

策划：宋兆武

英语专业八级考试辅导丛书

陈开顺 主编

# 快速通关

阅读与改错分册



中航出版社

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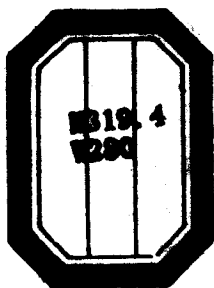
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本册主编:王立非



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## 序

英语专业八级考试是我国最高水平的英语标准化考试,每年举行一次,由国家教育部下属的专业英语教学指导委员会组织实施,因而具有相当高的权威性。目前,该项考试还只对全国高等院校英语专业四年级学生开放,考试合格者由国家教育部颁发统一的水平证书。英语专业八级体现了我国英语技能教育的最高水平,能够全面检验考生是否达到英语专业高年级教学大纲规定的要求,特别是大纲规定的八级水平所要达到的综合语言技能和交际能力。我院编写英语专业八级考试辅导丛书《快速通关》的目的,就是对考生进行系统、全面的训练辅导,使他们尽快通过英语专业八级考试。本套丛书由宇航出版社宋兆武编审策划,我院二系主任陈开顺教授任主编并组织该系有丰富教学经验的教师进行编写,由陈开顺教授等进行审校、把关。

《快速通关》主要是为高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生们编写的,但对于已具备中高级英语水平的广大读者,特别是已通过英语六级水平考试的高等院校非英语专业的高年级学生和毕业后参加工作的青年学者们进一步提高英语水平,也是大有裨益的。本丛书也适合 TOEFL, GRE, GMAT 考生用于自学提高。

《快速通关》丛书共 6 个分册:1. 听力分册,庆学先主编;2. 英译汉分册,张光明主编;3. 汉译英分册,杨晓荣主编;4. 写作分册,张辉、何树主编;5. 阅读与改错分册,王立非主编;6. 综合模拟试题分册,陈开顺主编。

我由衷地期望并坚定地相信,《快速通关》能够帮助广大考生

进一步提高英语水平,尽快通过英语专业八级考试,成为我国改革开放、进行国际交往所需要的高级英语专业人才。

解放军国际关系学院院长(研究员,博士生导师)

罗宇栋

1998年12月于南京

# 前 言

本书是英语专业八级考试辅导丛书《快速通关》系列中的阅读与改错分册。

本书为八级考生提供自学和练习所需的大量阅读和改错材料,旨在让考生提高阅读能力和速度以及改错命中率,最终达到顺利过关的目的;此外,还可帮助考生在阅读和改错练习中不断扩充词汇量,巩固所学词法、句法和语篇知识,从而提高语言水平。

本书以全国英语专业八级考试的阅读部分和校对与改错部分题型为原型。全书分为5章:第一章全面介绍了八级考试的基本情况,八级阅读理解和快速阅读的类型、性质、技巧,以及提高阅读能力和速度的方法,对近几年来八级考试的阅读原题进行了题材分类、讲解和注释,并提供了答案。第二、三、四章按八级阅读技能进行分类,其中第二章为八级阅读技能分类与练习部分,介绍八级阅读理解的4种技能,针对各项技能选配了4个单元的强化练习题;第三章为八级快速阅读技能分类与练习部分,介绍4种快速略读和寻读技能,配有4个单元的强化练习题。各章练习题均附有答案、讲解和注释。第四章根据八级考试阅读考题的题材分类,将阅读选文按题材划分为科技、经济、社会文化、历史、文艺、教育、其它等7个单元。其中,其它类包含了广告、通知、信函、字典词条、统计表格、时刻表、新闻报导、散文、书评等各类题材。每个阅读理解单元均由同样题材的数篇短文和25个选择题所组成;每个略读和寻读单元均由题材相同的数篇短文和10个选择题组成;所有阅读文章均附有答案、讲解和注释。第五章为校对与改错部分,由八级改

错简介、八级错误类型分析和 40 篇改错短文组成,并附有答案和讲解,便于自学和强化练习。

本书阅读选文(250 余篇)全部取材于当代出版的英美报刊、文学原著和其它各类书籍,体裁和题材覆盖面较广,涉及科技、经济、文艺、历史、社会文化、教育等领域。语言和难度与八级要求相当,针对性较强。书中所收集的材料近年来多次用于八级考试辅导教学的效果明显,学生的考试成绩几年来在全国外语院校中名列前茅。

