

英语

赵纬◎编著

全攻略



—— 听、说、读、写、译 ——

English




Listening

Speaking

Reading

Writing

Translation

 中国纺织出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书提供了听、说、读、写、译五门科目的基本知识与相关的答题技巧。其主要内容有:对话与短文的听力理解技巧;日常话题的口语表达方式;快速、正确理解原文的基本阅读技巧;写作的基本知识与不同类型文章的写作方法与应试技巧;翻译中常见的基本英、汉互译技巧。

在此基础上,本书还分析了 CET 6(大学英语六级测试)与 GET(研究生英语测试)中阅读理解的基本题型与解题方法,并提供了这两类测试中翻译与写作方面的样题。

此外,20篇不同题材的文章也包含在本书之中。

每个单元后面都配有适量的练习,书后附有答案,便于读者自学。

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前 言

考虑到外企工作人员对英语知识的需求和对提高英语水平的渴望，针对中国加入了世界贸易组织和即将在北京举办奥运会的形势，为在某种程度上满足大学在校生的需求以及不断扩大的英语自学读者群的愿望，因此为具有中等以上英语水平的广大读者编写了此书。

书中提供了听、说、读、写、译五门科目的基本知识，并在此基础上融汇了现行英语测试的一些基本题型与解题方式，旨在使读者不仅能够原有的基础上再一步循序渐进、在更高一级的层次上打下一个较为全面与扎实的英语基础，而且能够较为顺利地通过六级与六级以上的英语测试，同时还可以在某种程度上为那些希望购买听、说、读、写、译及测试技巧这一套分立式教程的读者带来一些便利。

全书共分 20 个单元。文章的素材主要取自“新闻热点、经典之作和科普文章”，内容涉及文学、历史、科技、教育、艺术、建筑、社会问题等诸多方面，信息量较大。每篇文章后面有根据英语测试题型而配置的阅读理解、词汇与完型填空三种类型的练习。在一、三、五等单数单元中，包含有泛读、听力和口语这三方面的知识以及与阅读和听力有关的测试题与解题方式，并配有一定的阅读材料和阅读理解练习。二、四、六等双数单元介绍翻译与写作技巧以及相应的英语测试题型与应试方法，并配有与其相关的翻译与作文练习题。在 10 个单元的口语中，介绍了一些与常用话题相关的口语表达方式，希望有助于读者进行一些日常事物方面的交谈。

书后附有英语词根与词缀一览表及书中练习的答案，供读者参考。

限于笔者的水平和经验，书中疏漏及不妥之处，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

赵 伟

2003.6

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Unit 1

Jittering Atoms Chase the Cold

by *Boyce Rensberger*

(1) January is—on average, if not this year—the coldest month in the Washington area, so now usually is when all of us really appreciate collisions between jiggling atoms and molecules and sometimes even impacts with speeding electrons.

(2) That's because these microscopic jiggles and crashes are the basic natural phenomena that give us warmth—whether from a furnace, an electric heater, a wood fire or just bright sun streaming through a window.

(3) In all these sources of heat, physicists have learned, the key events that keep us comfortable involve a dance that all atoms and molecules perform all the time—the jitters. More specifically, these particles are constantly in motion—vibrating, lurching back and forth in random directions at unimaginably rapid rates, even slam dancing into their neighbor atoms and molecules.

(4) This relentless activity is one of the fundamental behaviors of all matter, even in a solid block of iron. Scientists call it thermal energy. The atoms don't move far, but as long as the temperature is above absolute zero, the atoms do the dance.

(5) Despite heroic efforts by scientists, chilling anything to absolute zero—459.67 degrees below zero Fahrenheit—has been impossible. In the void of space, leftover radiation from the Big Bang currently has a temperature of about 5 degrees above absolute zero F. The hotter an object, the faster its atoms vibrate, and even at this frigid level, atoms travel at several hundred miles per hour. The warmer the atoms, the more forcefully each bangs into its neighbors.

(6) All heat sources on which we depend at this time of year are devices for causing atoms and molecules to jitter faster.

(7) A fire, for example, raises the fuel's temperature so high that its agitated molecules break apart and the pieces recombine with oxygen from the air. The overall process releases energy contained in the original molecules. That energy then causes adjacent molecules of fuel to dance faster, break down and oxidize.

