

高等学校英语应用能力考试专项技能训练丛书

总主编 安晓灿 景志华

阅读理解

主编 刘丽艳 那 茗



NEUPRESS
东北大学出版社

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• 沈 阳 •

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高等学校英语应用能力考试专项技能训练丛书: 阅读理解 / 刘丽艳, 那茗主编. — 沈阳: 东北大学出版社, 2003.11

ISBN 7-81054-852-2

I. 阅… II. ①刘… ②那… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 048541 号

出 版 者: 东北大学出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区文化路 3 号巷 11 号

邮编: 110004

电话: 024-83680267 (社务室)

传真: 024-83680189 (市场部) 83680265 (社务室)

E-mail: neuph @ neupress.com

http: // www. neupress. com

印 刷 者: 沈阳市第六印刷厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

幅面尺寸: 140mm×203mm

印 张: 8.125

字 数: 212 千字

出版时间: 2003 年 11 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2003 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 刘宗玉

责任校对: 薛 盛

封面设计: 唐敏智

责任出版: 秦 力

定 价: 10.00 元

前 言

“高等学校英语应用能力考试”是按照教育部颁发的“高职高专英语课程教学基本要求”而设置的考试，自 1988 年以来，已在全国大多数省份逐步推开，深受广大高职高专学生的欢迎和社会的认可。

对于在读高职高专学生来说，“高等学校英语应用能力考试”成绩的重要意义是不言而喻的。无论是从投入的精力，还是从重视的程度来说，都是其他学科无法比拟的；然而，更重要的还在于，在未来的激烈市场竞争中，英语水平的高低将起着举足轻重的作用。但仅仅重视是远远不够的，除巩固基础知识外，还应了解试卷结构、试题题型，做到有的放矢。为此，我们编写了这套《高等学校英语应用能力考试专项技能训练丛书》。丛书全部由各种题型的试题组成，对于学完全部课程的同学来说，这些试题能帮助他们熟悉考试题型，通过强化训练提高应试能力，最后达到顺利过级之目的。《高等学校英语应用能力考试专项技能训练丛书》由长春工程学院安晓灿教授、景志华教授任总主编，共计四个分册，具体为：

- 听力理解
- ★ 阅读理解
- 词汇与结构
- 写作与翻译

本书为“阅读理解”分册。全书共十个单元，每单元包括三部分。具体介绍如下：

Part One (基础阅读训练)：每单元三篇，共包含 30 篇短文。

篇章长度为 250~300 字, 难度略高于“高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求”。题材涉及各个方面。旨在通过大量高起点的基础阅读实践, 突破词汇的障碍, 为阅读语篇打下坚实的基础, 从而更有效地掌握“考试大纲”规定的内容。

Part Two (全真题语篇分析、解题点津): 收入了 2000 年以来“高等学校英语应用能力考试”曝光题中的部分阅读理解试题。其中, 5 套为 A 级题, 5 套为 B 级题, 以满足不同考生的需要。试图通过语篇分析, 引导读者对篇章的主旨、作者的意图等语篇网络进行较为清晰的分析、归纳和总结, 以培养考生良好的语篇分析和综合能力; 同时介绍了试卷中主旨题、细节题、推理题等多种题型的解题思路与应试技巧, 使“阅读功底”与“应试技巧”有机结合, 旨在从根本上培养和提高考生的阅读能力、理解能力。

Part Three (阅读实战练习): 共包括 10 套模拟试题。文章选自英美报刊以及互联网最新材料, 题材、体裁和难度严格控制在“考试大纲”所要求的范围之内。目的在于巩固知识, 发现问题, 通过强化训练, 提高考生的阅读应试能力。

此外, 本书还配有练习答案, 供考生自学时对照检查。

本书由刘丽艳教授、那茗副教授主编。具体分工如下: 每单元的 Part Two 由刘丽艳和董淑新编写, 其中刘丽艳编写第 1~6 单元和第 9 单元; 董淑新编写第 7, 8, 10 单元。每单元的 Part One 与 Part Three: 第 1, 2 单元由刘丽艳编写; 第 3 单元由于晓华编写; 第 4 单元由申冬梅编写; 第 5, 6, 7 单元由那茗编写; 第 8, 9, 10 单元由赵凌志编写。美国迈阿密大学文理学院副院长 Jennie Dautermann 教授审阅了本书的英文部分, 在此深表感谢。

由于编者水平所限, 加之时间仓促, 不足之处在所难免。敬请使用本书的广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2003 年 3 月

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Unit 1

Part One Basic Reading Practice(基础阅读训练)

Passage 1

More and more often, the term “global village” is used to describe the world and its people. In a typical village, however, everyone knows everyone else and the people face the same kinds of problems. How can the world be a village, when it is home to almost 6 billion people? Political and technological changes in the past century have made the global village possible.

