

约会高频词汇 攻克阅读难关

大学英语阅读

决胜100%

(上册 1—3级)

主编 黄慧强

 北京理工大学出版社
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内 容 简 介

本书分为 30 个单元,每单元 4 篇短文,共选文章 120 篇,每篇短文前都有精心挑选的四级核心词汇供同学测试使用,在每单元后都有详细的中文注解。本书在选材上力求与四级统考题材相一致,所选文章难易适中,语言规范,内容新颖,结构严谨,文章内容涉及科普常识、风土人情、人物传记、文化教育、生活常识等,体裁涉及叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。内容丰富,可读性强,具有一定的知识性和实用性,可作为泛读教材供在校本专科学生和相应水平的英语学习者使用。

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《大学英语阅读决胜 100%》是根据国家教委最新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语课程教学要求》编写而成的。本书旨在帮助考生在短期内,通过强化训练,迅速提高阅读水平,达到《大纲》要求,顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

众所周知,在大学英语四级考试中,阅读理解部分占 40%的比重,是四级考试中测试的重点,阅读能力的高低在很大程度上是学生能否通过大学英语四级考试的关键。我们根据教学中学生的需求和难点,编写了这部手册。本书的参编者均为多年从事大学英语教学和科研的老师,有着丰富的教学经验,对四级考试考前辅导很有研究。全书分上下两册 60 个单元,上册为一至三级,下册为四级,每单元四篇短文,共选文章 240 篇,每篇短文前都有精心挑选的四级核心词汇供同学测试使用,在每单元后都有详细的中文注解。本书在选材上力求与四级统考题材相一致,所选文章难易适中,语言规范,内容新颖,结构严谨,文章内容涉及科普常识、风土人情、人物传记、文化教育、生活常识等,体裁涉及叙述文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。内容丰富,可读性强,具有一定的知识性和实用性,可作为泛读教材供在校本专科学生和相应水平的英语学习者使用。

全书由黄慧强统稿主编,包桂影、刘英瑞、靳伟英为本册副主编。尹红花、宋迎、王永利、王晓玲、李玉洁、刘英、张在钊、卢云婷、孙俊等参加了全书的编写工作。

在编写过程中,我们参阅了国内外大量的有关材料和著作,恕不一一注明出处,在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平和经验有限,谬误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大同行及读者批评指正。

编者

2004 年 7 月

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Band One

Unit One

Passage 1

Words to remember

efficient a. 有效率的

logical a. 合乎逻辑的

opposite a. 相反的

pattern n. 模式

Most people think that the older you get, the harder it is to learn a new language. That is, they believe that children learn more easily and efficiently than adults. Thus, at some point in our lives, maybe around age 12 or 13, we lose the ability to learn languages well. Is this idea fact or myth (神话)?

Is it true that children learn a foreign language more efficiently than adults? On the contrary, research studies suggest that the opposite may be true. One report, on 2,000 Danish children studying Swedish, concluded that the teenagers learned more, in less time, than the younger children. Another report, on Americans learning Russian, showed a direct improvement of ability over the age range tested; that is, the ability to learn increased as the age increased, from childhood to adulthood.

There are several possible explanations for these findings. For one thing, adults know more about the world and therefore are able to understand meanings more easily than children. Moreover, adults can use logical thinking to help themselves see patterns in the language. Finally, adults have more self-discipline(自律) than children.

All in all, it seems that the common idea that children are better language learners than adults may not be fact, but myth.

1. The main idea in this passage is that _____.

- A) teenagers are more difficult to teach than adults
- B) the ability to learn languages increase with age
- C) adults are more logical than children are
- D) Danish teenagers can learn Swedish faster than younger children

2. This passage claims that _____.

- A) the ability to learn decreases with age

- B) children are better language learners than adults
C) adults are able to learn more efficiently than children
D) in the same amount of time teenagers learn less than younger children
3. More people think _____.
A) the older you get, the harder it is to learn a new language
B) the younger you are, the harder it is to learn a new language
C) the older you get, the easier it is to learn a new language
D) old people can't learn a new language
4. How many reports are mentioned to prove that adults can learn more efficiently than children in Para. 2?
A) We don't know. B) Three. C) Two. D) Two or more.
5. Which of the following possible explanations for older students' superior achievement was NOT mentioned?
A) Adults know more about the world. B) Adults can use logical thinking.
C) Adults have more self-discipline. D) Adults can read better.

