

 KING® 金版英语考试一本通 (丛书)

# PETS5

# 一本通

毛荣贵 张韧弦 编著

# 全国公共英语五级考试

# ALL IN ONE

吉林大学出版社

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## 前 言

学习要讲究方法，考试要研究策略。然而目前的英语阅读教学与PETS5各行其事，严重脱节，主要表现在：

一、英语教学与PETS5的目标分离。英语教学以阶段为轴心设计课堂模式，注重语言知识的传授和积累，而考试则关心终极目标的实现程度，只检测实际阅读能力的高低。

二、英语教学与PETS5的重心分离。教学偏重微观分析，对词句精解细解，甚至不多举例子就会觉得不充分，不翻译成汉语便感到不踏实。而考试则注重学生对文章观点、意蕴和事实信息的把握。

三、英语教学与PETS5的方法分离。教学历来沿袭精读的套路，对所教文章逐词逐句地释义分析、例解、翻译，而考试则在短短35分钟内不断变换文章的体裁，只要求考生做出判断，无需过多地追问为什么。

在上述教学与考试脱节的情况下，学生的考试成绩自然受到影响，学习的积极性也受到挫伤。难怪有些学生抱怨：考的不教，教的不考。

基于此，本书以大纲规定的终极目标统帅阶段目标；阅读技能的习得重于语言知识传授；文章阐释从宏观到微观；信息获取优先于语言难点分析；在速度中求准确，在整体中把握细节。所以说，本书是以英语阅读为出发点和根本点，一次性解决学生词汇、语法、阅读、翻译、写作等问题，可为实用、高效，一通百通。

本书按全国公共英语五级考试大纲的要求精选五十篇左右短文，篇篇精彩！这些文章有些来自因特网，有些是美国友人推荐的。它们如同一扇扇窗口，映着一道道风景。

入选文章总体可分两类：琳琅满目的社会新闻和日新月异的科技信息。文章遣词造句简洁、明朗、地道、高效，洋溢着时代气息，折射了现代英语的发展趋势。

每篇短文前配有中文导读，寥寥数语，或发人深省，或博你一笑，或提纲挈领，或指点迷津。我们称之为 warming-up reading。

为了训练和检测读者的阅读情况，每篇文章后配有“**名题精编**”栏目。编写时既考虑到与全国公共英语五级考试题型接轨，又有针对文章有关语言点训练应试者词汇和语法技能的题目，共分词项选择（区别同义词、学习新词）、搭配连线（考察词汇搭配能力）和辨别改错（主要训练语法）三大类。同时打破按内容先后设题的传统做法，而是从易到难编排，文后不仅附有答案，还有答题思路点拨，使读者知其然并知其所以然。

每篇文章后另设三个新意拂面的专栏。它们是：

**词汇撷萃：**针对文章出现的若干重要词汇进行梳理归纳，甄别比较，除了可以初步学到英语词汇学的基础知识之外，还可以学到一些记忆词汇的方法；

**写作揽胜：**萃选文章中的佳句，紧扣文章对其在遣词造句、篇章布局上的独到之处详细加分析，结合学生英语写作的弱点及难点，纵横论述；

**翻译指津：**以文章中的难句为范例，提供译文，并演绎形形色色的翻译技巧，或亮出译者间的商榷和讨论，或简述翻译的理论，帮助学子在比较中作出鉴别、在品味中体验技巧。

本书不仅是上海、湖北、湖南、江苏、浙江、吉林等地一群学者通过 email 精诚合作的成功作品，而且其中也渗入了美国教授的心血。费城的 Dorine Huston 教授，西雅图的 Rosemary Adang 和 Bill Hofmann 教授也在大洋彼岸伸出了援助之手，他们跨越虚拟空间，不仅提供了许多精彩短文，而且为我们扫除了许多俚语、社会背景或文化背景等方面的“拦路虎”。

协助本书编写工作的有：姚蕾珍、毛竹晨、陈衡、郝萌、郭海涛、赵亮、刘亚丽、陈志云、陈志宏、潘君默、白松、何巍、骆晓荣、朱江、黄峻峰、张一宁、谭清香、任丽华等同志，在此向他们表示最衷心的感谢！

毛荣贵 张韧弦于上海

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## 1

## Hong Kong Vows to Combat Air Pollution

From Reuters

下面来看一则关于我国香港特别行政区的报道。发达的工商业和交通为香港带来了严重的空气污染，并影响到当地的旅游业和国际会议的召开。污染的罪魁祸首当数汽车尾气，对此，董特首也给予明确表态。环境污染已经向香港亮出了黄牌，下一个会轮到谁呢？

Hong Kong on Friday again promised to combat worsening air pollution which many fear is scaring away foreign investors and tourists.