Political changes The years following World War II seemed to promise peace and more equality among people. For example, the United Nations was founded in 1945 to help countries resolve disputes peacefully. This promise was soon shattered (打破), however, by the Cold War tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. These two superpowers engaged in an arms race, spending huge sums of money on weapons. The other nations of the world were split into two “sides”. And the world was frozen on a perpetual (永远的, 不断的) state of hostility, seemingly on the brink (边缘) of destruction.

It was not until the collapse (解体) of governments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe between 1989 and 1991 that the Cold War ended and the political climate changed. The end of Cold War tension

made the global village more politically possible by opening new channels of communication between nations.

Technological changes Technologically, the greatest contributor to the global village is the microchip — an electronic circuit on a tiny chip. The microchip has made satellites and computers possible. These forms of high-tech communications allow news and ideas to travel quickly from country to country, making people aware of their neighbors around the globe in dramatic new ways. Through the Internet, we can get information from computers anywhere and carry on electronic conversations with people everywhere. Through television programs transmitted by satellite, we are exposed to many cultures.

What will happen in the twenty-first century and beyond? Almost certainly the development of the global village will continue. Not only is this possible, but the challenges that the world faces — for example, pollution, population growth, and conflicts among people — will make it necessary.

I . Vocabulary Breakthrough

(1) Find out the English equivalents in Column A from the Chinese terms given in Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. _____ resolve dispute peacefully | A. 打开新的交流渠道 |
| 2. _____ arms race | B. 微集成块 |
| 3. _____ perpetual state of hostility | C. 毁灭的边缘 |
| 4. _____ the brink of destruction | D. 和平解决争端 |
| 5. _____ open new channels of
communication | E. 高科技通讯手段 |
| 6. _____ superpowers | F. 永久的敌对状态 |
| 7. _____ microchip | G. 超级大国 |

8. _____ high-tech communications H. 军备竞赛

(2) Define or explain the following words in the left-hand column with the words or definitions given in the right-hand column.

Put the corresponding letter in the blanks before the word.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. _____ resolve | A never-ending |
| 2. _____ shatter | B sudden or exciting |
| 3. _____ global | C decide or determine firmly |
| 4. _____ perpetual | D of the whole earth |
| 5. _____ collapse | E break suddenly into pieces |
| 6. _____ dramatic | F fall down or fail completely |
| 7. _____ transmit | G pass or send out (signals) |

II . Comprehension Practice

- The author compares the earth to a village mainly because _____.
A. overpopulation makes the world smaller and smaller
B. great changes have taken place in the world
C. computers bring people closer to each other
D. TV programs are transmitted faster than ever before
- Which of the following statements is true?
A. The Cold War between the two superpowers split the world into two "sides".
B. The founding of the U.N. actually resulted in the world being split into two "sides".
C. It was the U.S. and the Soviet Union that broke the promise of the U.N.
D. The ending of the Cold War stopped the disputes between countries.
- The end of Cold War tension _____.
A. made the world like a village

- B. caused the original two "sides" to become one side
C. made it possible for countries to communicate widely
D. stopped the hostility between nations
4. According to the author, it was _____ that made the world a global village technologically.
A. high-tech communication
B. satellites and computers
C. internet and TV programs
D. microchip
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. the political and technical changes resulted in the global village and it will continue to develop
B. with the challenges the world face in the 21st century, the global village will become even smaller
C. the development of the global village is possible and necessary in the 21st century
D. high-tech communication is the greatest contributor to the globe village

Passage 2

Is the health hazard from cell phones real?

The claim: Cell phones (手机) cause brain cancer. One Swedish study published last year found a link between long-term use of the older analog (模拟) cell phones and brain cancer; research in rats has shown a link between cell-phone radiation and potentially cancer-causing DNA damage.

The counterclaim (反诉): Cell phones are safe. The largest study to date, published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, surveyed 420,000 cell-phone users from 1982 to 1995 and concluded

there was no evidence of a brain-cancer link. Two smaller studies, published last December in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and the *New England Journal of Medicine*, came to similar conclusions.

Expert analysis: Cancer experts feel that cell phones are safe for short-term use — but note that more long-term research is needed. “Studies show that using cell phones for ten or fifteen years doesn’t seem to increase brain cancer risk, but we don’t have any research that goes beyond that,” says Gansler. He points out that the analog phones in the Swedish study give off much more radiation than today’s digital ones. And as for laboratory studies, “Results are much different in a test tube or a rat than they are in humans,” he adds. But other experts are more careful. “Brain tumors (肿物) grow slowly and may not be detected for more than a decade,” warns Henry Lai, Ph.D., professor of bio-engineering at the University of Washington, in Seattle.

