

全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试英语培训教材

阅读理解 专项训练

主编 国伟



清华大学出版社

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阅读理解专项训练

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内 容 简 介

本书按照全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会制定的《硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2004年版)》编写,结合作者多年从事专业学位入学考试的经验,精选了100篇阅读文章,给出了详尽准确的讲解和答案。本书旨在帮助考生迅速巩固和加深所学英语知识,提高英语阅读的能力和答题的熟练程度,顺利通过考试并取得高分。

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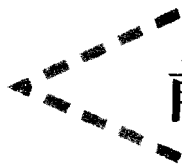
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前言

自 2003 年起报考在职攻读工程硕士专业学位研究生的考生,需参加全国统一组织的入学资格考试,接受综合素质的测试。工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试(Graduate Candidate Test for Master of Engineering)简称“GCT—ME”。英语试卷由四部分构成:语法与词汇、阅读理解、完型填空和会话技能。

全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试有其独特的特点,即时间紧,题量大。英语考试时间仅为 45 分钟。从大纲规定的内容来看,试题本身并不很难,但如果考生不进行大量的基础训练,不充分掌握基础知识,要想在有限的时间内取得理想的分数是有一定难度的。为了加强考生对各部分内容的掌握和应用,特别是提高考生应试能力,根据全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会颁布的《硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试指南(2004 年版)》,我们特地编写了全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试英语培训教材系列丛书。丛书包括:《阅读理解专项训练》、《词汇与结构专项训练》、《完型填空与会话技能专项训练》和《词汇手册》。该丛书为报考人员提供了充足的、科学的考前训练习题和词汇讲解,考生通过本套丛书习题的自我训练,必定会在考试中取得优异的成绩。

在工程硕士研究生入学英语考试中,阅读理解占有相当大的比重。大纲规定,阅读理解部分共有 4 段独立的短文,每段短文约有 150 个英语单词。短文内容涉及政治、经济、历史、地理、文化、科技、人文、时事等。每段短文后有 5 个问题。4 段短文中,1 篇较易,两篇难度适中,1 篇较难。该部分考试时间大约为 21 分钟,分值 40 分。考生阅读成绩的好坏往往决定整个考试成绩的好坏,因此,阅读是考生复习备考时的一项非常重要的内容。我们编写此书的目的,是希望考生通过本书精选的 100 篇文章的阅读练习,尽快复习、巩固和加深所学的英语知识,掌握正确的阅读方法和解题技巧,培养英语语言的综合运用能力和对英语阅读的信心,以顺利迎接工程硕士入学考试并取得高分。

本书为《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生入学资格考试英语培训教材》系列丛书中的《阅读理解专项训练》分册,具有以下特色:

* 内容权威、名师主笔:本书紧扣考试大纲,结合多年命题研究经验编写,具有较强的权威性、实用性和目的性。本书的编者多年从事专业学位入学考试的命题研究和考前辅导,深谙命题原则、思路与动态。

* 体例新颖、讲解透彻：本书在体例设计上改变了以往书山题海式的习题堆砌，着重分析和精讲各篇文章的重点、难点和疑点。力求使各题的讲解精辟准确、脉络清楚、逻辑分明，以便于考生吃透篇章要点，尽快恢复和巩固英语基础。

* 专项突破、有利于自学自测：本书结合工程硕士研究生入学资格考试大纲，在题材、体裁和篇幅上都作了详细安排和筛选，内容全面、丰富多彩、重点突出。

* 所选篇章前瞻性：本书为工程硕士考研系列丛书中高品质培训教材之一，在选材、试题设计上对明后两年考试试题进行了前瞻性预测，因此某些篇章在文章长度和难度上略有加大，阅读文章中的词汇量比大纲的要求偏高，这有助于广大考生备考期间提高英语阅读能力和应试时的自信心。

希望并相信读者通过阅读本书，在阅读理解的速度、准确率和阅读技巧等方面能有所提高。

本书的对象是参加工程硕士联考的考生，但本书所精选的文章、解题思路和技巧对于参加 MBA、全国在职攻读硕士学位入学考试以及其他类型的英语等级考试的考生和各类渴望提高阅读理解技能的读者也大有裨益。

由于编者水平和编写时间有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者指正。

编者

2004年4月于北京



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Passage 1

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment in order to improve his way of life.

