

最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程

ZUIXIN DAXUE YINGYU YUEDU LIJIE KAOSHI JIAOCHENG

一级阅读 100 篇

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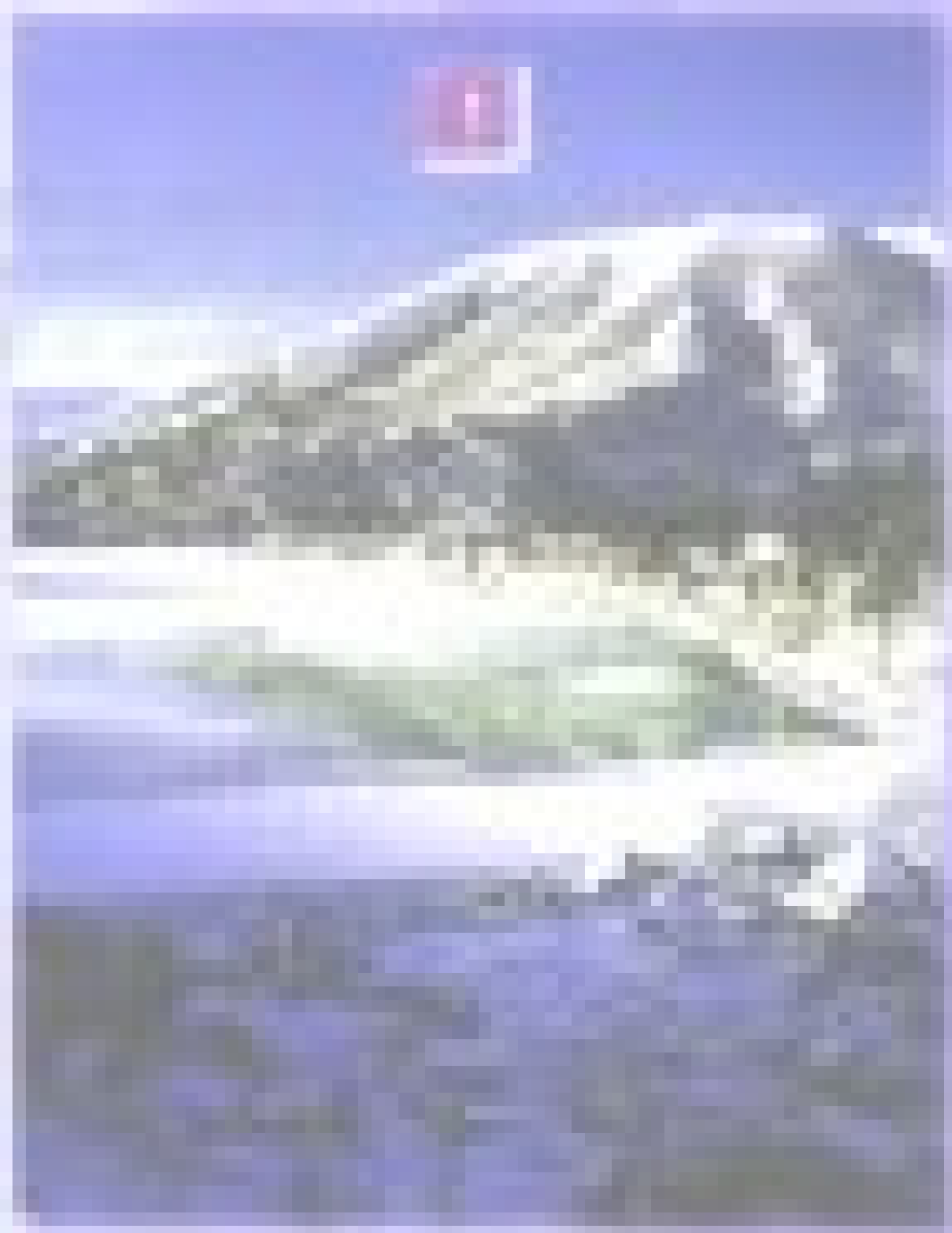
外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

臺灣大學圖書館藏書

中華民國八十年一月一日

—— 臺灣大學圖書館藏書 ——



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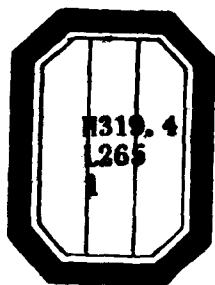
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外语教学与研究出版社

Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程：一级阅读 100 篇/李剑波主编. - 北京：外语教学与研究出版社，1999

ISBN 7-5600-1806-8

I. 最… II. 李… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教材 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 57598 号

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D=52 / 13

最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程

一级阅读 100 篇

主编：李剑波

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责任编辑：任小玫

执行编辑：李悦

出版发行：外语教学与研究出版社

社址：北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址：<http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷：北京师范大学印刷厂