5 Choking *smog shrouded* Hong Kong late last month as pollution rose to a record high in the Central business district.

Secretary for the Environment Lily Yam renewed the government's anti-pollution pledge after it emerged that a European organization had called off a business conference in Hong Kong because of the poor air.

10 The business community has often complained that the



pollution, caused mainly by vehicle *exhausts*, discourages foreign investment.

“I certainly regard clean air as my top priority...and the government is fully behind me in this effort,” Yam told a gathering of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong.

15

Yam said the government was promoting the wider use of *ultra-low sulfur diesel*.

“The government vehicle fleet will try out this diesel in July and *franchised* bus companies are also in support of using cleaner fuel,” she said.

20

“...I would not rule out the possibility of banning the use of other forms of diesel at some future time.”

Yam said the government also supported other *initiatives* to develop clean fuel and related technology, including trolley buses, *hybrid* vehicles and the use of natural gas.

25

Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa announced in his policy speech last October a program to convert 18,000 taxis from diesel to *liquefied petroleum gas*, and to convert 6,000 mini-buses to LPG or electricity. ■



### 词汇摘萃

**smog** 一词系由 **smoke** 和 **fog** 拼缀而成 (**blending**)。拼缀法已成为现代英语中一种富于孳生力的构词手段。主要出现在俚语或临时语、科技用语以及报刊用语。从形态结构看，拼缀词大致可分为以下四大类：

1. 取第一个词的首部接第二个词的尾部。如：

**chunnel** (**channel** + **tunnel**) / 海峡隧道, **talkathon** (**talk** + **marathon**) / 婆婆妈妈, **stagflation** (**stagnation** + **inflation**) / 通货膨胀

2. 保持第一个词的原形，删去第二个词的首部。如：

**newscast** (**news** + **broadcast**) / 新闻广播, **workfare** (**work** + **welfare**) / 工作福利

3. 保持第二个词的原形，删去第一个词的尾部。如：

### HINT BANK

**ultra-low sulfur diesel**: 含硫量超低的柴油 **franchised**: 特许的 **initiative**: 倡议 **hybrid**: 混合的 **liquefied petroleum gas**: 液化石油气

Eurasia (Europe + Asia) / 欧亚, psywarrior (psychological + warrior) / 心理战专家

4. 删去第一个词和第二个词的尾部。如:

comsat (communications + satellite) 通讯卫星, telex (teleprinter + exchange) 电传, sitcom (situation + comedy) 情景喜剧

### 翻译指津



Secretary for the Environment Lily Yam renewed the government's anti-pollution pledge after it emerged that a European organization had called off a business conference in Hong Kong because of the poor air. (L6-9)

试译 鉴于空气质量差, 一家欧洲组织取消了原定在香港召开的一次商务会议。在此情况下, 环境秘书阎丽丽(音译名)再次表明了政府防治污染的决心。

译者在提供了以上译文后, 写道: 译文是根据时序组织的, 整个看来条理清晰, 逻辑分明, 语义连贯。在内含各种时间关系的句子中, 根据时间先后顺序组织译文是一种非常适用的方法。如:

In the last 25 of the many thousands of years which separate the discovery of electrom from the discovery of electrons, we have at last come to realize how much the properties of the former depend on the behavior of the latter. 从发现金银合金到发现电子其间经过了千万年, 只是到最近25年, 我们才逐渐认识到金银合金的性质取决于电子的作用。

又如:

With the present rate of growth of ideas and plans of both physicists and engineers, it is no longer possible to allow the development of the full potentialities of the new metals to evolve over a period of about fifty years, as was the case with aluminium in the period between 1890 and 1949. 铝的潜力全部发掘出来经历了1890年到1949年50余年的时间, 而以目前物理学家和工程师们观念更新的速率, 要把某种金属的潜力全部挖掘出来则再也不需要50年那么漫长的时间了。

从上面的例证可以看出, 根据时序组织的译文十分晓畅。

译者的分析是正确的。但是, 美中不足是误译了 Secretary for the Environment, 它不是“环境秘书”的意思, 而是“环境部长”。

RAD94 / 08

改译 鉴于空气质量太差,一个欧洲组织取消了原定在香港召开的一次商务会议。在此情况下,环境部长阎丽丽(音译名)再次表明了政府防治污染的决心。



### 写作揽胜

Yam said the government was promoting the wider use of ultra-low sulfur diesel.(L16-17)

注意此处的 promoting the wider use of 相当于 promoting that people should use more and more.... 在现代语言学的研究中,我们把这一现象称为名词化(nominalization),即指名词起动词、形容词及副词等的作用。从修辞上来说,它主要有以下效果:

1. 简洁。如: The rocket has been developed. For this reason, man can enter space. 采用名词化结构表达为: The development of the rocket makes it possible for man to enter space.