With the tools of technology he has altered many physical features of the earth. He has transformed woodland into farmland, and made lakes and reservoirs out of rivers for irrigation purposes or hydroelectric power. Man has also modified the face of the earth by draining marshes and cutting through mountains to build roads and railways.

However, man's changes to the physical environment have not always had beneficial results. Today, pollution of the air and water is an increasing danger to the health of the planet. Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of the exhausts of motor vehicles; smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrialized areas and the surrounding areas of countryside. The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy.

The pollution of water is equally harmful. In the sea, pollution from oil is increasing and is killing enormous numbers of *algae* (水藻), fish and birds. The whole ecological balance of the sea is being changed. The same problem exists in rivers. Industrial wastes have already made many rivers lifeless.

Conservationists believe that it is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth.

1. Man has changed his physical environment with a view to _____.
 - A. improving his surroundings
 - B. bettering his way of life
 - C. modifying the face of the planet
 - D. altering the physical features of the earth
2. According to the author, pollution of the air and water is caused by _____.
 - A. industrial wastes discharged into rivers
 - B. the increasing amount of oil that has been produced
 - C. the changes of the environment that modern technology has brought
 - D. thousands of tons of gases coming out of the exhausts of motor vehicles
3. The ecological balance of the sea is lost when _____.
 - A. the ecological balance of the rivers is lost

- B. the production of marine petroleum is increased
 C. large numbers of algae, fish and birds are killed
 D. people consume more fish than they used to
4. _____ would most probably disagree with conservationists.
 A. Ecologists
 B. Environmentalists
 C. Politicians
 D. Industrialists
5. The purpose of the author is _____.
 A. to call attention to the protection of the natural environment
 B. to warn people not to change the natural environment
 C. to improve man's way of life
 D. to reduce modern technology

[答案与分析]

1. [答案] B

细节题。本题考查人们改变物质环境的目的是什么。文中第一段开门见山指出,有史以来人们不断地改造自己的物质环境以改善自己的生活。可见,改变环境的目的就是要“改进生活方式”,所以 B 项正确;A 项“改善周围环境”及 D 项“改变地球的自然特征”都没有指出改变物质环境的最终目的,故不对;虽然第二段最后一句指出,人们排干沼泽里的水还开山修路,以此来改变地球的面貌。但这些也是为了人们能生活得更好,因此 C 项“改变地球的面貌”也不是改变环境的根本目的,故不正确。

2. [答案] C

推断题。文中第二段第一句就指出,以技术为工具,人类改变了地球的许多自然特征。第三段第二句讲到,现在空气污染和水污染日益威胁到地球的健康。接着具体介绍了机动车尾气和工厂废气形成空气污染,以及石油泄漏和工业废水造成水污染。而归根结底都是现代技术带来的改变,因此 C 项“现代技术带来的环境的改变”正确;A 项“释放进河里的工业废水”及 D 项“机动车废气管排出的大量废气”都只说到一种污染,不全面,故不正确;据常识可知 B 项“石油生产的增加”并不会造成水污染,只有当石油泄漏时才会污染水资源,故不对。

3. [答案] C

细节题。文中第四段第二、三句指出,不断增加的石油污染使海中大量藻类、鱼和鸟死亡,这样,整个海洋的生态平衡遭到破坏。由此可知 C 项“大量的海藻、鱼类和鸟类死亡时”是正确答案;第四段最后两句讲,同样的问题也存在于河里,工业污水已使许多

