

COLLEGE ENGLISH READING



张鑫友大学英语应试系列(第五辑)

大学英语分级限时阅读训练

(附练习、答案及详析)

5 级

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和青年朋友谈谈英语阅读

英语阅读分为两种：一是精读，二是泛读。精读指的是课堂上上课的内容。精读的目的在于训练理解的准确和表达的精确与熟练，因此阅读的速度是比较慢的。泛读指的是课外的阅读，即课本以外的内容，主要方式是快读、浏览，而且是默读。快读是最自然的阅读方法，浏览是训练抓大意本领的有效方法，默读则有利于思考。加强英语阅读，不仅有利于提高英语阅读能力，而且有利于增长知识，开阔视野，巩固所学过的语言知识，从而达到提高自己的英语应试能力之目的，收到事半功倍之效果。下面就青年朋友如何加强课外英语阅读谈谈几点看法。

1. 如何选材，也就是如何根据自己的实际情况选择合适的阅读材料？适合大学生课外阅读的材料大体上可分为两类：文艺作品（小说、戏剧、寓言、童话、故事等）和科普小品。第一类材料宜于快读，对于增加和扩大英语感性知识，这一类材料是最丰富的源泉。首先不妨读一些浅显的英汉对照读物，有了汉语对照，可以帮助自己克服生词的障碍，同时还可以学到译者的翻译方法和风格。基础稍好一些的学生一开始也可以读一些简易的英语故事、寓言、童话，生词出现的数量应是100个单词当中不超过两个，这样才能训练快读和默读。由简易读物可以过渡到一些英语翻译的俄国和法国短篇小说，或英美短篇小说的改写本或缩写本。这样做的好处是词汇负担不很大，句子结构较平易，读起来不太费力。文学读物生活气息很浓（如有描写爱情方面的，有描写人物性格方面的，有描写社会现实及风土人情方面的），能引人入胜。“兴趣是最好的老师”，有了兴趣，就有攻克阅读难关的信心和决心，从而坚持下

去,读的越多,英语阅读能力就会提高越快,英语知识就掌握得越多,应试能力也就越是加强了。

在读了一些简易的文学作品,自己的词汇量扩大了,语言知识增多了后,即可转入读一些科普小品文或能被大学生接受的英文报纸(如《中国日报》英文版等),使自己接触新的事物、新的词汇和新的表达法,如在《中国日报》英文版中曾先后出现过 buying spree(抢购风)、“big pot” system(“大锅饭”体制)、“shopping basket” project(“菜篮子”工程)等。像这类词直接从现行的汉英词典中都是难以查找到的,都得通过在不断的阅读中积累,这样,就能扩大我们的知识面,丰富我们的词汇量。

2. 阅读中遇到生词怎么办? 这是我们在阅读中遇到的必然问题。当你遇到生词时,不要立即停下来查找词典,应继续向下读,有时候你可能会从上下文中猜到生词的词义。例如在一篇科普文章里有这么一小段:

It's found that the oils of the ^{大蒜}garlic do not stick to the teeth, tongue, or gums. They go into the lungs instead.

在这一小段里,garlic 的意思上文已告知是“大蒜”,那么在这里,gums 可能对你来说是陌生的,但从上下文来看就很清楚,它是人体的一个部分,特别与嘴巴里的部位有关。即使你不能知道这个生词的确切含义,但你能理解这个句子的一般意义,这样就可以了。倘若你在一段文章或两段文章里遇到同样一个生词,而这个生词又无法从上下文里辨认出它的含义,这时你就有必要从词典中查出这个词的意义。

3. 如何在阅读中理解单词的意义? 有人曾把英语分为两类:一类是“固定英语(fixed English)”,适用于商业和公共事务方面,它的词义比较固定、单纯。另一类是“真正英语(real English)”,它是英美人在日常生活中所运用的活的语言(living language),也是文学作品和诗歌中的语言,它的词义流动性很强,习惯用法特别丰富,适宜于表达词的细微的含义和不同程度的感情色彩。我们在

阅读中,会遇到许多活的语言现象。例如说 He is a good sailor. 若照字面意思解释,就是“他是一个好水手”或“他善于航海(= He is a skilled seaman.)”。但若是对这句话的理解停留在表面的词义上,那么我们便是仅仅学会了第一类“固定英语”而没有掌握 real English 的用法。按照英语的习惯用法,这句话的含义是“他不晕船(= He is not liable to sea-sickness.)”。一个好的水手的首要条件就是不晕船。从 a good sailor 派生出“不晕船”这种新的含义也是很自然的。又如 Xiao Li is a boy of a girl. 这一句可不能译作“小李是一个女孩子(生)的男孩”,它的确切含义是“小李是一个像男孩子一般的女孩”。若要表达“小李是一个女孩子生的男孩”,则应说: Xiao Li is a boy born of a girl. 这就涉及英语里一个习惯结构,即“a ... of a ...”,意为“像…一般的”,如 a beast of a temper(野兽般的脾气), a mountain of a wave(高山般的巨浪)。请朋友们再辨认以下两个句子的含义:

The room is nice and cool. 这房间很凉快。(不能译作“这房间不但好而且凉快”)

You cannot be too careful. 你要特别小心。(不能译作“你不能过分小心”)

以上一些例子说明,英语语言的灵活性很大,我们在阅读中不能简单地从字面上去判断其含义。在遇到靠字面意思去理解解释不通,或与前后逻辑不符时,就要想到它是 real English,这时要解决它,就得要借助词典,或语法难题方面的著作,或请教老师。要减少这方面的语言障碍,也就必须通过大量阅读和实际观察来增加、积累、扩大有关语言知识。

4. 提高英语阅读能力是否需要掌握英语语法知识? 语法同词汇一样是提高英语阅读的前提,语法基础牢固了,就能很好地指导阅读。例如:

Word soon spread of how quick the firm was to pay. (这是一个分隔句,原句应该是: Word of how quick the firm was to pay soon

spread.)

They hurried that they might not miss the train. (= They hurried so that they...)

Were I you, I would go with her. (= If I were you, I would...)

分隔、倒装和省略是英语阅读中经常碰到的语法现象,大学英语教材中出现也不少。这三类现象是我们攻克阅读难关中必须克服的难题。倘若不懂得它们的基本用法,当你遇到以上类似现象时,就会是“丈二和尚摸不着头脑”。

英语介词也必须很好地掌握。各个介词的基本词义和用法(搭配)必须牢记,并能熟练运用。最常见的一种用法就是用介词表达动词的意义。例如:He is at his books. (= He is studying. 他正在用功), at grass (= eating grass), at table (= having their meals), under repair (= being repaired), under discussion (= being discussed)。你知道了介词可表示动词意义,当你遇到这么一句话:What are you at now? 就会立刻知道它的意思是 What are you doing now? 英语语法内容包罗万象,大学生不可能有很多时间去读英语语法专著,建议在可能的情况下,每当听老师讲解课后语法内容完后,同学们可带着这个问题在语法书中查阅有关方面的内容。这样就起到了复习巩固并扩充自己语法知识的作用。

构词法是英语语法的一个范畴。大学生要想突破阅读难关,学点构词法也是很有必要的。下面一些单词未学过构词法的同学不一定知道其含义:bookish, blackish, yellowish。倘若你学了构词法,知道“后缀-ish 可加在某些名词后,表示‘…属性的’含义,常有轻蔑意味,并可加在表示颜色的形容词上,表示‘略带…色’的含义”时,你就会知道 bookish 意为“文绉绉的”、“书呆子气的”;blackish 意为“稍黑的”,yellowish 意为“浅黄色的”。而且你还会知道 boyish, girlish, childish, womanish; greenish, bluish, brownish 等词的意义。在你学过了后缀-y 的用法后,在阅读中遇到 cloudy, rainy, snowy 和 dirty, hairy, noisy, easy 等词时就会迎刃而解。总

之构词法可以极大地丰富你的词汇量。因此,建议同学们在可能的情况下看一两本简易的构词法书,掌握一些构词法的知识。

5. 在阅读中如何发挥英语词典的作用? 从事英语学习的人最起码要有一本普通的英汉词典或英汉双解词典,无论是对你的现在和将来,都是必不可少的。到了你从事专业工作后,还要有专业词典(如以后从事计算机工作,则必须有一本计算机英语词典等)。大学生需要备有一本什么样的英语词典呢? 我认为,从长远来看,在经济条件许可的情况下,应该备有一本词汇量较大的英汉词典,以英汉双解词典为最佳(如商务印书馆出版的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》等)。因为这样的中型英语工具书,不仅可以满足你大学阶段的需要,而且对你未来走上工作岗位都是必不可少的。有了词典,要善于利用它。不要一见生词就查阅,只有在某些生词反复出现时,而在文章中又阻碍了你对文章意义的理解时才去查查,以确定它的确切含义。有些词从表面的意思看,与上下文逻辑不符时,也应该借助词典来解决。例如有这么一句话: *Strawberries are my weakness.* 有的学生把 *weakness* 译为“弱点”,结果把全句理解为“我不善于吃草莓”(即我不爱吃或不会吃草莓)。其实这句话的意思是“我非常爱吃草莓”。*Weakness* 在这儿的意思是“癖好,嗜好”,在大部分英汉词典(如《新英汉词典》)中可查出,在 *Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language* 中 *weakness* 项下第 3 条解释为: *an object of special desire, concern, fondness, or the like.* 解释这个词的转义可能经过下列过程: *weakness of character*(性格上的软弱,经不起某些事物的诱惑)→*foolish love*(过分的爱好)→*object of foolish love*(强烈的爱好)。再举一例: *She was covered with confusion.* 大意是“她羞愧难当”。这句话有的学生误解为“她处在混乱之中”。若从字面上运用对译法,把 *confusion* 译为“混乱”并不算错。但这样理解不深不透,不能算是把原意领会了。只要查一下 *The Universal Dictionary of the English Language* 中 *confusion* 项下第 26 条解释 *shame*, 就会迎刃而