I . Vocabulary Breakthrough

- (1) *Find out the English equivalents in Column A from the Chinese terms given in Column B.*

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. _____ analog phone | A. 数字化手机 |
| 2. _____ potentially cancer-causing | B. 模拟型手机 |
| 3. _____ long-term research | C. 美国医药协会 |
| 4. _____ American Medical Association | D. 得出相似的结论 |
| 5. _____ digital cell phone | E. 潜在致癌的 |
| 6. _____ came to similar conclusions | F. 长期研究 |

- (2) *Define or explain the following words in the left-hand column with the words or definitions given in the right-hand column. Put the corresponding letter in the blanks before the word.*

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ cell phone | A. give off |
| 2. _____ potential | B. careful |
| 3. _____ detect | C. mobile phone |
| 4. _____ emit | D. possible |
| 5. _____ cautious | E. discover |

II . Comprehension Practice

1. One Swedish study revealed that _____.
 - A. use of old analog cell phones might cause brain cancer
 - B. cell phones have a strong radiation that can damage humans
 - C. the old analog cell phones can kill rats with their radiation
 - D. use of cell phones may result in the damage to humans DNA
2. Which of the following statements is Not True of the counterclaim?
 - A. 420,000 cell-phone users are safe after a decade of use.
 - B. 420,000 cell-phone users are still alive now.
 - C. Another study in an institute journal found no evidence of a cancer link.
 - D. The New England Journal of Medicine provided no negative proof.
3. What can we conclude according the studies of cell phone use?
 - A. Cell phones are safe to use forever.
 - B. There is no brain cancer risk at all.
 - C. The results on humans and rats are similar.
 - D. There is no consistent (一致的) evidence.
4. According to the last paragraph cancer experts believe that _____.
 - A. short-term use of cell phones is not safe
 - B. long-term use of cell phones is not safe
 - C. only the use of analog phones is not dangerous
 - D. studies should be more carefully observed

5. Professor Henry Lai implies that _____.

- A. cell phones cause brain cancers in animals like cats and dogs
- B. it is hard to detect brain cancer caused by call phone radiation
- C. it is too early to conclude that cell phones are not a health hazard
- D. it is too early to conclude that cell phones cause brain cancer

Passage 3

Some people laugh quietly. Others let loose with hearty laughter, sometimes called a "belly" laugh. However we laugh, laughter is a necessary component of a healthy, happy life. We can easily recognize laughter, but what exactly is it?

First of all, laughter is a physiological (生理的) expression. This expression is, in part, what we see and hear. According to medical researchers, laughter is a series of movements of the facial muscles and the breathing system. These movements give the diaphragm (隔膜), stomach, heart, lungs, and liver a thorough massage (按摩) during a hearty laugh. They also cause the production of adrenaline (肾上腺素) and increase the flow of blood to the heart and brain. The results are a feeling of pleasure and well-being.

It is also possible that laughter supports our bodies' defenses against disease. Studies at Loma Linda University School of Medicine in California show that laughter may help our white blood cells produce anti-bodies to fight infection (传染).

Laughter is also a psychological expression. According to psychologists, laughter expresses our mastery over fear and worry. Picture what happens when a parent takes a young child into a swimming pool. At first, the child probably doesn't laugh and may even cry or appear frightened. However, once the child is sure that the parent will not let go, he or she is free to laugh, play with, and enjoy the water.

If laughter expresses mastery over fear and worry, then why do people laugh when they are nervous or afraid? That is easy to explain. People laugh then because they want to pretend to be in control. Picture a student who laughs easily before a big examination. The student is saying to himself and to others, "See, this isn't bothering me. I am the master of this situation." Laughter can help us through a difficult time. It can actually give us time to gain control.

Laughter, then, measures our adjustment to the world around us. If we can laugh when we are afraid, we will be able to gain control over our fears; if we are secure and in control, then we can laugh and enjoy life.

I . Vocabulary Breakthrough

Find out the English equivalents in Column A from the Chinese terms given in Column B.

Column A

1. _____ hearty laughter
2. _____ belly laugh
3. _____ white blood cells
4. _____ antibody
5. _____ physiological expression
6. _____ respiratory system
7. _____ psychological expression
8. _____ facial muscles
9. _____ measure our adjustment to

Column B

- A. 面部肌肉
- B. 白血球
- C. 抗体
- D. 生理表现
- E. 衡量我们对……的调节能力
- F. 心理表现
- G. 放声大笑, 尽情的欢笑声
- H. 捧腹大笑
- I. 呼吸系统

II . Comprehension Practice

1. According to the passage, exactly, laughter is _____.
A. leading us to a healthy and happy life

- B. a physiological and psychological expression
C. a facial expression
D. a massage to the body
2. According to medical researchers, laughter is a series of movements which _____.
A. result in producing adrenaline
B. increase the flow of blood to the heart and brain
C. give your body a thorough massage
D. all of the above
3. From paragraph 4 we learn that people also laugh when they _____.
A. feel fear and worry
B. are sure that they are safe
C. have overcome and defeated fear and worry
D. are free from fear and worry
4. According to paragraph 5, people laugh when they are nervous or afraid because _____.
A. they want to show their confidence in controlling the situation
B. they can't control their subconscious
C. they want to hide their true feelings
D. they want to pretend that they are not afraid of anything at all
5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. you have to laugh at anything if you want to enjoy life
B. laughter is a good medicine for fear and worry
C. laughter can help us through a difficult time
D. laughter does you good both physically and mentally