河流了无生息了。但并不是说河流生态失衡会使海洋生态遭到破坏,故 A 项“河流失去生态平衡时”不正确;本文只提到由于石油造成的污染增加,而未涉及石油生产增加,所以 B 项“海洋石油生产增加时”不正确;D 项“人们吃鱼比以前多了”在文中没有出处,故不是正确选项。

4. [答案] D

推断题。文章最后一段讲到,环保主义者认为,人类要想在地球上生存就应该限制现代技术的发展。而从文章第三、四两段可以看出,空气污染和水污染主要是社会工业化带来的负面效应。而限制现代技术的发展势必会影响到企业的效益,因此最可能不赞同 conservationists 提出的这个观点的应该是“实业家”,故 D 项正确;A 项“生态学家”和 B 项“环境学家”都提倡保护生态环境,所以不会有异议,故不符题意;C 项“政治家”在文中没有出现,故不对。

5. [答案] A

主旨题。纵览全文可知,前两段简述了随着现代技术的发展人类对自然进行了改造;但在第三、四段指出,事实上人类在改变环境的同时正在破坏生态的平衡。最后一段说环保主义者认为人类有必要限制一下技术的发展,以便在地球上得以生存下去。由此可见作者写本文是为了“号召人们注意保护自然环境”,故 A 项正确;第二段指出了人在改造自然时所取得的成绩,这些活动没有破坏环境,因此作者写此文的目的不是警告人们不要去改变自然环境,有利于人民生活而又不会造成生态问题的活动作者是赞许的。因此 B 项“警告人们不要改变自然环境”不是正确选项;作者主要是写技术的发展带来环境的改变,C 项“改进人们的生活方式”偏离了主旨,不正确;从最后一段可知 D 项“减少现代技术”是环保主义者的观点,并非作者的写作目的,故不符题意。

Passage 2

A new kind of radar has been developed for space-age travelers. A working laboratory model of a new system of radar that makes use of a beam of light is said to be ten thousand times more accurate than the best comparable system of radar that uses microwaves.

The model has shown that this radar system (known as laser-doppler radar) can measure with absolute precision speeds varying from spaceship orbital injection *velocities* (速度) of five miles per second down to virtual stops—speeds of less than one ten thousandth of an inch per second. According to the scientists who are developing this system, such fine measures of velocity are of prime importance in space missions. In a *rendezvous* (集合地) between two spaceships, or in a landing approach by a vehicle onto an orbiting space station, a bump

could rip open a ship's skin, or a *nudge* (轻触) could knock the station out of its orbit.

The light-beam radar, which operates at a frequency of trillions of cycles per second, could easily detect and measure the movement of a vehicle edging up to a satellite space station even at a small fraction of an inch per second. A control system using so precise a signal as this would allow a huge vehicle to dock at a space station as lightly as a feather.

1. Laser-doppler radar makes use of _____.
 - A. light
 - B. sound waves
 - C. microwaves
 - D. electricity
2. This radar system is significant because it _____.
 - A. will work on the earth's surface as well as in space
 - B. is easier to operate than microwave radar
 - C. is more precise than microwave radar
 - D. is the first radar system to work in space
3. From the passage we can infer that _____, but we can't find it in the text.
 - A. Laser-doppler radar is more accurate than microwave radar
 - B. The light-beam radar can measure only slow speeds with absolute accuracy
 - C. Microwave radar operates at a higher frequency than Laser-doppler radar
 - D. Microwave radar does not insure absolute precision in measuring varying speeds
4. This laser-doppler radar will be especially valuable in space because of the following statements EXCEPT _____.
 - A. accurate measurements are essential in space
 - B. inaccuracies in measurement could cause accidents in space
 - C. microwave radar cannot serve for the space any longer
 - D. precise measurements might avoid ripping open a ship's skin
5. The best title for this passage might be _____.
 - A. Space Stations
 - B. Radar for the Space Age
 - C. Problems in Space Navigation
 - D. The Function of Radar