本书可供英语专业三、四年级大学生作为八级考试复习资料或强化训练教材。本书也适合其它专业本科生、研究生和各类成人教育英语专业学生备考、和进一步提高英语水平使用,同时对青年英语教师、出国人员和各类英语自学者都有实用参考价值。

作者近年来一直从事英语专业高年级教学,担任八级阅读课程的教学,在教学中收集了大量材料,经反复使用,不断修改,逐渐萌发了将这些资料整理出版的念头。但这本书的问世还要感谢宇航出版社宋兆武编审和我院二系系主任陈开顺教授,是他们策划和组织了这套系列丛书的编写,并为该书的出版创造了必要条件。此外,我还要感谢二系四年级学员和其他同行的多方面帮助,他们对阅读材料提出了许多宝贵的修改意见;最后,我要特别感谢武利同志的鼎力支持,是她为我解除了一切后顾之忧,使本书得以问世。

由于作者水平有限,加上时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,恳请广大读者和同行批评指正,以便进一步改进。

王立非

1998 年 12 月于南京

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# 第一章

## 英语专业八级考试与八级阅读

### 一、英语专业高年级教学大纲对八级阅读的要求

1. 能读懂难度相当于美国《时代》周刊或《纽约时报》上的社论、政论和书评。

2. 能读懂中等难度的历史传记和文学作品。如小说：

Vanity Fair

The Man of Property

Corridors of Power

The Great Gatsby

The Catcher in the Rye

3. 能读懂散文、历史传记及其它非虚构类作品。如：

Americans

Kissinger

The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich

Dangers of Nonconformism

The Third Wave

4. 要求在理解的基础上分析文章的思想观点、谋篇布局、语言技巧及文体修辞。

5. 阅读速度为每分钟 120~160 个词。

6. 词汇量要求：认知词：9000~12000 个；常见词：4000 个。

### 二、英语专业八级考试大纲对阅读的要求

1. 全面考查考生对不同题材和体裁的文章作事实性、批判性及鉴赏性阅

读的能力。能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论、政论和书评,要求理解其主旨和大意,分辨出事实与细节。

2. 能读懂一般历史传记及文学作品,能理解字面意及及隐含意义;
3. 能分析上述题材文章的思想观点、通篇布局、语言技巧及修辞手法;
4. 阅读速度为 30 分钟内完成若干篇短文,共计 2500 个词左右;
5. 略读和查读(文章目录、词典条目、索引等)长短不一的文章数篇,阅读速度为 10 分钟内完成共约 3000 词的短文。

### 三、如何提高八年级阅读能力与速度

#### 1. 阅读的本质与心理过程

阅读是一个极为复杂的生理、心理和认知过程。心理语言学家古德曼(Goodman)认为:“阅读是一个在阅读者预测的基础上进行选择的过程。其中部分是利用从感知输入中选出的最少量的语言提示。在处理这部分信息过程中,提出的初步论断随着阅读的进展而被证实、否定或改进”。读者利用掌握的阅读技能,领会语言符号所传达的意图,并赋予这些符号以意义。阅读的过程从本质上说就是对语言信息的理解过程。阅读全过程由语言符号、解码和语言结构三部分组成,读者对语言符号进行信息处理,加以理解、接收,通过语言结构的提示而进行解码(即理解)。由此可见,语言符号、解码和语言结构是阅读过程中的重要因素。

阅读理解从心理学的角度说是一个复杂的感知和理解语言的过程。可分为符号辨认和理解两个阶段。阅读首先是一个感觉的过程,从感知文字符号开始,在这个过程中,读者对语言符号产生的视觉刺激作出区别性视觉反应,眼睛随着符号从左向右移动,并不时停下来感知某些符号,产生了一个单词辨认过程,然后进行内部词汇检索,在词汇信息的基础上建立句子的结构,把词汇信息和句法信息综合起来,与大脑中原有的认知结构相互作用,进行解码,形成语义表征,进而理解其意义。理解的过程也就是解码和接收的过程。

辨认语言符号是阅读过程的准备阶段,用来表达意义的符号并非杂乱无章,而是通过语言结构有序地排列。句子的理解不是对其中每个字母和单词做精确、细致、有序的感知,而是看作一个整体,根据句法特点和表层结构对深层意义进行理解。阅读的关键在于理解,仅仅辨认语言符号而不能理解是

