

WSK(EPT)

最新英语水平 应试指南

侯新民
徐衍
编著

阅读



西北工业大学出版社

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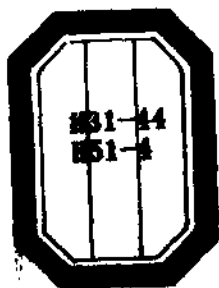
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【内容简介】 本书严格按照最新的《“英语水平考试”考试大纲》编写,具有内容新、实用性强的特点。

本书内容由三部分组成:第一部分为阅读理解应试指南,介绍了阅读测试的范围及要求,并对阅读试题进行了分析,总结了应试技巧及提高阅读速度的方法。第二部分为阅读理解应试训练,提供了大量应试训练题,并附有练习答案。第三部分为阅读理解应试训练答案注释。通过对本书的学习,有助于考生全面了解 WSK (EPT) 考试中阅读理解部分的考试规律,掌握必要的应试技巧,顺利地通过考试。

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—— 阅读

侯新民 徐 衍 编著

责任编辑 雷 军

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前 言

“英语水平考试”(EPT)是国家教委为出国留学人员(包括进修生与研究生)以及高级访问学者设置的一种外语标准化水平考试,它能全面、客观地测试出应试者的英语水平。凡EPT成绩达到110分(其中听力24分)者,其英语水平基本上可满足在英语国家生活、学习及研究的实际需要。

1996年,国家对派出留学生采取了“个人申请,择优录取”的方式,要求参加EPT考试的人数剧增;但是市面上有关EPT测试的读物却寥若晨星。为了对准备参加EPT考试的人员有所帮助,我们特编写了本书。

本书由三部分内容组成:第一部分为阅读理解应试指南,介绍了阅读测试的范围及要求,并对阅读试题进行了分析,总结了应试技巧及提高阅读速度的方法。第二部分为阅读理解应试训练,提供了大量应试训练题,并附有训练题答案。第三部分为阅读理解应试训练答案注释。通过对本书的学习,有助于考生全面了解EPT考试中阅读理解部分的考试规律,掌握必要的应试技巧,顺利通过此部分考试。

本书严格按照新的《“英语水平考试”考试大纲》编写,因此具有内容新、实用性强的特点。

编著者

1998年9月

目 录

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 第一章 阅读理解应试指南 | 1 |
| 第一节 测试范围及要求 | 1 |
| 第二节 试题分析及应试技巧 | 1 |
| 第二章 阅读理解应试训练 | 11 |
| 第一节 阅读理解应试训练 | 11 |
| 第二节 阅读理解应试训练答案 | 191 |
| 第三章 阅读理解应试训练答案注释 | 195 |

第一章 阅读理解应试指南

第一节 测试范围及要求

阅读理解是 EPT 考试的重点,这部分试题在试卷的计分中占 30%,远远高于其它四部分。这部分试题要求考生以每分钟 100~120 个词的读速阅读各种题材(科普、社会、文化、史地、人物介绍、日常生活等)和体裁(议论文、叙述文、描写文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料,具体要求是:

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- (2) 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和细节;
- (3) 根据所读材料进行引申和推断;
- (4) 领会作者的意图。

第二节 试题分析及应试技巧

针对以上四类问题,下面介绍四种阅读应试方法并附以范例加以说明。

一、浏览式阅读

浏览式阅读是预备性阅读,它的目的是通过浏览全文和问题,选择正式阅读的方法。它还可细分为三个具体的目的:一是了解所读材料的大意或概要;二是了解所读材料的组织方式与结构,进而理解上下文的逻辑关系;三是了解问题的要求,判断并确定问题的

类型。

了解文章的大意或概要的方法是略读,即以关键词语为目移对象,快速略读全文。关键词语有两种:一是与 when, where, who, what, which 有关的词语;二是连接句子与段落的过渡性词语。在略读中,对非关键词语应一扫而过,略去不读。例如:

While getting ready to go into town one morning last week, my wife handed me a little piece of red calico and asked if I would have time during the day to buy her two yards of calico like that. I told her I would be glad to do it. And putting the piece of calico into my pocket, I took the train for town.