[答案与分析]

1. [答案] A

细节题。文中第一段第二句讲到,据说一种运用光束的新型雷达系统的实验模型比类似的、采用微波技术的、最好的雷达系统要准确万倍。从第二段第一句“模型已经显出这种雷达系统(被称为激光多普勒雷达)能绝对准确地测量速度”也可知这种雷达系统是使用“光”的,故 A 项正确;B 项“声波”及 D 项“电”在文中均未涉及;既然这种雷达是与采用微波技术的雷达进行比较,那么 C 项“微波”自然不正确。

2. [答案] C

细节题。文章第一段讲到,这种新型雷达比采用微波技术的雷达精确万倍。第二段又讲到,这种雷达能绝对准确地测量速度变量,从太空飞船每秒五英里的发射速度到实际静止的每秒小于万分之一英寸的速度。接着又讲到,科学家指出这样精确的速度测量对太空飞行是至关重要的。因为在两艘太空飞船对接或一架飞行器着陆在空间站时,一个轻微的触碰都会划破飞船或使空间站脱离轨道。由此可见这种雷达的准确度非常高,故 C 项“比微波雷达更准确”是正确答案;A 项“将用于太空也用于地表”、B 项“比微波雷达更易操作”及 D 项“是首次应用于太空的雷达系统”在文中均未体现,故不对。

3. [答案] D

推断题。本题考查哪一个结论在文中未被提及但可以推断得出。文中第一段便指出“激光雷达比微波雷达精确万倍”,所以 A 项不是答案;第二段第一句指出,激光雷达能准确测量的速度范围大至每秒五英里,小至每秒万分之一英寸,故 B 项所说“激光雷达只能完全准确地测量慢速度”不对;第三段第一句讲到,这种激光雷达每秒运转数万亿转,可以轻而易举地测量一架飞行器以每秒一英寸的速度向卫星空间站移动。这是激光雷达更精准的表现。而 C 项“微波雷达运转频率比激光雷达的频率高”意味着微波雷达性能更好,与文意相悖,故错误;从第一段中“激光雷达比微波雷达精确万倍”及第二段中“激光雷达能绝对精确地测量不同的速度”可推出 D 项“采用微波技术的雷达系统不能绝对准确地测量不同的速度”是正确的。

4. [答案] C

判断题。文章第二段第二句讲到科学家们说激光雷达精确的速度测量对太空飞行至关重要,接着讲到在太空中一个轻微的触碰都会划破飞船外壳,或使空间站脱离轨道,由此可见这种高精度度对于太空的重要性。所以 A 项“太空中精确的测量是很重要的”符合文意;B 项“太空中不准确的测量会导致事故”是 A 项的同义说法;D 项“准确的测量可能会避免飞船外壳被划破”也是激光雷达对太空具有特殊价值的原因;只有 C 项“微波雷达不能再用于太空了”在文中并未涉及,所以是本题的正确答案。

5. [答案] B

主旨题。文章第一段第一句话讲到,一种新的雷达已经为太空时代的旅行者开发出来了。接着便介绍了这种激光雷达的性能。由此可见 B 项“太空时代的雷达”是对文章内容的准确概括,故正确;文章在介绍激光雷达的精确度对太空的重要性时提到了 A 项“空间站”,但它只是文章的一个细节,故不对;C 项“太空航行的问题”在文中并未涉及,故错误;纵览全文可知 D 项“雷达的作用”并不是本文主要内容,故不对。

Passage 3

A fair number of young people in my country do in fact spend at least a year abroad. In most cases they go for study in their special subjects or to learn and get more practice in the language of that country because they need this in their future jobs and you can't speak a foreign language really well without having lived in the country where it's spoken. Others go to work there, either as part of their training (hotel employees are an example) or because they can get better pay.