毫无意义的。阅读者将语言符号与已具备的知识、经验相联系,进行思考、判断或猜测,通过感知、思考对看得见的语言符号进行释义,从而达到最终理解。阅读者所具备的有关知识和经验是解码的基础。相关的知识和经验越多,理解也就越深刻。例如,阅读一篇有关计算机方面的科技论文,对计算机了解较多的读者肯定比那些所知甚少的读者理解率高。阅读能获得更多的知识、经验,而丰富的知识、经验又有利于更有效地阅读。由此循环往复,阅读水平将逐渐提高,知识、经验也将日益丰富。

## 2. 八级阅读能力的提高与方法技巧

我们应该清醒地认识到阅读速度是建立在阅读理解基础上的,而阅读理解又是建立在掌握语言知识与技能的基础上的。要想真正提高阅读理解和速度,从根本上讲,还必须提高语言的整体水平。通过不断扩大词汇量,巩固所学语言知识,拓宽知识面,掌握必要的阅读技巧,最终达到提高阅读理解整体能力。此外,阅读速度和理解的关系是辩证统一、相互促进的关系。只有理解了,才能加快速度;提高了速度,反过来就会有更充裕的时间用来理解,阅读速度的加快可以让考生充分利用人脑的短期记忆能力,提高解题的准确性。

在阅读文章时应注意以下几个方面:分清文章文体;抓住文章主题;把握各种观点;注意文章细节;记忆关键数据;排除生词干扰。

因此,阅读时应加强眼、脑协调性,边用视线对阅读材料进行“扫描”,边用大脑高速地处理输入的信息;进行快速阅读时,首先要快速浏览所要回答的问题,然后阅读文章,在阅读文章时,注意力要放在文章的标题、开篇与结尾段落上,以及各自然段落的首、尾句,通常就能抓住要点。阅读时要一次读一篇,一气呵成,做到中途不停顿,不复读。

阅读时我们要克服下列不良阅读习惯:避免一面阅读,嘴唇一面下意识地跟着默读;用手指着单词,逐步向前移动;头部由左向右微微摆动,而不是眼球转动;边阅读,手中边玩弄钢笔、橡皮和尺子等;阅读中不时停顿下来,反复阅读和理解某一个词语和句子。

阅读能力归根到底是一种语言水平的综合反映。准确、快速地理解阅读材料需要调动考生的语言知识和技能、背景知识以及认知能力。其中,语言知识(包括语法、词汇、语义等)以及语言技能是阅读的基础,而背景知识(对与阅读材料相关的常识、文化、历史等方面的了解)和认知能力(即判断、推理、记忆等能力)是深层次理解原文、领会作者意图和文章中的暗示的关键。若想

全面提高阅读能力,绝不是读几本阅读复习资料就能解决的事,必须长期下苦功。

## 四、八级考试阅读试题原题题材分类

我们对近几年来八级考试阅读理解和快速阅读部分的试题题材加以研究分类,归纳出下列七种题材类型,即:科技、经济、社会文化、历史、文艺、教育、其它。为了对这七种题材进行充分说明,我们在此选用了部分八级阅读原始考题,并对每篇文章的主题作了扼要介绍。

### I. 阅读理解

#### 1. 科技类

下列文章选自 1995 年八级考试阅读理解试题,内容是关于科学家最新发明的高科技——克隆技术带来的社会伦理问题。

#### TEXT A

##### Send in the Clones

"Scientists have made a breakthrough to clone a human being." That's how at least one television news anchor put it last week, and while his description was off the mark, the real news was almost as fantastic: researchers at George Washington University Medical Center in Washington, D. C., split single human embryos into identical copies, a technology that opens a Pandora's box of ethical questions and has sparked a storm of controversy around the world.

Claiming they began the experiments to spur debate, the researchers got more than they bargained for. The Vatican condemned the technology as perverse; one German magazine called

the research "unscrupulous" and ethicists in this country disagreed hotly over whether or not the technology should be offered to infertile couples.

The news also left many people wondering what, precisely, the technology is all about. The headlines conjured up futuristic images of armies of clones, or human beings reconstructed from a few cells—a sort of Jurassic Park for humans. But what researchers Robert Stillman and Jerry Hall actually did was to extend a technique that has been used in livestock for more than a decade. The physicians, who specialize in helping infertile couples conceive, used in vitro fertilization to create 17 human embryos in a laboratory dish. When the embryos had grown enough to contain two to eight cells, the researchers separated them into 48 individual cells. Two of the separated cells survived for a few days in the lab, developing into new human embryos smaller than the head of a pin and consisting of 32 cells each.

