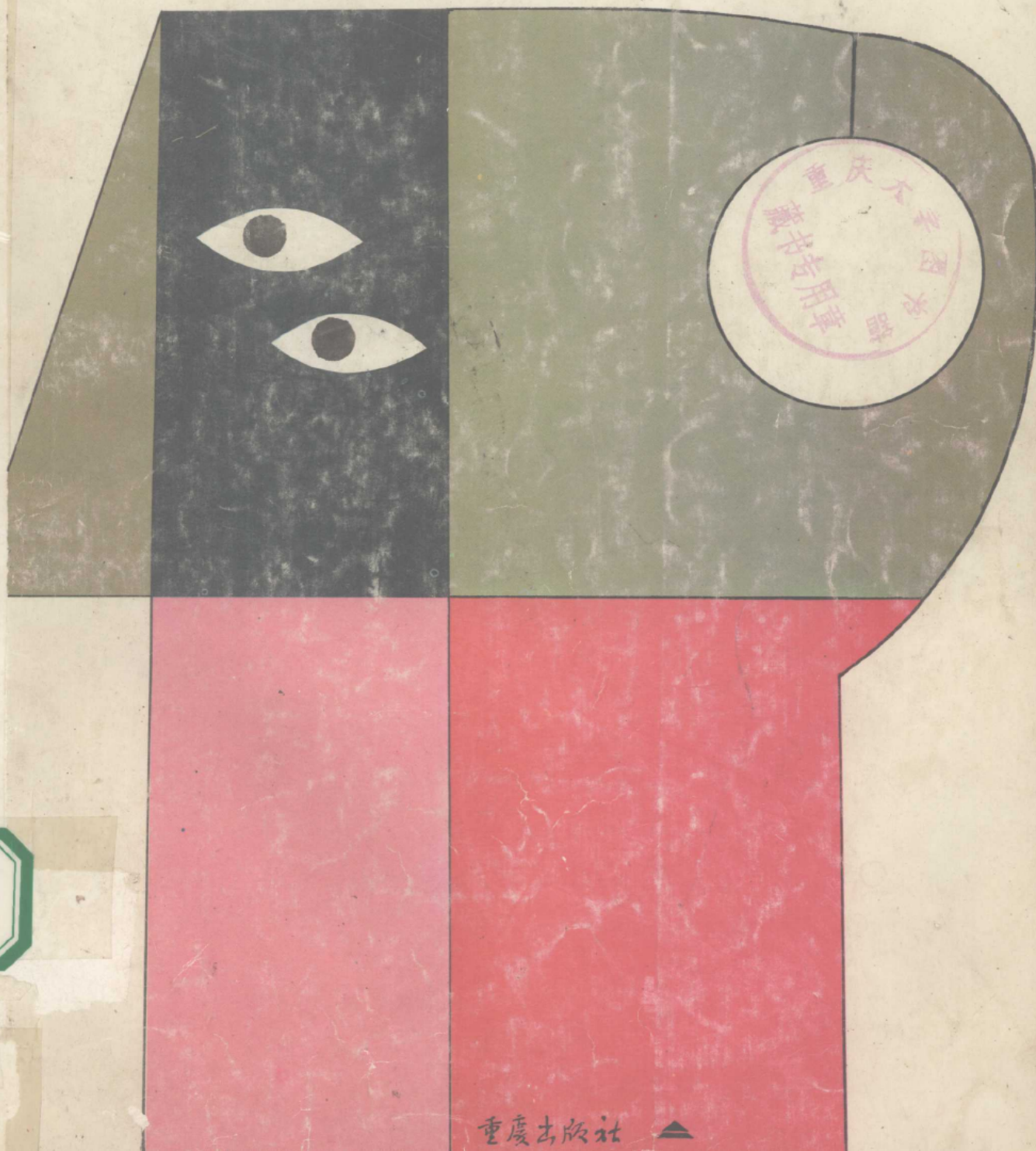


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大学英语系列辅助读物

主 编 黄小明
副主编 孙丹丁
审 校 王一民

大学英语阅读技能与练习



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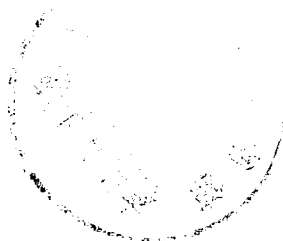
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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》(高等学校文理科本科用)指出,“大学英语教学的目的,是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础”。显然,阅读在听、说、读、写四项技能中是最重要的一项要求。全国大学英语四级考试(CET-4)对阅读理解的具体要求则是:掌握所读材料的主旨和大意,了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节,既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论,既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。四川省大学英语三级考试(SCET-3)对阅读理解的要求是:理解句子水平的意义,理解字面意思和事实、细节,理解上下文逻辑关系、主旨大意,推理判断。为了培养学生具备这些能力,达到以上这些具体的要求,本书力尽所能地作了详细的讲述。

本书在第一章里主要按照《大学英语教学大纲》(高等学校文理科本科用)所附“语言微技能表”中的阅读理解技能(Reading Comprehension Skills),对各项阅读技能进行详细地讲解,并举例说明,然后配以练习和有详细说明的答案;第二章根据四川省大学英语三级考试(SCET-3)大纲中对考生阅读理解能力测试的要求,题材和难度以及题型格式,结合第一章所讲解的各项阅读技能,编写出20套模拟阅读理解题,供参加大学英语三级考试的考生或同等水平的学生进行阅读练习;第三章则根据全国大学英语四级考试(CET-4)大纲中对考生阅读理解能力测试的要求、题材、难度和题型格式以及可能增加的简短问答题型,结合第一章所讲解的各项阅读技能,编写出20套模拟阅读理解题,供参加大学英语四级考试的考生或同等水平的学生进行阅读练习;最后附有第二章和第三章模拟阅读理解题答案和解释。