A lot of people are satisfied with just learning or working. They go to classes or earn money and that's enough. They get to know very little about the country itself: its interesting places, its scenery and its history, what sort of ideas the people have and how they live. If I were abroad, I'd travel around the country as much as I could and try to get to know as many people as possible, not only to practise the language but to have discussions with and I'd hope to make some real friends.

It's a good thing to spend some time seeing your own country from the outside: it helps you get a sense of proportion and become more tolerant and less narrow-minded. Sometimes living at home is like being in a small room with only a window to look at the world through, and going to another country is like opening the door and stepping out.

- Most people in my country go abroad in order to _____.
 - be independent
 - study or work
 - enjoy the interesting places
 - make friends with local people
- According to the author, it's very helpful to study a language well to _____.
 - practise enough

- B. read a lot
C. have chance to live in the particular country
D. know the history of that country
3. The author thinks that traveling abroad can help you _____.
A. broaden your knowledge in many aspects
B. learn all the languages in the world
C. get richer
D. get away from your boring work
4. We can infer from the passage EXCEPT _____.
A. the author is in his own country when writing this passage
B. when working abroad some people may earn more money
C. many professions need special training abroad
D. one can't learn a foreign language well without going abroad
5. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. the best way to learn a skill
B. the way to know your own country
C. the value of spending a year or two in a foreign country
D. a good thing to spend your time

[答案与分析]

1. [答案] B

细节题。文章第一段第二句指出,大多数情况下他们是为了学习专业知识或者为了学习和多练习外语;第三句又讲到,还有些人是去工作,要么是接受培训,要么是由于薪水高。由此可见,多数人出国是为了“学习或工作”,故 B 项正确;A 项“独立”在文中没有出处,故不是正确选项;作者在第二段第一、二句提到,那些出国的人只满足于学习或工作,而对于这个国家的名胜、风景、历史等了解得很少,所以 C 项“游览名胜”不符合文意;作者在第二段最后一句说如果他出国,就会尽可能地去了解这个国家,也希望交一些真正的朋友,所以 D 项“和当地人交朋友”是作者的愿望,并不是多数人出国的目的,故不正确。

2. [答案] C

细节题。文章第一段第二句话讲到,大多数情况下,他们出国是为了学习或者为了学习和多练习外语,因为未来的工作需要他们掌握这门外语,只有身处真正的外语语言环境,才能真正掌握这门外语。由此可见,作者认为要学好外语,有机会到说这种语言的国家去生活一段时间是非常有用的,因此 C 项“有机会去那个国家生活”是正确答

案;A项“多练”和B项“多读”在文中没有根据故不是正确选项;文中提到,如果出国,应该多“了解那个国家的历史”,但并未提到这有助于学习外语,故D项不对。

3. [答案] A

作者观点题。文中第二段第二句讲到,他们对于这个国家的名胜、风景、历史、人们的想法和生活都了解得很少。接着又说,如果自己出国,就会尽可能地去了解这个国家,还要多交朋友,不仅要与之练习语言而且要用这种语言和他们探讨一些问题,并希望交一些真正的朋友。由此可见,作者认为出国可以“多方面拓宽自己的知识”,故A项正确;作者认为出国会有助于学习那个国家的语言,而并非B项所指“学会全世界所有的语言”,故不对;C项“变得更富有”及D项“远离烦人的工作”在文中均未涉及,故错误。

4. [答案] D

推断题。本题问从文中我们不能推断出哪一项。第二段最后一句作者用了虚拟语气,“如果我出国,我会游览那个国家,结识尽可能多的人。”由此可知A项“作者写本文时在国内”符合文意,所以不是正确选项;文章第一段最后一句说有些人出国去工作,要么是接受培训(比如宾馆工作人员),要么是可以得到更多的报酬,所以B项“一些人在国外工作可能会赚更多钱”及C项“许多职业需要到国外培训”也不是正确选项;作者在文中只提到,到真正的外语语言环境中会有助于说好外语,并非D项所指“不出国就学不好外语”,故是本题答案。