上例中划线的词语是关键词语,只读这些词语,便可了解原文大意。略读就像读电报,尽管词不成句,但意思却十分明了。

浏览的第二个具体目的主要是通过对文章逻辑纽带的了解来完成。

任何一篇文章,无非是事实和观点两种基本元素的组合。这些事实和观点是以句子的形式出现的。将这些句子组织成合乎逻辑的语义整体的词语,就是连句成篇的逻辑纽带。在阅读中,理解了这些逻辑纽带,才能够了解上下文的逻辑关系和文章的中心,从而了解各种事实、细节、观点在文章中的“方位”和“地位”。如果在浏览中摸清了事实和观点的“方位”,那么,在以后的跳读中就可以做到“有的放矢”,大大提高阅读的速度和准确度。同样,知道了事实和细节的“地位”,即哪些句子是表达主题的主题句,哪些句子是说明主题的辅助句,就可以在通读和细读中,做到胸有全局,轻重有别,提高通读和细读的效率。

连句成篇的逻辑纽带包括表示时间关系与空间关系、列举与例证、引申与转折、推论与归纳、原因与结果、类比与对照等逻辑概念的词语。这类词语通常是一些连词和连接性副词,也可以是一些介词词组、非限定分句、无动词分句和限定分句。下面举例说明语

篇中逻辑纽带的作用。

The great advance in rocket theory 40 year ago¹ showed that liquid fuel rockets were far superior in every respect to the sky rocket with its weak solid fuel, the only kind of rocket then² known. However³, during the last decade⁴, large solid fuel rockets with solid fuels about as powerful as⁵ liquid fuels have had their appearance. and⁶ it is a favorite layman's question to inquire which one is "better". The question is meaningless; one might as well ask whether a gasoline or diesel engine is "better". It all depends on the purpose. A liquid-fuel rocket is complicated, but⁷ has the advantage that it can be controlled beautifully. The burning of the rocket engine can be stopped completely; it can be reignited when desired. In addition⁸, the thrust can be made to vary by adjusting the speed of the fuel pumps. A solid-fuel rocket, on the other hand⁹, is rather simple in construction, though¹⁰ hard to build when¹¹ a really large size is desired. But¹² once you have a solid-fuel rocket, it is ready for action at very short notice. A liquid-fuel rocket has to be fueled first and cannot be held in readiness for very long after it has been fueled. However¹³, once a solid-fuel rocket has been ignited, it will keep burning. It cannot be stopped and reignited whenever desired (It could conceivably be stopped and reignited after a pre-calculated time of burning has elapsed and¹⁴ its thrust cannot be varied.). Because¹⁵ a solid-fuel rocket can be kept ready for a long time, most military missiles employ solid fuels, but¹⁶ its manned space flight needs the fine adjustments that can only be provided by liquid-fuels. It may be added¹⁷ that a liquid-fuel rocket is an expensive device; a large solid-fuel rocket is, by comparison, cheap.

But³ the solid fuel, pound per pound, costs about 10 times as much as the liquid fuel. So you have, on the one hand¹¹, an expensive rocket with a cheap fuel and on the other hand¹² a comparatively cheap rocket with an expensive fuel.

在上例中,表示逻辑关系的词语均已划线,其中①,②,④,⑪是表示时间的过渡性词语;③,⑦,⑨,⑫,⑬,⑭,⑯表示转折关系;⑤,⑱,⑳表示比较关系;⑥,⑧,⑩,⑰表示引申关系;⑪表示让步关系;⑫表示原因关系。

本文通过以上 20 个过渡性词语组成的逻辑纽带把各种事实和观点纵横交错地“串”在一起,形成一篇条理分明、脉络清晰的文章。若不理解这些词的作用,就无法从纷繁的事实和观点中理出文章的线索,就会产生一大堆乱麻般的感觉。

二、跳读法

跳读,顾名思义,就是跳着读。同浏览一样,跳读也是一种快速阅读技能。但两者从目的到方法都有所区别。跳读的目的是辨认重要事实,确定中心思想,而不是了解大意、结构和问题要求。从方法上看,浏览的目视落点是所有关键词语,而跳读的目视落点则是有关的词语,即与问题要求有联系的词语。

根据问题的要求,还可以进一步把跳读法分为“词读法”和“句读法”两类。对要求辨认重要事实与细节的问题,只要找出与五个“W”相关的词语即可。这种方法叫词读式跳读法,简称词读法。如果问题要求是确定中心思想,那么就要以句子为目移对象进行跳读,这种方法叫句读式跳读法,简称句读法。

词读法就是根据问题要求找出某一信息。它可以是日期(date)、时刻(when)、地点(where)、人名(who)或名称(what or which)等。例如:

Most of today's Chinese Americans are the descendants of

some of the early miners and railroad workers. Those immigrants had come from the vicinity of Canton in southeast China, where they had been uneducated farm laborers. The same kind of young men, from the same area and from similar humble origins, migrated to Hawaii in those days. There they fared far better, mainly because they did not encounter hostility. Some married native Hawaiians, and others brought their wives and children over. They were not restricted to China towns, and many of them soon became successful merchants and active participants in general community affairs.