(8) An iron poker placed in the fire or the metal box surrounding a wood stove become hot because the ferocious jiggling of the burning fuel molecules bangs against the metal's atoms, setting them in motion much as one billiard ball can strike and move another.

(9) An electric heater uses the flow of electricity, specifically the energy of speeding electrons, to make heat. The electrons collide with atoms of the heating element, making them jump so fast that they may become red hot. Along with the speeding electrons, the heater's coils glow

because of impacts among atoms.

(10) No matter how heat is produced, it can reach us in any of three ways—conduction, convection and radiation.

(11) Conduction is the billiard ball process. As one atom or molecule moves, it knocks into others, setting them in motion. As long as the whole object is at the same temperature, there is no net transfer of energy from one region to another, but if, say, one end of that poker were in the fire, the fiercely vibrating molecules of burning wood will strike those of the poker, imparting their energy to the metal and spurring them to a faster motion.

(12) As the poker's atoms move faster, they transfer the energy along its length, toward the handle. If allowed to continue, the handle could become too hot to touch. The heat would be conducted into our flesh.

(13) Materials that are good conductors of heat usually are good conductors of electricity. This is because they have an ample supply of electrons not tightly bound to an atomic nucleus and, therefore, free to move long distances. Most of the heat conduction through metals is a result not so much of whole atoms or molecules banging around as of electrons moving with high energy. Being smaller, they travel farther before hitting something else.

(14) Convection, which occurs only in gases or liquids, is a simpler process. The faster molecules jiggle, the greater the average distances between any two particles. This is why objects expand as they warm.

(15) As a result, fluid becomes less dense, density being the weight of material for a given volume.

(16) The parcel of fluid that becomes less dense tends to float, rising in relation to the larger volume of fluid that is more dense. Warm air rises, and cool air sinks.

(17) Turn on a space heater in a cold room, and the air closest to the heater warms, expands and rises. This rising tends to pull surrounding cold air toward the heater. As warm air near the ceiling cools, it sinks toward the floor. These flows create a so-called convection cell or cycle. When the warm air touches your skin, its heat enters your body through conduction. Some also comes from radiation.

(18) Radiation, the third method by which heat can flow, requires no medium. In this way, heat can travel through the vacuum of space, as it does when the sun warms us. Radiation also can pass through fluids and some solids, such as glass.

(19) One of the fundamental properties of all vibrating atoms is that they emit electromagnetic radiation. Incidentally, this is not the same kind of radiation as is produced when radioactive atoms decay. It is, on the other hand, the same kind as FM and AM radio waves, visible light and microwaves. These all consist of a flow of photons of different wavelengths.

(20) All atoms emit electromagnetic radiation, but the faster an atom jitters, the shorter the wavelength and the faster the frequency of radiation. At room temperature or body temperature, the radiation is not in a wavelength that we can see. It is in the form of infrared radiation. The

term means “below red” in the color spectrum.

(21) Place a hand near the radiation source, and you may feel the heat. As the source warms to a higher temperature and provided that it is of a material that does not burn or melt at these temperatures, the object may begin to glow red. It is giving off visible light at one end of the color spectrum.

(22) As the temperature rises, the wavelength shortens, and the colors change, moving through orange and yellow to blue and violet. Objects often glow with all of these wavelengths, producing white light. They are “white hot.” With yet more heat, the object produces ultraviolet (“beyond violet”) light. At still higher temperatures, the object will emit X-rays.

(23) To maintain warmth in a Washington January, however, more modest levels of infrared radiation will do.

(24) There’s a simple experiment you can try to tell whether the heat you’re feeling is from radiation rather than conduction from warmed air. Next time you’re looking at a fire or an electric heater, move a piece of paper between your face and the heat source. If your face suddenly feels cooler, the paper blocked the radiation.

(25) Clothes keep you warm primarily by interfering with convection. Your body is a heater, powered by the calories you eat in food. With an internal temperature normally between 98 and 99 degrees F. your body radiates heat, warming air around it. If you are naked, the warmed air rises by convection, pulling cooler air toward you. Clothes block convection, holding the warmed air near your skin.

(26) So, as January dips into more typically frigid spells, don’t forget to dress warmly.