开 本：787×1092 1/16

印 张：7.5

字 数：121 千字

版 次：2000 年 1 月第 1 版 2000 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

印 数：11001—26000 册

书 号：ISBN 7-5600-1806-8/G·758

定 价：8.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

前言

阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作中所需要的主要技能。阅读是掌握语言知识、获取信息、提高语言应用能力的基础。因此,新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》强调,在大学英语教学中要始终注重阅读能力的培养,并对分级教学要求作了具体描述,把四级英语教学定为全国各类高等院校均应达到的基本要求。即使在非重点和专科院校中,从预备级开始的学生经过基础阶段两年的学习达到三级要求后,在高年级阶段还应继续努力达到四级要求。

在大学英语四级考试、六级考试和硕士研究生入学考试中,阅读理解考项都在 40 分左右。这是试题各考项中所占分数比例最大的一项。阅读能力的高低直接影响到英译汉、完形填空或简短回答问题等要求阅读理解能力较强的考项的得分比例,这些考项均占 10 分左右。因此,阅读水平是决定考生能否通过考试的关键。假如考生的与阅读理解考项有关的正确率达到 75% ($50 \text{ 分} \times 75\% = 37.5 \text{ 分}$, $60 \text{ 分} \times 75\% = 45 \text{ 分}$),而其他考项的正确率在 50~60% 之间,那么考生就比较容易通过考试关了。考生失利的主要原因:一是缺乏严格而标准的模拟训练,二是阅读累计字数总量达不到大纲要求。教学实践和有关考生通过率的资料表明,考生在考前目标阅读训练 200 篇(每篇 350 字左右)短文后,阅读理解正确率在 70% 左右。目标阅读训练 300 篇短文后,阅读理解正确率在 80% 左右。目标阅读训练 400 篇短文后,阅读理解正确率在 90% 以上。这是因为应试阅读训练严格按考试大纲和题型要求,有针对性地反复训练后形成了应试的理解思维模式:在阅读训练中巩固词汇,扩大词汇量;在熟练词汇的基础上提高了阅读速度——从而形成了正确的应试思维刺激反应。

“最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程”就是为了实现这一目标,在兼容大学英语泛读教程和快速阅读教程特点的基础上,针对大学英语四级考试的特点而专门设计编写的。本教程的主要特点是:(1)严格按新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写。每册由 20 单元组成,共 100 篇短文。本系列共 400 篇短文,阅读总量累计字数为 140,000 以上。(2)以全真考试题型为编写体例。每个单元就是两个完整的考项。即分别由四篇阅读短文、简短回答问题(一级、三级)、完形填空(二级、四级)、段落划句英译汉(三级)组成。(3)每个单元之后附有正确答案。答案的深入分析可参考《最新大学英语阅读理解 400 篇详解》。(4)短文难度呈梯级编排,难易渐进过渡。

教程的主要适用对象是参加 CET-1, CET-2, CET-3, CET-4 的考生和参加硕士研究生入学英语考试的考生及相当水平的学习者。全套教程共四册,本书为第一册,即大学英语一级考试水准要求。每单元分别由四篇 400 字左右的阅读理解短文和简短回答问题组成,其中阅读理解短文难度略高于考试要求。因此,本系列可在教师的指导下与《新编大学英语》配合使用,分四个学期阅读,也可在考前 80 天按每天一单元的计划进行强化阅读训练。

共有数篇.13.
2003.11.4

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Part I Reading Comprehension

As far back as 700 B.C. , man has talked about children being cared for by wolves. Romulus and Remus, the legendary twin founders of Rome, were purported to have been cared for by wolves. It is believed that when a she-wolf loses her litter, she seeks a human child to take its place.

This seemingly preposterous idea did not become credible until the late nineteenth century when a French doctor actually found a naked ten-year-old boy wandering in the woods. He didn't walk erectly, could nor speak intelligibly, nor could he relate to people. He only growled and stared at them, finally the doctor won the boy's confidence and began to work with him. After many long years of devoted and patient instruction, the doctor was able to get the boy to clothe and feed himself, recognize and utter a number of words, as well as write letters and form words.

1. The French doctor found the boy _____. .

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. wandering in the woods | B. at his doorstep |
| C. growling at him | D. speaking intelligibly |

2. In this passage, the word "litter" most nearly means _____. .

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| A. garbage | B. master |
| C. offspring | D. hair |

3. The doctor was able to work with the boy because _____. .

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. the boy was highly intelligent | B. the boy trusted him |
| C. the boy liked to dress up | D. the boy was dedicated and patient |

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?

- A. She-wolves have been said to substitute human children for their lost litters.
- B. Example of wolves' caring for human children can be found only in the nineteenth century.
- C. The French doctor succeeded in domesticating the boy somewhat.
- D. The young boy never was able to speak perfectly.

5. In this passage, the word "preposterous" most nearly means _____. .

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. dedicated | B. scientific |
| C. wonderful | D. absurd |

Passage Two

Alice Walker makes her living by writing, and her poems, short stories, and novels have won many awards and fellowships for her. She was born in Eatonton, Georgia. She went to

Unit One

public schools there, and then to Spelman College in Atlanta before coming to New York to attend Sarah Lawrence College, from which she graduated in 1966. For a time she lived in Jackson, Mississippi, with her lawyer husband and a small daughter. About *Langston Hughes*, *American Poet*, her first book for children, she says, "After my first meeting with Langston Hughes I vowed I would write a book about him for children someday. Why? Because I, at twenty-two, knew next to nothing of his work, and he didn't scold me; he just gave me a stack of his books. And he was kind to me; I will always be grateful that in his absolute warmth and generosity he fulfilled my deepest dream (and need) of what a poet should be."