I. Translation of the new words

efficient *a.* opposite *a.* logical *a.* pattern *n.*

II. Translation of the underlined parts

Passage 2

Words to remember

passion *n.* 激情

seek *v.* 寻求

equal *a.* 相等的

sacrifice *v.* 牺牲

relieve *v.* 减轻

poverty *n.* 贫困

Three passions, simple but overwhelming(势不可挡的)strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and the pity for the suffering of mankind.

I have sought love, first, because it brings happiness and enjoyment—so great that I would often have sacrificed all the rest of life for a few hours of this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness—the terrible loneliness. I have sought it, finally, because in the world of love I have seen the version of the heaven that poets have imagined. This is what I sought, and though it might seem too good for human life, this is what—at last—I have found.

With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know everything about the nature.

Love and knowledge led upward toward the heavens. But pity always brought me back to earth. Children in

famine(饥荒), helpless old people and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery(讥讽) of what human life should be. I long to destroy the evil, but I can't and I too suffer.

This has been my life. And I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered to me.

- Which of the following is essential in the author's life?
 - Love.
 - Knowledge.
 - Sympathy.
 - All of the above.
- Which of the following is NOT the reason that the author seeks love?
 - Love needs sacrifice.
 - Love makes the world beautiful.
 - Love can relieve loneliness.
 - Love brings happiness and enjoyment.
- Whom does the author feel sympathy for?
 - The sick people.
 - The people out of work.
 - All the people who are suffering in the world.
 - All the people that are relevant to him.
- Why does the author say "I too suffer"?
 - Because he can't have enough money to help others.
 - Because he can't destroy all the evils that brings pain to people.
 - Because he can't obtain the love from others while he loves people so much.
 - Because he can't find the cause of evils.
- Which can be used as the title of this article?
 - Destroy All the Evils.
 - What I Have Lived for.
 - Love Conquers All.
 - The Beautiful Life.

I. Translation of the new words

passion <i>n.</i>	sacrifice <i>v.</i>	seek <i>v.</i>
relieve <i>v.</i>	equal <i>a.</i>	poverty <i>n.</i>

II. Translation of the underlined parts

Passage 3

Words to remember

verify <i>v.</i> 证明; 证实	feature <i>n.</i> 特征, 特色
process <i>n.</i> 过程	impact <i>n.</i> 撞击
origin <i>n.</i> 起源	survey <i>v.</i> 测量; 调查
category <i>n.</i> 类别	violent <i>a.</i> 猛烈的

Spacecraft photography(摄影)has verified that craters(环形山)far outnumber any other type of feature on the moon; thus, the most active processes are the crater-forming ones.

Today, scientists generally believe that most of the craters are of impact origin—that is, the craters were formed as a result of bombardment(轰击)by cosmic(宇宙的)debris(碎片, 残骸)—but that volcanic(火山的)activity has also played an important part in forming many craters and in determining the nature of the moon's surface.

Craters range in size from small pits, as seen for the first time in the *Surveyor* photographs, to the giants that measure hundreds of miles in diameter(直径). Small craters are vastly more abundant than large ones, and the number of craters in various size categories provides a rough measure of the rates of bombardment. Small meteorites(陨星)frequently bombard the moon, large meteorites strike less frequently and, perhaps once in hundreds of thousands or millions of years, a comet(彗星)or asteroid(小行星)comes into violent contact with the moon to form a giant crater.

