

# 大学英语(四·六级)

## 考试系列题解

### 第二册 阅读理解部分

邓自强 孟雁 邓培红 陈国田编著  
中国物资出版社

DAXUE YINGYU SILIUJI KAOSHI XILIE

# 大学英语（四、六级）考试系列题解

## 第二册 阅读理解部分

邓自强    孟 雁  
邓培红    陈国田  
编 注

中国物资出版社

(京)新登字 090 号

大学英语(四、六级)考试系列题解

第二册 阅读理解部分

- 作 者 邓自强, 孟雁, 邓培红, 陈国田  
出 版 中国物资出版社  
(北京市西城区月坛北街 25 号)  
发 行 全国新华书店  
印 刷 京安印刷厂  
开 本 32 开 787×1092 毫米  
印 张 13  
字 数 280 千字  
版 次 1994 年 2 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷  
印 数 4000 册  
书 号 ISBN7-5047-0725-2/H·0035  
定 价 9.20 元

## 简 介

本书不同于社会上已出版的一些模拟题或试题。本书编者根据对考生多年的了解,收集国内外材料选编出系列题解三册。本书重点放在题解方法的训练,不但有答案,更着重说明为什么要如此回答,使考生不但知道所以然,而且可达到触类旁通,举一反三,迅速提高做题水平的效果。本书是针对考生的一些薄弱环节,分成三册,使读者能集中精力于一单项、一单项地攻研,同时也可根据考生个人的需要予以选购。本书对托福考生也能起到一定的参考作用。各分册特点如下:

第一册:语法结构、改错部分。本册收集结构 460 题,改错 760 题。所选内容都是考生似相识而又不很熟悉的语法缺陷。经过此阶段的复习,能够显著地提高做题能力。

第二册:阅读理解部分。本册共选有阅读理解 112 篇,理解题 658 道。文章题材繁多,新颖活泼,知识面宽,风趣吸人。文章长度、难易与四、六级全国统考题大致相当。考生仔细研究答案方法和思路,便能取得最佳解题效果。文章中的生词多数加以注释,可省去过多地翻查字典之烦。

第三册:词汇共 860 题。每题有四个生词或词组供选择。四个生词都译出汉语,共 4400 词汇。此外如上句子中出现的不少词汇。本册书远远超过六级考试的要求。做题时能于不知不觉中记住五千多词汇。熟练掌握本书,完全可以解决四、六级考试的词汇量。

## 前 言

当前全国四、六级英语考试越来越受到学生的重视。不少低分及格的学生要求重考以得到高分。不但在校的本科生和专科生重视，而且许多已出校门或具有同等学历的在职干部，也想一试，以便通过四、六级考试，来测试自己的英语水平。

社会上出版的有关四、六级模拟考题繁多，其中大多数考题只是给予答案，而没说出原由。我们根据多年对考生的了解，收集国内外的材料，编写成语法结构、改错，阅读理解和词汇共三册系列题解。本书对所有试题都加以详细注解，着重说明为什么要如此答题，着重题解方法和思维训练，使考生不但知道所以然，而且可以达到触类旁通，迅速提高做题水平的效果。

本册是词汇部分。由于水平有限，请读者多提宝贵意见。

编者

1994.1.25

### Reading Comprehension

Each variety of mosquito has its favored kind of water accumulation for breeding, and almost every imaginable type of still water has been used by at least one kind of mosquito to lay its eggs. After the eggs hatch, the larvae continue to be closely associated with the water's surface, hanging from the surface film and getting air through tubes that breaks the water's surface at the tail ends of their bodies. Because the larvae develop this way, they are never found in the open water of lakes where they would merely serve as fish food, or in places where they would be damaged by wave action or water currents.

1. The purpose of the passage is to
  - (A) describe ways of eliminating mosquito larvae
  - (B) demonstrate the great differences among kinds of mosquitoes
  - (C) show reasons for the high survival rate of mosquitoes
  - (D) give a general description of mosquito development
2. According to the passage, what is true about the breeding habits of mosquitoes?
  - (A) Different mosquitoes tend to have different kinds of breeding places.
  - (B) Each mosquito usually breeds in several different places in one season.
  - (C) A few mosquitoes constantly vary their breeding

places.

- ☒ (D) Most mosquitoes mate in the same place in which they were bred.
3. According to the passage, most mosquito larvae develop
- (A) on plants near water
  - (B) near sources of food
  - ☒ (C) under waterproof sacs
  - (D) in bodies of still water
4. According to the passage, most mosquito larvae breathe with
- (A) their wings
  - ☒ (B) special tubes
  - (C) their gills
  - (D) modified mouths
5. According to the passage, mosquito larvae are never found in open water because they cannot
- ☒ (A) withstand much motion
  - (B) find sufficient food there
  - (C) obtain enough air there
  - (D) tolerate too much moisture

Decades before the American Revolution of 1776, Jesse Fish, a native New Yorker, (retreated) to an island off St. Augustine, Florida, to escape an unpleasant family situation. In time he became Florida's first orange baron and his oranges were in great demand in London throughout the 1770's. The English found them juicy and sweet and

preferred them to other varieties, even though they had thin skins and were hard to peel.