2. 客观。如: If we know the forces on the gear we can determine its size. 名词化结构表达为: Knowledge of the forces on the gear makes possible the determination of its size. (避免了人称名词引出的主观因素和色彩)

3. 严密。如: This is one of the reasons for using sound power level to characterize the noise emitted by various types of machines and equipment. 这是用声功率级表征各种类型的机器设备辐射噪音的原因之一。

名词化结构(含动名词)在科技文章中用得最多。



### 名题精编

#### I. READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: There are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) in the following questions or unfinished statements. You should decide on the best choice based on the text.

1. Why did a European organization cancel a business meeting in Hong Kong?

- A) Because of the noise      B) Because of the weather

- C) Because of the pollution    D) Because of the traffic
2. According to the Secretary for the Environment in Hong Kong, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the government does not react promptly to the pollution problem  
 B) the government pays little attention to environmental protection  
 C) the cleaner fuel will only be used by government vehicles and privileged companies  
 D) other forms of diesel will not be produced in the future
3. How many types of cleaner fuels are mentioned in the article that can replace the traditional diesel?
- A) 3                      B) 4                      C) 5                      D) 6

## II. VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE

### A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Choose A), B), C) or D) from the following items so that the sentences are appropriate.

4. Unfortunately, the snowstorm ruled \_\_\_\_\_ their weekly meeting.
- A) away    B) off    C) out    D) away from
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ from a donkey and a horse is called a mule.
- A) hybrid    B) combination    C) mix    D) joining
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ priority of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic.
- A) first    B) beginning    C) basic    D) top

### B. MATCHING

Directions: Draw a line between an item in the left column and one in the right column so that the collocation is natural and acceptable.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 7. combat     | A) attempt     |
| 8. scare away | B) thieves     |
| 9. discourage | C) possibility |
| 10. rule out  | D) energy      |
| 11. convert   | E) inflation   |

### C. ERROR CORRECTION

Directions: In either of the following sentences, there is one underlined part that is not appropriate. Please identify and correct it.

12. The population of radiation-related deaths has reached a high record in that district.
- A                      B                      C                      D

13. As long as there is hope, one has to be confident and optimistic when combating against a fatal disease.
- A B  
C D

1.C 2.A 提示: A与B相比, A项更切合原意, 因为政府虽然 behind me in this effort (指 top priority), 但还是支持一系列环保方面的 initiative 的。C项的 only 和D项的 produced 显然都超出了文章的内容。3.B 提示: 本文提到的四种环保型燃料分别是: ultra-low sulfur diesel, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (缩写 LPG) 和 electricity (也是燃料)。4.C 5.A 6.D 7.E 8.B 9.A 10.C 11.D 12.D record high 13.C (×)

## 2

## Florida Jury Awards \$12.7 Million to 3 Sick Smokers

By Michael Connor

本文是First Wave of Secondhand-Smoke Suits Due in Florida一文的后续报道。佛州法院最后宣判烟草制造商向三位受害的吸烟者进行巨额赔偿,数字之大创下历史之最。这段时间,各大烟草制造商情绪一定很糟糕,因为Next, the jury will consider punitive damages which could total as much as \$300 billion for the illnesses of all Florida's sick smokers,不过因此能使万宝路们降低生产和宣传的热情,倒也造福于民。

In a *verdict* setting the stage for a potentially massive *punitive* damages award, a Florida jury *ruled* on Friday that America's cigarette makers injured three sick smokers and awarded them a total of \$12.7 million in compensatory damages. The compensatory, or personal-injury, awards were the highest yet in a U.S. sick-smokers case and pave the way for the same six jurors to weigh within weeks punitive damages for hundreds of thousands of other ailing smokers in Florida.

The verdict is just the latest blow to America's *beleaguered* tobacco companies in a *class-action* trial which began in Octo-

verdict: 判决 punitive: 惩罚性的 rule: 裁定 beleaguered: 被围攻的 class-action: 共同起诉

HINT BANK

ber 1998 and which some say could push some of the nation's biggest corporations into bankruptcy.

“Everyone should be happy,” said Mary Farnan, who wrapped an arm around her *bespectacled*, eight-year-old daughter after the jury awarded her \$2.85 million to compensate for her lung cancer.

The jury also ordered tobacco companies to pay \$4.02 million to the husband of the late Angie Della Vecchia, a housewife killed by lung cancer, and \$5.83 million to woodworker Frank Amodeo, who has throat cancer.

