ...
- 3) How many ...
- 4) Where in the passage does the author describe ...
- 5) The author discusses ... in order to illustrate which of the following?
- 6) What time does the writer think is ...
- 7) What does the author pay least attention to ...
- 8) Which of the following is not a result of ...
- 9) All of the following may be ... except ...
- 10) Which of the following is not mentioned?
- 11) Which of the following statements is true/not true?
- 12) The author states all the items listed except ...

三、判断词汇和短语意义的题

(一) 常见考点及解题技巧

判断词汇和短语的意义,在阅读理解测试中必然要考,这也是测试考生阅读能力的一种方法。即要求考生能通过阅读,理解该词在文章中的确切含义。常见的重要考点:① 对词或词组的意思的理解;② 一词多义的常见词及词组易考;③ 同义表达、转述及杜撰词汇常考;④ 指代词是常见考点。

具体推测词汇意义的技巧主要掌握以下几点:① 有些词一词多义,这时可根据上下文来判断词汇和短语的意义;② 通过连接词(如 and, or 等)所表达的关系判断被考词汇含义。一般说来, and 与连接的两项内容在含义上是接近的或递进的,有时 or 后面的内容也是对前面内容的进一步解释和说明,但要注意以 or 连接的两项内容在含义上往往相反。当然其他一些表示递进、转折、因果等关系的信号词均可用来帮助判断词义。总之平时大量地积累词汇,是做词汇判断题的基础。因此,一定要把大纲规定范围内的所有词汇都掌握,才会胸有成竹,提高做题的准确性。

1. 词或词组意义理解题

在阅读文章中常常遇到一些生词,这时不要紧张,你完全可根据上文所提到的一些技巧加以识别判断,注重对文章的意义和中心的掌握,可帮助你快速推测出词的意义。请看:

【例 9】

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

The word "embrace" in the paragraph means _____.

- A. to take and hold in arms
- B. to make use or take something
- C. to contain or include