1. The phrase "impact origin" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A) craters formed by volcanic activity B) craters formed by cosmic debris
 C) outer space D) primary and secondary craters
2. We believe craters are _____.
 A) found only on the moon B) rarely found on the moon
 C) the most frequently found moon feature D) caused mainly by comets
3. In Paragraph 2, we may change "but that" to _____.
 A) and, in addition B) therefore C) finally D) because
4. Most craters are _____.
 A) flat-floored B) active processes C) cup-shaped D) small
5. The most important idea of the passage is about _____.
 A) spacecraft photography B) primary moon craters
 C) surveyor photographs D) none of the above

I. Translation of the new words

verify v.	feature n.	process n.	impact n.
origin n.	survey v.	category n.	violent a.

II. Translation of the underlined parts

Passage 4

Words to remember

primary *a.* 主要的awareness *n.* 知晓observe *v.* 观察modify *v.* 更改gradually *ad.* 逐渐地ignore *v.* 忽视immediate *a.* 立即trial *n.* 尝试; 试验

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting(交际)with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting discrepancy(差异)can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity of learning by trial and error.

1. According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.
 A) not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
 B) used with some verbs but not with others to express future intention
 C) basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
 D) not the most difficult problem for foreign students
2. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.
 A) asking native speakers for explanations
 B) reading good books in the foreign language
 C) comparing their speech with that of native speakers
 D) speaking without regard to native speakers
3. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will NOT _____.
 A) learn very much about the foreign culture
 B) learn about the history of the foreign language
 C) have to worry about making mistakes
 D) take advantage of available language models
4. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.
 A) native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
 B) communication is the primary goal of language learning
 C) native speakers will ignore their mistakes
 D) everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language
5. The author's major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that _____.

- A) mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language
- B) learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
- C) making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language
- D) native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistakes

I. Translation of the new words

primary a.	gradually ad.	awareness n.	ignore v.
observe v.	immediate a.	modify v.	trial n.

II. Translation of the underlined parts

Key and analysis of the comprehensive questions

Unit 1

Passage 1

1. B 文章第一段指出有人认为十一二岁时人便丧失了学好语言的能力。第二段用两个例子说明学习语言的能力随年龄增长。第三段解释其原因。
2. C 作者在第二段通过美国和丹麦的调查报告说明成人在外语学习方面效率高于儿童。
3. A 文章第一段第一句提出年龄越大, 学习外语越困难。
4. C 第二段中使用了两个例子: 丹麦人学瑞典语; 美国人学俄语。
5. D 通读第三段可知选择 D 未在文中出现。

Translation

另一份关于美国人学习俄语的报告显示, 受测试的年龄段与能力的增长有直接的关系, 也就是说, 在从小到大的成长过程中, 学习的能力随年龄增加而增长。

Passage 2

1. D 见划线翻译译文。
2. A 文章第二段第一句指出: 作者追求爱是因为爱能够带来幸福, 这种幸福是如此强烈, 他愿意牺牲余生来换取几个小时的这种幸福。注意: A “爱需要牺牲” 不是作者追求爱的原因。
3. C 第一段说, 他同情所有遭受苦难的人。
4. B 见第四段末句。“我渴望消除邪恶与不幸, 但无能为力”。
5. B 文章第一句指出 “三种强烈的情感支配了我的一生” 可见它们便是作者生活的目的。

Translation

三种情感支配了我的一生, 它们简单而强烈: 对爱的渴望, 对知识的探求以及对人类苦难的深刻同情。

Passage 3

1. B 文章第二段指出科学家们普遍认为环形山是撞击形成的。破折号以后是进一步解释：环形山是宇宙碎片撞击月球表面形成的。
2. C 见文章第一句：太空照片已经证实环形山的数量远远超过了其他的月表特征。
3. A 文章二段指出：除了宇宙碎片，火山活动也对环形山的形成有重要影响。故选 A。
4. D 文章第三段指出小型环形山的数量远远大于大型环形山。
5. B 文章主要介绍了环形山及其形成。