5. [答案] C

主旨题。文中第一段讲到,许多年轻人出国是为了更好地、更有效地学习或工作;第二段讲到,应该利用出国的机会丰富自己;第三段说出国会给你有平衡感,更宽容并且思想不再狭隘。由此可见,作者主要是写“在国外待上一两年的好处”,故C项正确;A项“学习一门技能的最好方法”及D项“消磨时光的好办法”在文中没有出处,故不是正确选项;最后一段指出,花点时间从国外看看自己的国家也是件好事,但这只是出国的好处之一,文章并非重点介绍B项“了解你自己的国家的方法”,因此也不对。

Passage 4

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report: The damage and *death toll* (死亡人数) could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, an earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims.

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.

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren't resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are *blueprints* (蓝图) for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports. Called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes.

1. One reason why the loss of lives in the 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. improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways
2. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to _____.
 - A. counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building
 - B. predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy
 - C. help strengthen the foundation of the building
 - D. measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations
3. The smart buildings discussed in the passage _____.
 - A. would cause serious financial problems
 - B. would be worthwhile though costly
 - C. would increase the complexity of architectural design
 - D. can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquakes
4. It can be inferred from the passage that in minimizing the damage caused by earthquakes, attention should be focused on _____.

- A. the increasing use of rubber and steel in capital construction
 B. the development of flexible building materials
 C. the reduction of the impact of ground vibrations
 D. early forecasts of earthquakes
5. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
- A. compare the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred in the U. S.
 B. encourage civil engineers to make more extensive use of computers
 C. outline the history of the development of quake-resistant building materials
 D. report new developments in constructing quake-resistant buildings

[答案与分析]

1. [答案] D

细节题。文章第三段明确指出,这次地震伤亡人数相对较少的原因有二,一是地震发生在凌晨,公路上的车辆较少,二是过去 20 年来对建筑法规的修改加强了城市建筑和公路的坚固程度,使其抗震性能增强,因此 D 项“建筑物和公路的建设得到了改进”是正确的;A 项意为“建筑物里安装了新型计算机。”虽然文中第五段讲到,最新抗震设计是给钢筋混凝土建筑装上大脑,使建筑物在遭遇地震晃动时像生物一样有所反应;而且从后一句中可知,这个大脑就是计算机。可是作者在说明洛杉矶地震伤亡人数较少的原因时并没有提到它,所以 A 项不符合题意;B 项意为:“地震发生在居民区而不是公路上。”文中根本没有提及居民区,也就更不存在与公路的对比了,故不对;而 C 项“许多洛杉矶居民都外出度假了”在文中没有出处,所以不正确。

2. [答案] A

细节题。第五段最后两句介绍说,这种“大脑”能使建筑物在遭遇地震晃动时像生物一样有所反应。当地面晃动,建筑物向前倾斜时,计算机会使其向另一个方向运动,所以 A 项“抵消地震对建筑物的作用力”是对计算机主要作用的正确概括;B 项“准确预测地震的发生”在文中没有出处,故不正确;C 项意为“有助于加固建筑物的地基。”第五段第二句的确提到了“地基”:人们在建筑物和地基之间插入橡胶或钢材来达到减震的目的,但这与计算机没有关系,所以不对;D 项“测量地震震动的冲击力”在文中也找不到根据,故不对。

3. [答案] B

细节题。文中最后一段话告诉我们,虽然“smart building”造价很高,却可以挽救许多生命,而且在地震中也不会被轻易摧毁。所以 B 项“尽管造价高,但很值得”与文章内容相符,是正确答案;A 项意思是“会导致严重的财政问题”。文中虽然说到这种建筑很贵,但并没有提到会导致财政问题,所以 A 项错误;C 项“增加建筑设计的复杂性”