解。总之,我们在阅读中还是要动手查词典的,千万不能不懂装懂或不求甚解。尤其是在阅读科技文章时,要求百分之百的准确,差一点就会出问题。例如,有人在翻译科技文章的某绪论中遇到这样一个词组:a bishop on a red square, square 是“正方形,广场”的意思。莫斯科的红场叫“Red Square”。在这里 red square 是小写, bishop 有两个词义:①(教会里的)主教;②国际象棋里的“相”(棋子)。只有知道第二个词义,才能理解 red square 是指象棋盘上的“红方格”。这个词组的意思是象棋盘上“红方格的相”。

这个例子说明,阅读上下文时,遇到不认识的词,只能虚心、认真地查词典,再没有其他的办法。自己查词典去独立地解决困难,比请教别人所得到的效果要更好。

英语阅读能力的提高是涉及多方面因素的,除了上面所讲的以外,了解英语背景知识也是一个重要方面。因此,同学们在阅读一本(简易)文学作品时,首先要读懂它的序言、绪论或对作品的评价。这对阅读正文是大有帮助的。

提高英语阅读能力除了掌握一些基本技巧外,更重要的是“贵在坚持”。要给自己定一个死目标,哪一阶段读完多少本书,多少年要读完多少本书。我记得在大学时代的一位老师曾对我说过,英语你读完了 200 本书才有发言权。这似乎是不可能实现的,但这无疑说明了英语阅读的重要性。

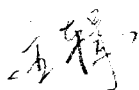
最后,相信大家一定会刻苦学习,努力钻研,把英语这一有用的工具掌握好,用这把钥匙去打开科学技术、文化知识的宝库,把自己的全部知识和技能,献给祖国的现代化事业,为人类作出更大的贡献。

张鑫友
2000 年

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Practice 1

What Is Netiquette(网礼)

/ Words: 360 Minutes: 5 /

The term “netiquette”, a combination of “net” and “etiquette” (礼仪), refers to an understood agreement of social and technical guidelines for Internet behavior. Because communicating via (通过) the Internet is several steps removed from person-to-person communication, it is imperative to follow these guidelines in order to maintain good relationships with your Internet correspondents and service provider. While the codes of netiquette are not legally binding, it is important to learn them and abide by them in order to avoid misunderstandings, ostracism (排斥) and revoked (被取消的) Internet privileges. With the growing number of people who depend on Internet communications to conduct business and maintain personal relationships, netiquette is more important than ever.

Most rules of netiquette are based on good manners, technical understanding, and common sense. The codes of netiquette usually fall under three interrelated categories: social conduct, technical courtesy (谦恭有礼) and harmful behavior.



Social conduct When composing messages to be transmitted via E-mail, Usenet, newsgroups, or interactive

chat media, behave in a respectful manner just as you would while communicating in person. The inability to physically see or hear your fellow netizens does not absolve you of personal responsibility. Learn the codes of netiquette before engaging in Internet communications in order to minimize *faux pas* (失礼) and miscommunication; for example, avoid typing your messages in all capital letters, because it appears as if you are SHOUTING.

Technical courtesy Be aware and respectful of your fellow netizens' and Internet service providers' technical limitations. Do not use more than your fair share of system resources by exceeding your allotted disk storage allowance or consuming massive amounts of bandwidth in order to send digitized home movies to your friends with slow modems(调制解调器). Keep your posted messages concise and avoid disseminating(传送) volumes of your opinions in inappropriate virtual arenas(论坛).

Harmful behavior The worst breach(触犯) of netiquette is to hurt someone with obscene or culturally offensive behavior or to cause damage to someone else's computer or network system. Breaches can occur accidentally, as well, such as in the case of unwittingly distributing a virus-infected program.

As the Internet grows and changes, new netiquette guidelines will be invented, and you will be expected to adhere to(遵守) them. The codes of netiquette are simple to follow, so take the time to learn them. If you do, you will find your Internet experiences to be pleasant, fun and interesting.

Below are some common code expressions used in your E-mail message:

:-)or:) I am kidding

:-(I dislike it

: '-(I am crying
:-@ I am shouting
:-/ I suspect
:-o It's a surprise

1. What is netiquette?

- A) Netiquette refers to an understood agreement of social and technical guidelines for Internet behavior.
- B) Netiquette rules are featured with good manners, technical understanding and common sense.
- C) Netiquette codes can be divided into three groups: social conduct, technical courtesy, and harmful behavior.
- D) All of the above.

2. When you are ready to transmit your messages via E-mail, you should _____.

- A) be respectful to your fellow netizens
- B) never type your messages in any capital letter
- C) dominate your netizens
- D) both A and B

3. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) In order to maintain good relationships with your service provider, you should be aware of netiquette.
- B) You'd better disseminate your opinions in all arenas.
- C) The worst breach of netiquette is to use more than your fair share of system resources.
- D) The codes of netiquette are complicated.

4. As the Internet grows and changes, netiquette guidelines _____.

- A) will be abolished