本书可用于课堂讲授,也可用于在教师指导下的课外练习,以及供英语爱好者自学之用,实为所有参加英语三、四级考试学生阅读训练所需的实用辅助读物。

本书由黄小明主编,并负责全书统稿和终审工作;孙丹丁担任副主编,并负责书稿的初审工作;王一民担任全书审校工作。具体编写分工:甘春发(第一章第一、三、四节);黄小明(第一章第二、五节);杨壮春(第二章每套模拟题的 Passage 3 和 Passage 4);赖丽(第二章每套模拟题的 Passage 1 和 Passage 2);王一民(第三章 Model Test 1-10);孙丹丁(第三章 Model Test 11-20)。

我们在编写过程中主要参考了国外以及一些国内有关资料,在此谨向有关编者表示衷心的感谢。赖荣灿、赖丽老师承担了全书文字录入工作,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免有不妥之处,我们诚恳地希望读者批评指正。

11-7-8

编 者

1995 年 12 月

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第一章 阅读技能及练习

第一节 如何确定中心思想

(How to Determine the Main Idea)

一、什么是中心思想？

中心思想为一短文的主要意思或最重要的意思。如果文章没有中心思想，那么文章本身就不存在。例如：果核是苹果最重要的部分，因为它是果实生长所围绕的中心；又如：蜡烛的中央是烛心，如果没有烛心，便没有了蜡烛，只是一段蜡而已。文章亦然，总有一个句子是表达中心思想的，而其余的句子则是用以说明、阐述或支持这一中心。

每篇好的文章都有所要表达的思想，即中心思想，没有中心思想的文章不能称作文章。

二、如何发现中心思想？

一篇文章通常只有一个中心思想，有几个比其小些的意义单元或细节来予以说明和支持。

在一段文字中，要常有主旨句来表达该段的中心思想。主旨句表达了各细节阐述或说明的全部重要意思。

在大多数情况下，主旨句为一段的段首句；而随后的句子都是进一步说明、解释和发展主旨句表达的中心思想。

主旨句一般在段落中率先出现，理由很明显。例：当你在学校度过了漫长艰辛的一天后，你的第一句话会讲：I had a miserable day；然后你会具体地说明：My car wouldn't start this morning and I arrived late for an important exam. I'm sure the nervous state I was in will affect my grade. To top it off, Julie gave me the cold shoulder.