The same jury ruled last year that the cigarette makers sold defective products that sickened smokers. Next, the jury will consider punitive damages which could total as much as \$300 billion for the illnesses of all Florida's sick smokers.

Friday's awards may be trimmed, since the four men and two men of the jury ruled that the three were each 15 to 25 percent responsible for their illnesses after smoking collectively for more than a century.

In addition, the jury found Amodeo should have known his throat cancer, diagnosed in 1987, was related to smoking well before 1990. This was the earliest year that sick people blaming smoking for their illnesses could be included in the pioneering class-action case.

Trial Judge Robert Kaye said he would consider dropping Amodeo from the case sometime in the future.

The highest compensatory damages previously awarded by a U.S. jury in a sick smoker case were \$1.72 million to a California housewife last month.

Lawyers for the *plaintiffs* in the Engle class-action, named for a Miami Beach *pediatrician* with *emphysema*, had asked the tobacco companies to pay about \$13 million for lost wages, suffering and other personal injuries.

Lawyers for the tobacco companies expressed disappointment at the verdict, which analysts said illustrated the weak-

*bespectacled*:戴眼镜的 *plaintiffs*:原告 *pediatrician*:儿科医生 *emphysema*:肺气肿

45 ening appeal of the traditional industry defense that sick smokers had only themselves to blame. The lawyers predicted a different outcome in the punitive-damages phase of the trial.

50 “We have never believed that this jury would award damages to hundreds of thousands of smokers that these people know nothing about,” said Philip Morris attorney Dan Webb.

Tobacco lawyers argued during the compensatory damages trial that millions of Americans had quit smoking, that the health risks of cigarettes were clear to all three, and that other factors such as *sawdust* could have caused the injuries.

55 Edward Sweda, senior attorney at the Tobacco Products Liability Project at Northeastern University, welcomed the verdict as another step toward punishing tobacco companies.

“It holds accountable the tobacco companies for their misconduct over the past two generations,” he said in an interview.

60 Shares of Philip Morris Cos Inc., the world's biggest tobacco company and the maker of Marlboro, the world's best-selling cigarette, ended flat at 22 15/16 after slipping on news of the verdict.

65 Shares of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Holdings Inc., which makes Camel cigarettes, closed down 1/16 to 20 on the NYSE. Loews Corp, which operates Lorillard Tobacco Co, was flat at 51 13/16.

Some legal experts and Wall Street analysts predict the jury's punitive damages award, if any, will be much smaller.

70 Trial Judge Kaye told jurors they must return to Miami-Dade County Court for the punitive phase of the trial, but did not set a date. “It may take a couple of weeks for us to do what we've got to do,” the judge said.

75 He thanked the jurors, who have been serving since October 1998. “Once the next procedure is over, I hope that will be it. There is still one more phase to worry about,” Kaye said. ■





## 词汇撷萃

**sick, ill, ailing, fragile** 的辨义及用法:

这四个词为近义词, 都有“健康状况不佳”之意, 注意其细微差别: **sick** 为“不适的”、“患病的”之意, 主要用于美国。如:

Nancy is off **sick** with flu. 南希因患流感而未能上班。

**ill** 意为“健康不佳的”、“生病的”, 主要用于英国, 用法较为儒雅, 与 **unwell** 同义。如:

She was **ill** with anxiety. 她因忧虑而病了。

**ailing** 也为“有病的”、“生病的”之意, 英美两国都用该词。如:

The children are always **ailing**. 孩子们总是生病。

**fragile** 往往意指“体虚的”。如:

The **fragile** lady walks slowly. 那位娇脆的女士步履蹒跚。



## 翻译指津

The jury also ordered tobacco companies to pay \$4.02 million to the husband of the late Angie Della Vecchia, a housewife killed by lung cancer, and \$ 5.83 million to wood worker Frank Amodeo, who has throat cancer. (L17-20)

译文: 陪审团责令烟草公司向安琪·德娜·维西娅(一位因患肺癌而亡故的家庭主妇)的丈夫赔偿四百零二万美元, 向患喉癌的伐木工人弗兰克·阿莫迪奥赔偿五百八十三万美元。

注意括号(也可用破折号)的使用:

由于英语重形合, 汉语重意合, 如果将原文中的同位语译为“向已故的安琪·德娜·维西娅的丈夫赔偿……”则出现了歧义, 因为“已故的”可解释为安琪·德娜·维西娅, 也可解释为“丈夫”。这显然是有悖于原文意思的。late 一词在此为委婉语, 相当于 **dead**, 又如“late movie”应为“新近上映的电影”。

从上例可以看出, 在消除同位语可能引出的歧义方面, 括号和破折号有着独特的作用。