Translation

就像人们第一次在《勘探者》杂志的图片中看到的那样，环形山大小不等，大的直径可达上千英里。

Passage 4

1. A 文章以西班牙人说英语为例。他们在与英国人的交流中会发现自己使用一般现在时表达很快要做某事是错误的。英国人会说 “I'll do it” (一般将来时)。
2. C 西班牙人在与英国人交流中通过对比发现自己表达上的错误。
3. D 见文章末句。不愿意用语言进行交流的学生会失去通过尝试和犯错误来学习语言的机会。即不使用语言进行交流就无法利用那些活生生的语言模型。
4. B 见文章划线部分的翻译。
5. C 文中西班牙人说英语的例子及其后说自己的表达与地道的表达法之间的差异是改正语言错误的基础。

Translation

如果说使用语言的目的是为了交流，那么对错误的考虑就应该是次要的，随着人们对这些错误的认识的增强可以逐步得到解决。

Unit Two

Passage 1

Words to remember

explore *vt.* 探测

game *n.* 猎物

inspiration *n.* 灵感

apt *a.* 有……倾向

expedition *n.* 远征

There were very few places in the world that Jules Verne, the writer, did not visit. He went round the world a hundred times or more. Once he did it in eighty days, unheard of in the 19th century. He voyaged 6,000 miles under the sea, whizzed around the moon, explored the center of the earth, and chatted with natives in Australia.

Jules Verne, the man, was a stay-at-home. He was more apt to be tired from writer's camp than from traveling. He did make a few visits to Europe and North America. And he made one 6-week tour of New York state. But that was all. He spent less than one of his 77 years traveling. Yet he was the world's most extraordinary tourist. His books are crowded with hunting and fishing expeditions. Jules actually went hunting only once. Then he raised his gun and shot off the game warden's hat!

He never held a test tube in his hand, but he was an inspiration to the scientist in the laboratory. Long before radio was invented, he had TV working in his books. His name for it was phone-telephoto. He had helicopters 50 years before the Wright brothers flew their first plane at Kitty Hawk, in the 19th century did not foresee. In his stories you can read about neon light, moving sidewalks, air conditioning, skyscrapers, guided missiles, tanks, submarines, and airplanes.

1. What was Jules Verne ? _____.
A) A scientist B) An inventor C) A writer D) A traveler
2. Which one of the following statements is TRUE? _____.
A) Verne was an extraordinary tourist B) Verne was full of imagination
C) Verne was a good shot D) Verne loved to chat very much
3. When was the world's first plane born ? _____.
A) In the 19th century B) Not mentioned
C) In the 20th century D) 1850
4. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in Verne's books? _____.
A) High buildings B) Mobile streets
C) Advanced weapons D) Cloning technology
5. Which one of the following statements is TRUE? _____.
A) Jules Verne once traveled the world in 80 days B) Jules Verne invented radio and TV
C) Jules Verne had been to Australia D) Jules Verne had two different sides

I. Translation of the new words

explore v. apt a. game n inspiration n. Expedition n.

II. Translation of the underlined parts

 **Passage 2**
Words to remember

confuse vt. 搞乱

uncomfortable a. 不舒服的

insecure a. 不可靠的

identify vt. 识别

crisis n. 危机

When young people got their first real job, they may face a lot of new, confusing situations. They may find that everything is different from the way things were at school. It is also possible that they will feel uncomfortable and insecure in both professional and social situations. Eventually, they realize that university classes can't be the only preparation for all of the different situations that arise in the working world.

Perhaps the best way to learn how to behave in the working world is, to identify a worker you admire and observe his behavior. In doing so, you will be able to see what it is that you admire in this person. For example, you will observe how he acts in crisis. Perhaps even more important, you will be able to see what his approach to day-to-day situations is.

While you are observing your colleague, you should be asking yourself whether his behavior is like yours and how you can learn from his responses to a variety of situations. By watching and learning from a model, you will probably begin to identify and adopt good working habits.