报刊文章通常采用这种主旨句在段首的方式。这样做的好处是让读者尽快获悉此文的主要思想，并可根据自己的需求决定是否读完全文。例：

Africa—The fight against starvation in six West African nations is being hampered by the rainy season. Heavy rains are turning the dirt roads into muddy rivers. Relief will have to wait for a dry spell which seems nowhere in sight. The weather bureau is maintaining silence for fear of causing increased alarm.

有时，主旨句也在段尾处出现。当文章是讨论较难的、不同寻常的问题或是表达劝说和进行证明时，则通常的做法是把主旨句置于段末，起“画龙点睛”的功效。因为首先提出接受所述观点的理由，然后再明确作者的观点，那么似乎让读者更易于接受这个新观点。例：

If the wind becomes gusty after a period of calm, you should seek shelter. The sky needs careful watching, too. Gradual darkening and "boiling" clouds quicken your pace. Lightning and thunder are common enough storm indicators, but few people realize that the

brightness of the lightning is not nearly as important as the number of lightning flashes. The signs of an oncoming storm are many, and a person's life may depend on his ability to interpret them.

偶尔,主旨句也会出现在段落的中部,或是顺数第2句或是倒数第2句。例:

Despite the fact that cars from Germany and Japan are flooding the American market, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler are hiring more workers than ever before. The flood of cheaper foreign cars has not cost American auto workers their jobs as some experts predicted. Ford operates as far as Asia, and General Motors is considered Australia's biggest employer. Yet GM has it huge American work force and hires hundreds of people every day to meet the needs of an insatiable society.

然而,有些段落却没有说得明白的主旨句。这种段落都是由一个暗含的主要意思(即中心)组织起来的,因此其细节或支持句均应作为一个整体来看待,它们都含有同一个主要意思。例:

Joshua Bingham studied four years at the University of Paris and decided to leave before his graduation. He transferred to the University of Berlin and graduated with honors. Harvard Law School and later Boston College provided him with an excellent legal background. He is presently a corporation lawyer in Miami, Florida.

该段中没有一个句子可单独表现为主旨句,但其中心意思可以从这些细节或支持句中提炼出来。显然,其中心意思为:Joshua Bingham received an excellent education.

① 通用词: 普遍性、一般性。
三、范例: ① 宇宙、世界性的。

② 服务: ③ 符合对...有用。

Coffee is a universal beverage that is served in different ways around the world. In London, for example, some Englishmen dip mustard into their coffee, while in Denver, a person might add a dash of ketchup. Strips of orange and lemon peel, cloves and cinnamon sticks are not unusual additions to the brew in Europe. An Asian delight consists of coffee brewed in boiling sugar. Perhaps the richest cup of coffee can be enjoyed in Ireland where whiskey and whipped cream are important ingredients. In Australia a waitress will ask, "Do you want black or white?" Black is plain black coffee, but white is half coffee and half warm milk. If an Australian orders iced coffee, he will be served a cup of steaming coffee with a scoop of ice cream. It sounds like the Australian version of a "snowball in hell."

ingredient
配料
成分

1. Which statement best expresses the main idea?

- A. The richest cup of coffee can be enjoyed in Ireland.
- B. Asians enjoy a sweet cup of coffee.
- C. Coffee is enjoyed in a variety of ways.
- D. Australians have an unusual sense of humor.

Version / n. ① 版本、译本。
② 说法、意见。
hell / n. ① 地狱。
② 苦境。

2. The paragraph suggests that coffee can be _____.

- A. expensive
- B. rare
- C. common
- D. exciting

3. The paragraph could be entitled _____.

- A. Some Like It Hot
- ☒ B. Coffee Around the World
- C. Oriental Delights
- D. A Snowball in Hell

4. Write down the topic sentence.

【解答】

1. C. 最佳答案。因为该句概述了其它句子所讨论的意思。
B 和 A. 表述的仅是范围狭小的细节,在段落中仅起次要作用。
D. 尽管文章谈到澳洲人具有幽默感,但 D 不是主旨句,而是具体的描写。
2. D. 最佳答案。虽然段落没有直接讲咖啡是一种起兴奋作用的饮料,但着重讨论了人们感兴趣的、各国都盛行的调制方法。
A. 段落中介绍的一些制作费用很高,可是价格却是次要因素。
B. 风靡世界的咖啡无处不在,不可能稀少。答案 C, 因为段落中介绍的是些不凡的、独特的调制法。
3. B. 最佳答案。答案 A、C 和 D 各自只回答了一部份原因,不够全面,均缺乏答案 B 中更具综合性的意思。
4. Coffee is a universal beverage that is served in different ways around the world.