New Words

1. **jiggle** /'dʒɪɡəl/ *v.* to (cause to) move from side to side with short quick light jerks (使)轻快地左右摆动; *n.* one or more short light quick movements from side to side 晃动
2. **jitters** /'dʒɪtəz/ *n.* anxiety before an event 事情发生之前的焦虑; **jitter** / *v.* 颤抖
3. **lurch** /lɜ:tʃ/ *v.* to move with irregular sudden movements 抽动; 蹒跚而行
4. **frigid** /'frɪdʒɪd/ *adj.* very cold 严寒的; 寒冷的
5. **agitate** /'ædʒɪteɪt/ *v.* to shake (a liquid) or move (the surface of a liquid) about 摇动 (液体)或搅动(液体表面)
6. **oxidize** /'ɒksaɪdaɪz/ *v.* to (cause to) combine with oxygen, so as to produce a new chemical substance, esp. in such a way as to make or become rusty (使)氧化; (使)生锈
7. **ferocious** /fə'reʊfəs/ *adj.* fierce, cruel, and violent 凶猛的; 残忍的; 残暴的
8. **billiard** /'bɪljəd/ *adj.* of or for billiards (a game played on a cloth-covered table with balls knocked with long sticks against each other or into pockets at the corners and sides 台球的; 弹子戏的)
9. **conduction** /kən'dʌkʃən/ *n.* (U) the passage of electricity along wires, water through pipes, etc. 传导; 输送

10. **poker** /'pəʊkə/ *n.* a thin, usu. ornamented metal bar used to poke 拨火铁棒
11. **impart** /ɪm'pɑ:t/ *v.* to give (qualities, knowledge, etc.) 传授;授予;告知
12. **spur** /spɜ:/ *v.* to urge to (faster) action or (greater) effort 驱策;激励;使再接再厉
13. **convection** /kən'vekʃən/ *n.* (U) the movement in a gas or liquid caused by warm gas or liquid rising, and cold gas or liquid sinking (气体,液体之)对流
14. **incidentally** /ɪn'sɪ'dentəlɪ/ *adv.* by the way 附带地;顺便一提
15. **photon** /'fəʊtɒn/ *n.* (C) a single unit of light 光子
16. **infrared** /ɪnfrə'red/ *adj.* of the heat-giving rays of light of longer wave-length than the red light which can be seen 红外线的
17. **spectrum** /'spektrəm/ *n.* a set of bands of coloured light in the order of their wave-lengths, into which a beam of light may be separated 光谱
18. **spell** /spel/ *n.* the magic words producing magic power 符咒;咒语

Expressions

1. **give off**: to send out (esp. a liquid, gas, or smell) 发散;放出
2. **break down**: to destroy (something), reduce to pieces 破坏;捣碎
3. **put/set something in motion**: to start something moving, being active, or working 开动;开始工作
4. **consist of**: to be made up of 包括

Exercises

I. Comprehension

Identify the following to be true or false.

- () 1. The jitters is the most important event to keep us comfortable.
- () 2. Particles move at full speed.
- () 3. Absolute zero refers to the lowest temperature that is thought to be possible.
- () 4. Fire is a device to cause atoms and molecules to jitter faster.
- () 5. When one atom or molecule becomes warmer, it certainly vibrates.
- () 6. The higher the temperature, the shorter the wavelength.
- () 7. Color is relevant to wavelength.
- () 8. X-rays are shorter than ultraviolet light.

II. Vocabulary

A. Identify one of the four choices (A, B, C or D) which should best keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

1. After our computer network crashed for the third time that day, we all went home.

A. fall	C. strike
B. fail	D. move

2. Do we need to involve someone from the computer department at this stage in our discussions?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. consult | C. initiate |
| B. contact | D. include |

3. She watched the sunlight dancing on the water's surface.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. radiating | C. moving |
| B. shining | D. performing |

4. None of us could understand the lecture because the speaker kept lurching from one topic to another.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. moving | C. changing |
| B. leaving | D. deserting |

5. The police have absolute proof that he was the murderer.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. complete | C. limitless |
| B. perfect | D. certain |

6. With all the money and glamour of a film career in Hollywood comes the relentless pressure to succeed.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| A. unusual | C. pithy |
| B. determined | D. piping |

7. She smiled faintly at him; it was a frigid greeting.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A. unfriendly | C. formal |
| B. unnatural | D. playful |

8. A few little things apart, I am very pleased with the result.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A. separate | C. as well as |
| B. aside | D. away |