Though no great technical feat, the procedure opens a range of unsettling possibilities. For example, parents could have one embryo implanted in the mother's womb and store its identical siblings indefinitely. The spare embryos could be implanted later, allowing parents to create an entire family of identical children of different ages. Spare embryos could also be sold to other families, who would be able to see from an already born child how their embryo would turn out. Even more bizarre, a woman conceived from a split embryo could give birth to her own twin.

Issues to come. Such scenarios raise thorny issues about the rights of parents and the meaning of individuality. Some ethicists maintain that parents have the right to do with embryos what they will, including having twins born years apart. But others

fear that the procedure unacceptably alters what it means to be a human being, especially when the younger twins are forced to see older versions of themselves. "Does looking at yourself violate some profound sense of self and individuality?" asks Dr. Mary Mathews, director of the infertility program at the University of California at San Francisco.

Amid the controversy, one thing seems certain; the experiments will continue, while cloning is forbidden in Germany, among other countries, fertility research is proceeding in the United States, largely without federal funding or regulation. Researchers must obtain approval only from their hospitals or clinic's ethics board. Without federal oversight, the highly competitive fertility business may soon use the new technology to attract clients. As Hall told the scientific journal *Science* last week, "It was just a matter of time."

1. The news that scientists were able to split human embryos into identical copies has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. pleased many infertile couples.
  - ☒ B. caused much heated debate.
  - C. been condemned all over the world.
  - D. been proclaimed as a scientific breakthrough.
2. According to the passage, the research opens the possibility that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☒ A. infertile couples could conceive.
  - B. human beings could be produced outside the mother womb.
  - C. a woman could give birth to her own twin.
  - ☒ D. people would all look alike.
3. In the United States, the experiments are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wholly funded by the government.

B. discouraged by the people in general.

C. supervised by the government.

☒ D. commercially promising.

## 2. 经济类

下列文章选自 1995 年八级考试阅读理解试题,内容是关于德国奔驰汽车公司的竞争压力。

### TEXT B

#### Mercedes-Benz Gets Turned Upside Down

Iris Rossner has seen eastern German customers weep for joy when they drive away in shiny, new Mercedes-Benz sedans. "They have tears in their eyes and keep saying how lucky they are," says Rossner, the Mercedes employee responsible for post-delivery celebrations. Rossner has also seen the French pop corks on bottles of champagne as their national flag was hoisted above a purchase. And she has seen American business executives, Japanese tourists and Russian politicians travel thousands of miles to a Mercedes plant in southwestern Germany when a classic sedan with the trademark three-pointed star was about to roll off the assembly line and into their lives. Those were the good old days at Mercedes, an era that began during the economic miracle of the 1960s and ended in 1991.

Times have changed. "Ten years ago, we had clear leadership in the market," says Mercedes spokesman Horst Krambeer. "But over this period, the market has changed drastically. We are now in a pitched battle. The Japanese are partly responsible, but Mercedes has had to learn the hard way that even German firms



like BMW and Audi have made efforts to rise to our standards of technical proficiency.”

Mercedes experienced one of its worst years ever in 1992. The auto maker’s worldwide car sales fell by 5 percent from the previous year, to a low of 527500. Before the decline, in 1988, the company could sell close to 600000 cars per years. In Germany alone, there were 30000 fewer new Mercedes registrations last year than in 1991. As a result, production has plunged by almost 50000 cars to 529400 last year, a level well beneath the company’s potential capacity of 650000.

Mercedes’s competitors have been catching up in the United States, the world’s largest car market. In 1986, Mercedes sold 100,000 vehicles in America, by 1991, the number had declined to 59,000. Over the last two years, the struggling company has lost a slice of its US market share to BMW, Toyota and Nissan. And BMW outsold Mercedes in America last year for the first time in its history. Meanwhile, just as Mercedes began making some headway in Japan, a notoriously difficult market, the Japanese economy fell on hard times and the company saw its sales decline by 13 percent in that country.

Revenues will hardly improve this year, and the time has come for getting down to business. At Mercedes, that means cutting payrolls, streamlining production and opening up to consumer needs—revolutionary steps for a company that once considered itself beyond improvement.

4. The author’s intention in citing various nationalities’ interests in Mercedes is to illustrate Mercedes’ \_\_\_\_\_

A. sale strategies.

☒ B. market monopoly.