四、练习

请仔细阅读下面的短文,并回答后面的问题:

Passage 1

When work has accumulated to the point where you feel overwhelmed, you can take certain steps to expedite matters. First, list all the tasks that must be done and decide which requires immediate attention. Next, divide the work into separate piles so you can actually see them disappear as you work. You will avoid a feeling of depression if you can see concrete achievement. Last, assign each task a certain amount of time. If you are realistic and allow yourself a little extra time for each task, you will find that all the work will be done with time to spare and a sense of accomplishment will replace the anxiety you felt at first.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?
 A. Quality work requires time and patience.
 B. The successful person relies upon good assistants.
 C. Discouragement and depression result from overwork.
☒ D. Organization saves time and energy.
2. Which idea does the paragraph develop?
 A. Time is money.
☒ B. Organization produces results.
 C. Work is the curse of life.
 D. Life is worth living.
3. Which one of these persons probably developed the ideas contained in the paragraph?

A. A medical doctor.

B. An athletic director.

☒ C. An efficiency expert.

D. A concerned parent.

4. Write the three words which alert the reader that sentences two, three and five contain supporting details. first, next, last.

Passage 2

The days of guesswork and sticky fingers are gone. (Confectioners have solved the problem of identifying a chocolate's contents by shaping letters atop each piece.) For example, a "V" represents vanilla, a large "C" chocolate butter cream, a small "C" cordial cherry, an "O" orange, a "P" pineapple, and an "R" raspberry cream. Besides the letter clue, the shape of a chocolate is also an indication of its contents. Creams are round, caramels square, and nougats oblong. The ability to interpret a few shapes and markings enables the chocolate lover to select his favorites with confidence.

1. The main idea of the paragraph suggests that chocolate markings

- ☒ A. solve a problem for the candy lover.
B. have always been used. X
C. are difficult to recognize and interpret. X
D. are more reliable than shapes.

2. The main idea also suggests that

- A. confectioners are eager to demonstrate their talents.
B. old-fashioned chocolates were more attractive than today's chocolates.
☒ C. easy identification is important to those who love chocolates.
D. chocolate lovers prefer soft over hard centers.

3. The author develops the main idea by

- ☒ A. listing an assortment of the more popular kinds of chocolates.
☒ B. explaining the coding system used by confectioners.
C. solving the problem of chocolate identification.
D. satisfying the demands of chocolate lovers.

4. Underline the topic sentence.

Passage 3

Methods of communication have evolved from the primitive smoke signal and jungle drums to the sophisticated transmitters used by astronauts. The ultimate form of communication, one that offers exciting possibilities, is telepathy. By means other than sensory perception, some people can communicate using mind waves. Relatively few persons are known to possess telepathic powers, but experts are convinced that telepathy is not beyond the reach of the average person and can be developed through practice and discovery.

1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A. A scientific breakthrough in communication has enabled space exploration to progress rapidly.
☒ B. Future generations may one day communicate by means of telepathy.

C. Only a few people can communicate by means of telepathy.

D. The best way to develop telepathic powers is through practice.

2. The paragraph explores

A. the history of communication.

☒ B. the reality of extrasensory perception.

C. the development of mental disorders.

D. the discoveries of primitive man.

3. Telepathy is to telephone as

☒ A. mind is to matter.

B. radio is to telegraph.

C. phonograph is to stereo.

D. art is to science.

4. Select a word from the paragraph which could serve as a one-word title.

telepathy.