9. The police tried to break down the prisoner's opposition.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A. defeat | C. change |
| B. destroy | D. fail |

10. It took me a long time to read that philosophy book because it was rather dense.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| A. crowded | C. thick |
| B. stupid | D. impalpable |

B. Choose the best answer for each blank from the four alternatives (A, B, C or D).

1. Many people were killed in the _____ between the bus and the car.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. station | C. position |
| B. collision | D. corner |

2. If the door won't open, try _____ the key in the lock.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. putting | C. jiggling |
| B. inserting | D. pressing |

3. Tom's heavy footsteps upstairs make the old house _____.
 A. dance C. collapse
 B. move D. vibrate
4. Can you let me have the _____ of your report—I can't read this photocopy.
 A. manuscript C. handwriting
 B. origin D. original
5. The pound _____ two cents against the dollar today.
 A. sank C. fall
 B. stamped D. standardized
6. The cars _____ in a steady stream along the main road.
 A. run C. fall
 B. pour D. move
7. The production and storage of _____ waste is a major international environmental issue.
 A. plastic C. paper
 B. radioactive D. recycling
8. At the end of the _____ are the conservatives, and at the other end are the radicals.
 A. party C. spectrum
 B. society D. class
9. My view was _____ by a tall man in a hat standing in front of me.
 A. blocked C. translated
 B. limited D. transferred
10. The beauty of Venice consists _____ the style of its ancient buildings.
 A. of C. with
 B. to D. in

III. Cloze

Read the passage through and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage.

Psychology, as defined, comprises a number of different kinds of enterprises, so different 1 they may seem to have nothing in 2. One psychologist is engaged in 3 guidance; he 4 his day talking to high school students, studying 5 academic records and their test scores and from these, in 6, showing the student how to clarify his own ideas about his future training and occupation. 7 spends his day studying delayed reaction in goldfish or the navigation of bats. 8 psychologists are assisting 9 the diagnosis of neurotic patients, 10 research on the childhood experiences that contribute to neurosis, or taking part in combined research 11 the effects of tranquillizers. 12 all such disparate activities have this in common, that the methods derive 13 the same fundamental training in the procedures and conceptions of academic psychology, and that the worker is 14 putting the conceptions to practical use or trying to improve 15 them (or both).

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. as | B. that | C. from | D. to |
| 2. A. fact | B. that | C. all | D. common |
| 3. A. vocational | B. amateur | C. skilful | D. poor |
| 4. A. takes | B. stays | C. spends | D. enjoys |
| 5. A. his | B. that | C. those | D. their |
| 6. A. fact | B. all | C. common | D. principle |
| 7. A. Another | B. Other | C. Some | D. Several |
| 8. A. Another | B. Other | C. Some | D. Several |
| 9. A. on | B. by | C. in | D. as |
| 10. A. doing | B. making | C. undertaking | D. studying |
| 11. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. by |
| 12. A. So | B. But | C. As | D. Since |
| 13. A. to | B. as | C. from | D. by |
| 14. A. neither | B. both | C. either | D. whether |
| 15. A. in | B. at | C. over | D. on |

READING

Word Study—Context Clues(推断词义;上下文提示)

读课文时,肯定会遇到生词。反复地查字典会减慢阅读速度。实际上,不需查字典,通过拓展“猜字”的能力,就可以理解一句话、一个段落或是一篇文章的全部意思:看一下与生词相关的上下文就有可能发现与其相关的提示或定义。

Context Clue 1: Definition 上下文提示 1:定义

有时,作者知道某个词对于很多读者来说都比较陌生。为了便于理解,作者就有可能把这个词的定义包含在句子里面,而且使其容易发现。下面就来介绍两种通过在句子里给出定义来推断词义的方法。

1. 找出系动词“to be”。“to be”后面很清楚地说明了生词的含义。请看下面的例子:

- a. The tusks of an elephant are really its front teeth.
- b. Methodology is the term used to describe the science or study of method.
- c. Altitude is the height of a place.

2. 找出对生词具有说明或解释作用的定语或定语从句。

- a. We described a “tourist” as a person who goes to see other countries for pleasure.
- b. Although dogs and cats often have large families, rabbits are famous for the size of their litters, which sometimes number more than twelve bunnies at one time.
- c. Our solar system is only a very small part of the galaxy called the Milky Way.