1. The young people just graduated from school may not behave well in the working world, because _____.

- A) what they learned in university classes is not adequate for their new life
 B) they are not well educated
 C) the society is too complicated to adapt to
 D) they failed to work hard at school

2. In the last line Para. 1, the word "arise" means _____.

- A) bring about B) come into being C) occur to D) cause to happen

3. The best way to learn how to behave in the working world is _____.

- A) to find a worker and follow him closely
 B) to find a person you admire and make friends with him
 C) to find a person you respect and watch carefully how he acts in different situations
 D) to make the acquaintance of a model you admire

4. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the word "approach" means _____.
 A) means of entering B) speaking to someone for the first time
 C) way of coming nearer to D) manner of doing something
5. The passage could be best entitled _____.
 A) Learn from a Model B) Learn, Learn and Learn Again
 C) Learn Forever D) One is Never Too Old to Learn

I. Translation of the new words

confuse vt. uncomfortable a. insecure a. identify vt. crisis n.

II. Translation of the underlined parts

Passage 3

Words to remember

leisure n. 闲暇

normal a. 正常的

regularly ad. 有规律的

minimum n. 最小值

in addition 再者

bank holiday 公休日

Leisure plays an important part in British life. There are four main reasons for this.

First of all, people spend less time working now than they used to, mostly due to the introduction of new technology in industry. The normal British working week is Monday to Friday, 9.00 am to 5.00 pm, although some people regularly work a few hours' overtime each week. Secondly, all working people get a minimum of two weeks' paid holiday a year. In addition, there are six or more bank holidays a year when all banks and businesses are closed. In some cases the dates of these national holidays change from year to year and in different parts of Britain.

Another reason is that, thanks to modern medicine and higher living standards, people live longer now. This means that after retirement, people have quite a few years of leisure left. Nowadays a much higher proportion of the population is over sixty, but in this group there are more women than men.

Finally, fewer babies are born each years and the average family in Britain has two children. This is one result of changing social attitudes. For example, many more married women now go out to work. The money they earn influences their leisure time. Even married women who do not go out to work have more time for interesting hobbies because most British homes have washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other labour-saving gadgets.

1. "Time to relax" means time for _____.
 A) refreshments B) enjoyment C) amusement D) rest
2. "A paid holiday" means working people _____.

- A) have to pay for their holidays
B) have no pay when they are on holiday
C) get usual pay when they are on holidays
D) get less pay when they are on holiday
3. Among the old people, there are _____.
A) as many men as women
B) more women than men
C) more men than women
D) much more women than men
4. In Britain, married women have more leisure hours because they have _____.
A) work with a good pay
B) a lot of time
C) fewer children and more labour-saving gadgets
D) washing-machines and vacuum cleaners
5. Which of the following ideas is NOT suggested in the text?
A) Some married women have more time for reading.
B) Some married women have interesting hobbies.
C) Some married women go out to work.
D) Some married women stay at home.

I. Translation of the new words

leisure n.	normal a.	regularly ad.
minimum n.	in addition	bank holiday

II. Translation of the underlined parts

Passage 4

Words to remember

superstitious a. 迷信的	triangles n. 三角
involve vt. 包括	lean vi. 依靠
ancient a. 远古的	

For people who are superstitious about numbers, odd numbers are luckier than even numbers. The numbers three, seven, and nine have special powers of good luck, but thirteen is very unlucky. In many places, tall buildings don't have a floor numbered thirteen.

Even people who say they aren't superstitious often act in superstitious ways. If a person says to a friend, "I haven't had a cold all winter," that person may immediately touch wood. Touching or knocking on something made of wood after speaking of some lucky event is supposed to prevent the luck from leaving. This superstition came from the ancient belief that good spirits lived in trees.

Another action which many "unsuperstitious" people perform involves triangles. People believe that triangles have special powers because of their three sides, so they are afraid to break them. If a ladder is leaning against a wall, for example, most people won't walk under it because it would "break" the triangle.