【答案】

Passage 1: 1. D 2. B 3. C 4. First, Next, Last.

Passage 2: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. 最后一句(段末句)。

Passage 3: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. telepathy

第二节 如何辨认重要事实和细节

(How to Recognize Important Facts and Details)

一、什么是重要事实?

掌握中心思想是重要的,同时,辨认清楚那些阐明和论证作者观点、帮助说明中心思想的重要事实和细节也十分重要。这些阐明和论证作者观点,帮助说明中心思想的事实和细节可以是事实、例子、轶事、某人的言论以及统计数据等,用以帮助读者理解阐述的观点,或者使读者确信作者的观点。

二、如何辨认重要事实和细节?

辨认重要事实和细节是考查学生识别理解文章中具体事实和细节的能力。什么是重要事实和细节呢?那些对中心思想补充说明,或用来加强和支持中心思想的有关理由、证据等,可以用来表示“为什么”、“如何”、“何时”、“何地”等内容就是重要的事实和细节。重要事实和细节涉及的内容非常具体且分散在文章各处,所以要格外细心,先看懂题目,再在相关信息处寻找选择或排除的依据,切忌想当然或单凭印象判断。

三、范例

仔细阅读下面的文章,并回答后面的问题: / faukəs / 0 重点. 中心.

E. O. Wilson, professor of science, focuses on the extinction of various species on earth. He estimates that one thousand of the five million living species of animals, insects,

/distraction/ ① 破坏. 毁灭.
 ② 干扰.
 /moss/ 苔藓

plants, and mosses on earth will die out this year. The single greatest cause; the fast-spreading destruction of tropical forests and other key habitats. Between now and the year 2000, the extinction rate could swell to one species per hour. "In our own lifetime," writes Wilson, "humanity will suffer an incomparable loss in aesthetic value, practical benefits from biological research, and environmental stability."

- Many living species of animals, insects, plants and mosses on earth died and some more are dying because _____.
 - Professor Wilson found the reason
 - ☒ their living places have been ruined
 - they died of environmental pollution
 - people cut down more and more tropical forests
- At what speed will animals, insects and plants and so on die out by the year 2000?
 - ☒ One species per hour.
 - Very fast.
 - One thousand each year.
 - Not mentioned.

【解答】

- 此题问的是物种灭绝和正在灭绝的原因，从 "The single greatest cause; the fast-spreading destruction of tropical forests and other key habitats" 一句中我们可以看出，其原因是它们的栖息地不断遭到破坏，所以选 B。注意不要选 D，因为 D 只是间接原因。
- 此题问的是到 2000 年时物种会以什么速度灭绝，从 "Between now and the year 2000, the extinction rate could swell to one species per hour" 一句可以决定，答案应选 A。

四、练习

请仔细阅读下面的短文，并回答后面的问题：

Passage 1

Worldwide fame burst upon Albert Einstein on November 7, 1919, when British astronomers announced they had found the first confirmation of Einstein's general relativity theory. Einstein had already become known in scientific circles because of his two astonishing theories: the special theory of relativity, published in 1905 when he was only twenty-six and a minor clerk in the Swiss patent office; and the general theory of relativity, advanced between 1913 and 1915. He was considered so brilliant by other scientists that in 1914 he was invited to join the prestigious Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences and to become head of the research branch at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. He accepted the offer and moved to Berlin.

- Why did Einstein become famous on November 7, 1919?
 - He announced his general relativity theory.
 - He received the Nobel prize.
 - Scientists were astonished by his theory.
 - ☒ Scientists had conclusive proof of the general theory of relativity.
- When Einstein published his special theory of relativity, he was employed by _____.

- ☒ A. Swiss patent office
 B. Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences
☒ C. Kaiser Wilhelm Institute
 D. British Institute of Astronomy

3. Einstein's general relativity theory was first presented to the scientific community in

- ☒ 1905
 C. 1915

- B. 1913
 D. 1919

Passage 2

In Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's fanciful poem entitled "Paul Revere's Ride", complete credit was given to Paul Revere for alerting the American colonists to the coming of the British troops and thereby for sparking the Revolution War at Lexington. Although an utter corruption of truth, the myth has persisted to the present day because of the popularity of the poem.