There would probably have been other successful commercial growers before Fish if Florida had not been under Spanish rule for some two hundred years. Columbus first brought seeds for citrus trees to the New World and planted them in the Antilles. But it was most likely Ponce de Leon who introduced oranges to the North American continent when he discovered Florida in 1513. For a time, each Spanish sailor on a ship bound for America was required by law to carry one hundred seeds with him. Later, because seeds tended to (dry out), all Spanish ships were required to carry young orange trees. The Spaniards planted (citrus) trees only for medicinal purposes, however. They saw no need to start commercial (groves) because oranges were so abundant in Spain.

6. What is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The role of Florida in the American Revolution
- (B) The discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon in 1513
- ☒ (C) The history of the cultivation of oranges in Florida
- (D) The popularity of Florida oranges in London in the 1770's

7. Jesse Fish came from

- (A) London
- (B) St. Augustine
- (C) the Antilles



- (D) New York
8. Jesse Fish went to Florida to
- (A) grow oranges commercially
  - (B) buy an island off St Augustine
  - (C) get away from his family
  - (D) work for the British government
9. Londoners liked the oranges grown by Jesse Fish because they
- (A) had a lot of juice
  - (B) were not too sweet
  - (C) were not hard to peel
  - (D) had thin skins
10. Oranges were most probably introduced to Florida by
- (A) Jesse Fish
  - (B) Ponce de Leon
  - (C) Columbus
  - (D) British sailors
11. According to the passage, Spanish vessels began to bring orange tree seedlings to North America when
- (A) the United States agricultural laws were revised
  - (B) ambitious sailors began to smuggle seeds
  - (C) doctors reported a lack of medical supplies
  - (D) authorities realized that seeds did not travel well
12. According to the passage, Florida oranges were valued by the Spanish primarily
- (A) as a medium of exchange
  - (B) for their unusual seeds

- (C) for their medical use
  - (D) as a source of food for sailors
13. The Spaniards did not grow oranges commercially in the New World because
- (A) oranges tended to dry out during shipping
  - (B) Florida oranges were very small
  - (C) there was no great demand for oranges in Europe
  - (D) oranges were plentiful in their home country

The very success of communications satellite systems has raised widespread concern about their future. Some countries are already using satellites for domestic communications in place of conventional telephone lines on land. Although this technique is extremely useful for linking widely scattered villages in remote or mountainous regions, in heavily built-up areas where extensive telephone and telegraph systems already exist domestic satellites (or "domsats") are seen by the land-line networks as unfair competition. Despite such opposition, domsats are gaining support from many businesses and public interest groups in the United States and seem likely to be more widely utilized in the future.

14. The passage mentions which of the following as a major advantage of domsats?
- (A) They are inexpensive to operate.
  - (B) They easily connect distant points.
  - (C) They can be directed by remote control

- (D) They can be built to be very light.
15. According to the passage, the use of domsats is especially valuable for which of the following?
- ~~(A)~~ Mountain areas
  - (B) Busy cities
  - (C) Small countries
  - (D) Private businesses
16. Who objects to the use of domsats?
- (A) Managers of international business groups
  - (B) People in small villages
  - ~~(C)~~ Operators of conventional communications systems
  - (D) Large public interest groups
17. According to the passage, future United States domsats will probably
- (A) be produced competitively
  - (B) carry telephone messages only
  - (C) become a government monopoly
  - (D) increase in use

Allelomimetic behavior may be defined as behavior in which two or more individual animals do the same thing, with some degree of mutual stimulation and coordination. It can only evolve in species with sense organs that are well enough developed so that continuous sensory contact can be maintained. It is found primarily in vertebrates, in those species that are diurnal, and usually in those that spend much of their lives in the air, in open water, or on open

plains.

In birds, allelomimetic behavior is the rule rather than the exception, though it may occasionally be limited to particular seasons of the year as it is in the redwing blackbird. Its principal function is that of providing safety from predators, partly because the flock can rely on many pairs of eyes to watch for enemies, and partly because if one bird reacts to danger, the whole flock is warned.

Among mammals, allelomimetic behavior is very rare in rodents, which almost never move in flocks or herds. Even when they are artificially crowded together, they do not conform in their movements. On the other hand, such behavior is a major system among large hoofed mammals such as sheep.

In the pack-hunting carnivores, allelomimetic behavior has another function, that of cooperative hunting for large prey animals such as moose. Wolves also defend their dens as a group against larger predators such as bears.