1. Where is Canton? (in southeast China)
2. What were the jobs held by the descendants of most today's Chinese Americans? (miners and railway workers)
3. According to this passage, where did the Chinese Americans in Hawaii come from? (vicinity of Canton)

以上各题的答案在括号里。这里应注意两点：一是本例中第一题与第二题的顺序与文中顺序不同，若过分拘泥于原题顺序则会影响速度。第二，若要回答上述问题，则要求考生在跳读前的浏览中能够把握问题要求和全文大意，在跳读前确定跳读方法，这样在跳读时就能确定一句或数句的内容。

跳读法的另一种类型是句读法。句读法的目的如前所述，是回答要求确定中心思想类型的问题。

在英文中，每一个段落只有一个主题，它由一个句子表达，称之为主题句。主题句通常位于段落之首或段落之尾，有时也会出现在段落中间，有些段落甚至无主题句。由此可见，在回答要确定文章中心思想的问题时，句读法只能用来寻找有主题句的段落。对于无主题句的段落或文章的主旨，则要用通读法来确定。例如：

Unless one is wealthy, there is no use in being a charming

fellow. The poor should be practical and ordinary. It is better to have plenty of money than to be attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Hughie Erskine never realized. Poor Hughie! In mind, we must admit, he was not of much importance. He never said a clever or even an ill-natured thing in his life. But then he was wonderfully good-looking, with his brown hair, his clean-cut face, and his grey eyes. He was as popular with men as he was with women, and he had every quality except that of making money. His father, on his death, had left him his sword and a history of the Peninsular War in fifteen books. Hughie hung the first over his looking glass, put the second on a shelf, and lived on two hundred pounds a year that an old aunt allowed him. He had tried everything. He had bought and sold shares for six months; but how could he succeed among experienced men? He had been a tea merchant for a little longer, but he had soon become tired of that. Then he had tried selling drink, but that was of no use. At last he became nothing, a delightful, useless young man with a perfect face and no profession.

这段原文很长,但浏览一遍便可发现,从“Poor Hughie”以下的所有文字都是以 Hughie Erskine 的经历来说明本段的主题: Unless one is wealthy, there's no use in being a charming fellow. 原文的第二、三句只是主题句的引申与铺设,第四句则是为引出 Hughie Erskine 这个人而写的过渡句。因此,如果问题要求确定这段文字的中心思想,那么在浏览之后,用句读式跳读法找到这段文章的首句,就找到了本段的中心思想。

三、通读法

通读法的目的是确定中心思想和得出合乎逻辑的结论。具体地讲,通读法就是运用分析的方法来理解文章的主旨和大意,了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节,并依此得出合乎逻辑的结论。

通读法既不同于只读关键性词语的浏览法,也不同于辨认特定事实和细节的跳读法,它是一种逐句阅读、逐层分析的方法。下面举例说明:

A university student in Nairobi, Kenya, was stopped for a traffic violation the other day. The policeman took out his ticket book and asked, "What tribe are you?" In Lusaka, Zambia, a young man applying for a job was told to see the manager. He leaned over the receptionist's desk and asked, "What tribe is he?" When the receptionist told him that the manager was a Mashona, the applicant replied, "Then I'll never get the job."

This phenomenon is called tribalism. There are more than 2,000 tribes in black Africa. Each has its own language, customs, names and physical characteristics that make its members almost immediately recognizable to a person from another tribe. To the westerner, tribalism is one of the most difficult of African customs to understand. It makes many people think of savagery, warfare, or old-fashioned customs.

However, to most Africans, tribalism simply means very strong loyalty to one's ethnic group. It is a force that can be both good and bad. By definition tribalism means sharing among members of the extended family. It makes sure that a person is taken care of by his own group. To give a job to a fellow tribesman is not wrong, it is an obligation. Similarly, for a

politician or military leader, it is considered good common sense to choose his closest advisers from people of his own tribe. This ensures security, continuity, authority. Tribal loyalty may mean a quick promotion — from sergeant to captain, from clerk to manager — within a very short time.

Modern African politicians publicly speak out against tribal divisions. Yet it remains perhaps the most powerful force in day to day African life. As evidence of tribalism, in 1977 in Kenya, President Jomo Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribe controlled business and politics. Eight of the 12 cabinet posts, including the most important four, were filled by Kikuyus. In Uganda in the same year, the President's small Kakwa tribe filled almost all the highest government and military positions. In Angola, Ethiopia, and Nigeria, the fighting in past ten years can be partly explained by disagreements among tribes.

One country that has largely avoided tribal problems is Tanzania. Some observers say this is partly because Tanzania has so many tribes (about 120) that none has been able to become a major force.