Actually, on that fatal day in April of 1775, Commander Joseph Warren sent two young men out on horseback to alert the American Rebels between Boston and Lexington that the British were coming. One was indeed Paul Revere, and the other was William Dawes. In fact, it was Dawes who rode first, rode longer, and performed the task better. Revere got sidetracked and was finally captured by the British near the end of his ride.

1. Where did the Revolutionary War begin?

- A. In Britain.
 B. In Lexington.
 C. In Rebels.
 D. In Boston.

2. From your reading of this passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Although Paul Revere did not ride as far as William Dawes, he avoided being captured.
 B. William Dawes rode first, but Paul Revere did a better job.
 C. William Dawes got lost near the end of his ride.
 D. Paul Revere's ride was generally inferior to that of William Dawes.

Passage 3

In both the modern and the traditional sectors of developing countries, there are many opportunities for improving energy productivity — that is, for making each barrel of oil (or its non-oil equivalent) perform more services. In urban area, where the number of new appliances, buildings, vehicles, and factories is growing rapidly, close attention to energy efficiency can yield a capital stock that is increasingly better adapted to the post-1973 world of high and steadily rising energy costs and prices. Traditional fuel use, which comprises between 30 and 90 percent of all energy consumed in developing countries, can also be made more efficient. For example, it takes three to six times more energy to cook a meal with wood on an open stove than to cook the same meal on a gas range in the United States — although one should note that the open wood fire may at the same time perform non-cooking

services such as heating and lighting.

1. Where are opportunities for improving energy productivity?

- A. In developing countries.
- B. In the United States.
- C. In modern and traditional sectors.
- D. On an open stove.

2. Which of the following statements is not true?

- ☒ A. After 1973 energy costs and prices are high and continuously increasing.
- ☒ B. The use of traditional fuel consumed 90% of all energy in developing countries.
- C. Cooking a meal with wood on an open stove needs more energy than cooking the same meal on a gas range. ✓
- D. The open wood fire can be used for cooking and for heating and lighting as well. ✓

Passage 4

Peter Rogers, the Gordon McKay professor of environmental engineering, calls attention to mass poverty. He points out that in 1967 more than half the world's people had a per capita income of less than \$550. If the industrial countries are removed from the computation, the average income drops to less than \$160. Professor Rogers sees this disparity as a spluttering fuse attached to the world's total economy. "The next decade," he writes, "will be crucial in determining whether or not the 21st century will be worth leaving to our children."

1. What is the average income, if the industrial countries are not taken into consideration?

- A. \$550.
- B. less than \$550.
- C. \$160.
- ☒ D. less than \$160.

2. When is this average income figured out?

- A. In the 21st century.
- B. The next decade.
- C. In 1967.
- D. 1977.

【答案】

Passage 1: 1. D 2. A 3. B

Passage 2: 1. B 2. D

Passage 3: 1. A 2. B

Passage 4: 1. D 2. C

第三节 如何进行判断

(How to Make Sound Judgment)

一、什么是判断?

凡是读者都要面临一项任务,即作出判断。作出恰当判断的能力是一种基本的阅读技能。判断是以一定证据为基础的合理可靠的决定。注意:只有“合理的决定”,没有“唯一的决

定”，因为同样的证据可能有不同的判断。例如一天早晨，有两个人同时观察到天空的乌云，于是一人因此判断会下雨并带上雨伞上班了；而另一个人则认为那乌云会散去，天空会晴朗，也就未带雨伞或雨衣去上班了。这两人从早晨观察到的情况所作的两种不同的判断都可能是正确的。

大多数判断都受到个人观点的影响。即便如此，判断总是以证据或理由为基础的。读者须清楚自己的判断是否合理，并且是否有证据或理由来支持这一判断。

二、如何合理地判断？

读者的判断是否合理完全取决于其对事实或细节的理解程度和从自己的经验和知识去对这些事实或细节的审视与评价。

现以下面的短文为例，探索如何进行判断。

例 1：

Pollution is a real concern of many people. They are alarmed by the poor quality of air and water and bothered by people who pollute and don't care. Concerned citizens are prepared to fight the battle against pollution with every legal weapon they can use. A final solution will only come, however, when more citizens become concerned.