Context Clue 2: The Appositive 上下文提示 2:同位语

同位语指的是一个名词或代词的后面可跟一个或一组词,对前者做进一步的解释。在“史密斯,我们的新老师,是个美国人”这句话里,“老师”就是“史密斯”的同位语,这样就对“史密斯”做了进一步的解释。因此,猜字时就可以通过找出同位语来发现生词的含义。请看下面的例子:

- a. Another barrier that makes fast reading difficult is called “vocalization”, a name given to the act of moving your lips as you try to read silently.
- b. The study of earth, geography, includes giving names to places. It labels places so that people can talk about them.
- c. For their fishing and hunting the men used a kayak, a small boat for one person.

Context Clue 3: Restatement 上下文提示 3: 重述

“重述”经常在课文中出现,其作用与“定义”相当。请看下面的例子:

- a. He had a wan look, he was so pale and weak that we thought he was ill.
- b. I am a resolute man; Once I set up a goal, I won't give it up easily.
- c. Mr. Doodle is always busy in an ineffectual way; he spends hours running around accomplishing nothing.

Context Clue 4: General Knowledge 上下文提示 4: 概略性的知识

根据个人的经验或对某个方面所具有的一般知识往往可以推断出生词的含义。不要苛求精确的词义,只需知道其大致意思就可。请看例子:

- a. By putting his fingers in his mouth and blowing hard through his teeth and fingers, Mr. Smith produced a loud whistle.
- b. The door was so low that I hit my head on the lintel.
- c. After the accident, the ship went down so fast that we weren't able to salvage any of our personal belongings.

Exercise

In the following exercises, do Not try to learn the underlined words. Concentrate on developing your ability to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words using context clues. Read each sentence carefully, and write a definition, synonym, or description of the underlined word.

1. Ventilation, as we know, is a system or means of providing fresh air. It plays a very important part in the field of engineering.
 2. With mud from head to toe, flowers still clutched in his hand, John looked so ludicrous that we couldn't help laughing.
 3. We think of plants in general as absorbing water and food; of animals as ingesting or “eating it”.
 4. Hydroponics, an unconventional growing technique, is the cultivation of plants in water.
 5. A first-year college or university student is commonly a “freshman”, and “sophomore”,
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“junior” and “senior” designate the second-third and fourth-year student.

6. The doctor said that if a person ate even one leaf of the hemlock plant, he would die, because the plant is a deadly poison.

7. When there is no rain for a long time, water supplies often dwindle.

8. While traveling over mountains and across plains, they caught glimpses of antelope and deer but saw no people.

9. Dr. Lorenz is recognized as one of the founders of ethology, the study of animal behaviour.

10. The people can go out along the land or by water in the boats and canoes which are made of hollowed wood, and some are large enough to hold five persons.

11. The silt which is picked up by a river is deposited near its mouth. Large ships called “dredgers” clear the silt deposits from the mouths of rivers so that big ships can enter seaports.

12. Many people have small brown marks called freckles on their skin.

13. Alice shouted into the cave calling for her brother, but the only sound she heard was the echo of her own voice bouncing off the stone walls.

14. By smiling foolishly and talking loudly, we are able to repress the rising feeling of fear so that it does not affect the way we behave.

15. A cloudburst is a very heavy rain with some wind.

16. When railroads began drying up the demand for steamboat pilots and the Civil War halted commerce, Mark Twain left the river country.

17. When a ship is reported missing, searchers rush to the area to look for evidence which might explain the disappearance.

18. The harbor is protected by a jetty—a wall built out into the water.

19. A garret is a poor unpleasant room under the roof.

20. In the United States today, there are two major parties—the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. Each political party is made up of members who share goals and ideas. Each party wants its goals and ideas to direct the actions of government.

Parties nominate, or choose, people that they want in office. The nominated people are called candidates. Political parties select candidates to represent them in elections. Each party then works to get its candidates elected.

The list of candidates that a party nominates is called a slate. The government has elections on national and state levels. There are also smaller elections on county, ward, town, and precinct levels. The party presents voters with a slate that covers each level of government.

Nominating candidates is the major job of a party. But it is not the only thing that a party does. At national conventions, party members from every state gather together. They make up a platform. A platform is a statement of goals. The goals may be general or specific: For example, a general goal may be having better schools. A more specific goal may be raising teachers' salaries. The platform creates unity for the party. It tells voters what the party stands for.