Finally, allelomimetic behavior is highly developed among most primate groups, where it has the principal function of providing warning against predators, though combined defensive behavior is also seen in troops of baboons.

18. The main topic of the passage is the

(A) value of allelomimetic behavior in vertebrate and invertebrate species

(B) definition and distribution of allelomimetic be-

havior

(C) relationship of allelomimetic behavior to the survival of the fittest

(D) personality factors that determine when an individual animal will show allelomimetic behavior

19. According to the passage, the primary function of allelomimetic behavior in birds is to

(A) defend nests against predators

(B) look at each other

(C) locate prey

(D) warn others of predators

20. Which of the following places is the most likely setting for allelomimetic behavior?

(A) A lake

(B) A cave

(C) An underground tunnel

(D) A thick forest

21. According to the passage, what happens to the behavior of rodents when they are artificially crowded together?

(A) Their allelomimetic behavior increases.

(B) Continuous cooperation between them is maintained.

(C) They become aggressive and attack each other

(D) They show little allelomimetic behavior

22. The author implies that allelomimetic behavior occurs most often among animals that

(A) prey on other animals

- (B) are less intelligent than their enemies
  - (C) move in groups
  - (D) have one sense organ that dominates perception
23. Which of the following is most clearly an example of allelomimetic behavior?
- (A) Bears hunting for carnivores
  - (B) Cattle fleeing from a fire
  - (C) Horses running at a racetrack
  - (D) Dogs working with police officers
24. Which of the following groups of human beings would probably show the greatest amount of allelomimetic behavior?
- (A) A group of students taking a test
  - (B) Tennis players competing in a tournament
  - (C) A patrol of soldiers scouting for the enemy
  - (D) Drivers waiting for a traffic light to change

Criticism of research lays a significant foundation for future investigative work, but when students begin their own projects, they are likely to find that the standards of validity in field work are considerably more rigorous than the standards for most library research. When students are faced with the concrete problem of proof by field demonstration, they usually discover that many of the "important relationships" they may have criticized other researchers for failing to demonstrate are very elusive indeed. They will find, if they submit an outline or questionnaire to their classmates

for criticism, that other students make comments similar to some they themselves may have made in discussing previously published research. For example, student researchers are likely to begin with a general question but find themselves forced to narrow its focus. They may learn that questions whose meanings seem perfectly obvious to them are not clearly understood by others, or that questions which seemed entirely objective to them appear to be highly biased to someone else. They usually find that the formulation of good research questions is a much more subtle and frustrating task than is generally believed by those who have not actually attempted it.

25. What does the author think about trying to find weaknesses in other people's research?
- (A) It should only be attempted by experienced researchers.
  - (B) It may cause researchers to avoid publishing good work
  - (C) It is currently being done to excess
  - (D) It can be useful in planning future research
26. According to the passage, what is one major criticism students often make of published research?
- (A) The research has not been written in an interesting way.
  - (B) The research has been done in unimportant fields.
  - (C) The researchers did not adequately establish the re-

lationships involved.

- (D) The researchers failed to provide an appropriate summary.
27. According to the passage, how do students in class often react to another student's research?
- (A) They react the way they do to any other research.
- (B) They are especially critical of the quality of the research.
- (C) They offer unusually good suggestions for improving the work.
- (D) They show a lot of sympathy for the student researcher.
28. According to the passage, what do student researchers often learn when they discuss their work in class?
- (A) Other students rarely have objective comments about it.
- (B) Other students do not believe the researchers did the work themselves.
- (C) Some students feel that the conclusions are too obvious.
- (D) Some students do not understand the meaning of the researchers' questions.
29. According to the passage, student researchers may have to change their research projects because
- (A) their budgets are too high
- (B) their original questions are too broad
- (C) their teachers do not give adequate advice



- (D) their time is very limited
30. What does the author conclude about preparing suitable questions for a research project?
- (A) It is more difficult than the student researcher may realize.
- (B) The researcher should get help from other people.
- (C) The questions should be brief so that they will be understood.
- (D) It is important to follow formulas closely.

It is generally understood that a ballad is a song that tells a story. but a folk song is not so easily defined. A ballad is a folk song, but a folk song is not a ballad unless it tells a story. Folk song, then, has come to be the inclusive word, covering many varieties of music. For instance, the chanty, a sailor's song of the sea, is a folk song. A spiritual is a religious folk song. The blues, a predominately melancholy type of jazz popular in New Orleans, may be a folk song. In fact, there are folk songs for every occupation-railroading, herding cattle, and so on. To be considered genuine traditional folk songs, they must have oral transmission, continuity, variation, and selection.

"Home on the Range" illustrates how a popular song may become a folk song. It was first picked up as a folk song in 1910 by John A. Lomax in San Antonio, Texas. Lomax heard the song from an old man who had been a camp cook many years before on the old Chisholm Trail. The song was