此文谈及的是污染及其控制问题，讲述了污染是很多国家都面临的严峻问题，但也指出了“希望”的存在。如果读者理解了这些情况并全面地审视评价它们，那么会作这样的判断：倘若有更多的市民来关注污染问题，污染便可得到控制。此判断可由该文最后一句支持，因为这句话说表达了光明的前景：只要有许多人关注这一问题，就能解决。

例 2：

The South End Niners are a high-spirited amateur baseball team. The team has loyal fans who turn out in large numbers to cheer the players on to victory. This year, the team was invited to join the Atlantic Baseball League, an association of many fine semi-pro teams.

问：The playing ability of the South End Niners is most likely _____.

A. average

B. overrated

C. superior

D. extraordinary

答：最佳答案 C。由于该队被挑选加入 semi-pro 队（半职业球队）这一事实，所以判断该队为 superior 或 above-average 是合理的。当地球迷的支持说明该队的球技不错，而非“过高估计（overrated）”。文中没有事实说明该队是“非凡的（extraordinary）”。

纵观全文，先讲“队员们情绪高昂”，指该队是具有获胜队所必备的斗志和士气；然后讲球迷的忠诚和积极参与，说明该队打得好或者是比赛获胜；最后，指出该队是上乘的，足以从业余队升格为半职业球队。据此，可作出判断：the South End Niners are a superior baseball team.

例 3：

In many factories, working conditions are poor. Workers have to spend eight to nine hours a day doing boring tasks in dirty surroundings. Cleaner working areas will improve the workers' situation, as will better pay. But more thought and planning are needed to create ideal conditions under which workers can take real pride in their work and obtain satisfaction from their job.

问: What must management consider first?

- A. Better pay and benefits.
- B. Cleaner working conditions.
- C. The worker's total needs.
- D. Both A and B.

答: 最佳答案 C。从文中提供的信息, 可判断: 必须首先考虑工人的所有需求。实际上, 该文虽然指出了对改善糟糕的工作环境和提高工资的要求, 但其真实意义则远远超出这点。文中提请人们注意工人还有更重要的需求, 即对有关荣誉和工作成就的要求。答案 A、B 和 D 都是正确的, 但当对所列举的事实作正确的评定后, 则这三个都不是最佳的。

研究了上面例子后, 请记住: 当你进行判断时, 你所需要的不只是事实, 是需要理解, 更需要的是尽量从你自己的亲身经历或类似的体会去评定审视它们, 这样便可作出合理的判断或决定。简言之, understand, evaluate, decide。

三、范例

Newspapers do not always report the facts fairly. For example, a newspaper in a southern state may devote very little space to an item on racial injustice. On the other hand, a newspaper from the Northeast might give wide coverage to race problems in other parts of the nation and fail to report on local racial troubles. In this way readers can be misled. They may be fooled into believing that prejudice is a regional problem and fail to realize that racism knows no boundaries. /baundori/ n. 边界, 边界. /'ri:dʒən/ n. 地区, 区域.

1. The careful newspaper reader should be aware that
 - A. most news stories cannot be believed.
 - B. many newspapers attempt to deceive their readers.
 - ☒ C. government control of the news industry is needed.
 - ☒ D. some newspapers present only one side of the story.
2. The faulty news reporting described in the paragraph is
 - ☒ A. the exception to general practice.
 - B. a threat to freedom of the press.
 - ☒ C. an insult to journalism.
 - D. a dangerous and widespread abuse.
3. The reporting policies of newspapers
 - A. reflect the needs of the community.
 - ☒ B. should support the views of local readers.
 - C. should be under the control of taxpayers.
 - ☒ D. can be made to serve private interests.
4. Write down the sentence which states what can happen to readers whose judgments are not based on properly understood and interpreted facts.

【解答】

1. D. 最佳答案。本文讲一些报纸强调了其他地区出现的问题但忽略了自己地区发生的问题。