首先,对以上文章进行逐句阅读(不是逐词阅读),然后作如下分析。

第一段:本段由两个小故事组成。作者用故事来作为全文的引子,以引起读者的兴趣。本段无主题句,但其主旨是说明 Tribalism is important in black Africa,这也是本文的主旨。

第二段:首句中的 this phenomenon 是指上一段故事所说的现象,本句是过渡句,起“承上”的作用。第二、三两句介绍了 tribes in today's black Africa,系本段主旨的说明。最后两句描述了一般西方人对 tribalism 的了解和观点,为下段 tribalism 的进一步介

绍铺平了道路,故这两个句子是起“启下”作用的过渡句,从全文看,整个段落属过渡性段落。

第三段:首句中 However 一词是转折连词,表示下文所述观点与上段中西方人的观点将有所不同。第一、二两句是本段的主旨,可用一句话来概括,即“To most Africans, tribalism simply means very strong loyalty to one's ethnic group and it is a force that can be both good and bad.”第三、四、五句是对本段主旨的进一步解释,其余各句为说明主旨的事实。

第四段:第一、二句点明了本段的主旨:Tribal division still remains, perhaps the most powerful force in day to day African life, although modern African politicians publicly speak out against it. 以下各句分别以三个国家中 tribal division 的事实来说明本段的主旨。

第五段:本段主旨似乎与全文主旨不合,但最后一句话暗示说明,该段与全文主旨 Tribalism is important in black Africa 以及上一段的主旨是相合的。

通过逐段分析,我们已经掌握了文章的主旨和大意,了解了说明主旨的事实和细节。在此基础上,我们可以得出以下五个合乎逻辑的结论:

1. Tribalism is an important force in black Africa.
2. The westerners do not really know about tribalism.
3. Strong loyalty to one's ethnic group is the major characteristic of tribalism which is a force that can be both good and bad.
4. Tribal divisions are perhaps the most powerful force in day to day black Africa though modern African politicians speak out against it publicly.
5. Tanzania is the only country that has largely avoided tribal problems and according to some observers, the reason for this

is partly because the country has so many tribes that none of them is possible to become a major force.

可以看出,对文章结构进行深入分析是通读的关键。如果不能透彻地认识文章的结构,不了解过渡性语句之间的关系,就不可能将描写主旨、说明性事实和细节的句子区别开来,也就谈不上得出合乎逻辑的结论。

四、细读法

细读是一种推测性阅读。细读要能读出言外之意,用英语来说,read between lines 是细读的关键。细读的目的在于确定某个词、词组或句子意义的引申以及领会作者的意图。

细读又是一种局部阅读,同跳读和通读一样,细读之前须先浏览全文,以便把握整体结构和确定细读的区域。细读又不同于跳读,跳读是在一定区域内寻找特定的点;而细读则是在区域内普遍“挖掘”,寻找深层的内容和意义。关于如何细读就不再举例了。

最后还需说明,因为阅读本身就是多种方法和技能的综合运用过程,所以任何方法或技能在实际阅读中都是不可分割的。本文之所以分开论述,一是为了叙述的方便,二是各种方法的侧重点不同。在考试中,考生应灵活运用这些方法和技巧,不能太死板。此外,考生还必须广泛阅读各种体裁的文章,不断扩大知识面和词汇量,增强语感,全面提高英语水平,这样,才能更有效地提高阅读理解能力,才能在阅读理解部分考取高分。

第二章 阅读理解应试训练

第一节 阅读理解应试训练

Directions:

In this part there are passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Mark your choice on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage. There are altogether ten exercises with five hundred questions in this part.

Exercise 1

Questions 1~5 are based on the following passage:

British Columbia is the third largest Canadian province, both in area and population. It is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Texas, and extends 800 miles (1,280 km) north from the United States border. It includes Canada's entire west coast and the islands just off the coast.

Most of British Columbia is mountainous, with long.

rugged ranges running north and south. Even the coastal islands are the remains of a mountain range that existed thousands of years ago. During the last Ice Age, this range was scoured by glaciers until most of it was beneath the sea. Its peaks now show as islands scattered along the coast.

The southwestern coastal region has a humid mild marine climate. Sea winds that blow inland from the west are warmed by a current of warm water that flows through the Pacific Ocean. As a result, winter temperatures average above freezing and summers are mild. These warm western winds also carry moisture from the ocean.

Inland from the coast, the winds from Pacific meet the mountain barriers of the coastal ranges and the Rocky Mountains. As they rise to cross the mountains, the winds are cooled, and their moisture begins to fall as rain. On some of the western slopes almost 200 inches (500 cm) of rain fall each year.

More than half of British Columbia is heavily forested. On mountain slopes that receive plentiful rainfall, huge Douglas firs rise in towering columns. These forest giants often grow to be as much as 300 feet (90 m) tall, with diameters up to 10 feet (3 m). More lumber is produced from these trees than from any other kind of tree in North America. Hemlock, red cedar, and balsam fir are among the other trees found in British Columbia.

1. With which aspect of British Columbia is the passage primarily concerned?
 - A. Its people.
 - B. Its culture.
 - C. Its geography.
 - D. Its history.
2. In which part of British Columbia can a mild climate be