"To me he is not dead at all. Hardly a day goes by that I don't think of him or speak of him. Once, just before he died, when he was sick with the flu, I took him a sack full of oranges. The joy I felt in giving that simple gift is undiminished by time. He said he liked oranges, too."

6. What is the main topic of the passage ?

- A. Alice Walker's reflections on Langston Hughes.
- B. The influence of Alice Walker on the writing of Langston Hughes.
- C. Langston Hughes' book about Alice Walker.
- D. A comparison of the childhoods of Alice Walker and Langston Hughes.

7. In the passage, Alice Walker is described as ____.

- A. a research fellow at Spelman College
- B. a professor at Sarah Lawrence College
- C. a prize-winning writer of prose and poetry
- D. an author of plays for children

8. Before attending college, Alice Walker went to school in ____.

- A. Atlanta, Georgia
- B. Eatonton, Georgia
- C. Jackson, Mississippi
- D. Lawrence, Massachusetts

9. The word "vowed" (L. 7, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to "____".

- A. confided
- B. believed
- C. denied
- D. promised

10. It can be inferred from the passage that Alice Walker was twenty-two years old when ____.

- A. she moved to Jackson, Mississippi
- B. she moved to New York
- C. she first met Langston Hughes
- D. Langston Hughes died

Passage Three

In 1848 a settler in remote, undeveloped California discovered gold near Sacramento. As

Unit One

the news spread, a great tide of gold-hungry men flowed into California. These "Forty-niners" (migrants of 1849) came from all parts of the United States in tens of thousands. There were even gold-seekers from Europe. Some of the people moved across the country by wagon, traveling almost half a year and meeting many hardships and dangers. Others sailed all the way around South America, finally reached the California shore. Since the first discovery was of tiny pieces of gold at the bottom of a stream, many of the prospectors used pans and sieves, searching the waters of brooks and rivers for the precious specks of yellow metal. Others made channels to draw off flowing water in order to examine it carefully for specks of gold. They worked with almost insane determination and fierce competition.

Life was hard and rough in the days of the California gold rush. A few of the adventurers became rich, but most of them were bitterly disappointed. After having uprooted themselves from home and from livelihood and after traveling the long, dangerous road to California, they had found little or nothing. Some returned home. But many remained in California to work and to settle as ordinary citizens without the riches they had dreamed of.

It was this great influx of population that built up California very fast and led to its becoming a state of the United States in 1850.

11. Many people rushed to California because ____.

- A. they were hungry for discoveries
- B. they were attracted by gold
- C. they were travellers from Europe
- D. they looked for a new competition

12. According to the author, some gold-seekers were perhaps from ____.

- A. South America
- B. England or France
- C. prosperous Sacramento
- D. industrialized California

13. "Forty-niners" (L.2, Para.1) refer to ____.

- A. those people who left California
- B. the number of the gold-seekers
- C. the newcomers to California in 1849
- D. the year of gold rush

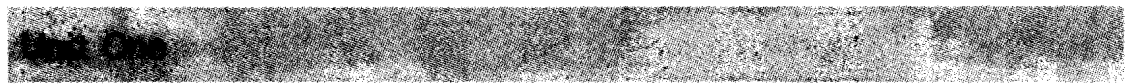
14. A great many people remained in California because ____.

- A. they found what they had expected
- B. life there was full of competitions
- C. they had better choices
- D. they still dreamed of the riches

15. What was the suggested title for the passage ?

- A. The California Gold Rush
- B. The Migrants of 1849
- C. The Hard and Rough Life in California
- D. How to Find Gold in California

Most Americans don't like to get advice from members of their family. When they need advice, they don't usually ask people they know. Instead, many Americans write letters to


newspapers and magazines which give advice on many different subjects, including family problems, sex, the use of language, health, cooking, child care, clothes, and how to buy a house or a car.

Most newspapers regularly print letters from readers with problems. Along with the letters there are answers written by people who are doctors, lawyers or educators. But two of the most famous writers of advice are women without special training for this kind of work. One of them answers letters addressed to "Dear Abb". The other is addressed as "Dear Ann Landers". Experience is their preparation for giving advice.

There is one writer who has not lived long enough to have much experience. She is a girl named Angel Cavaliere, who started writing advice for newspaper readers at the age of ten. Her advice to young readers now appears regularly in the *Philadelphia Bulletin* in a column called DEAR ANGEL.

16. When American need advice, they usually _____. .

- A. seek information in newspapers and magazines
- B. inquire the experts on problems
- C. turn to friends and family members
- D. write to newspapers and magazines for help

17. Most American newspapers and magazines _____. .

- A. are ineffective in providing people advice
- B. only give advice on important matters
- C. regularly help to solve all the social problems
- D. answer letters with problems on different subjects

18. "Abb" and "Ann Landers" (L.4, Para.2) may be two _____. .

- A. professional female writers
- B. imaginary figures
- C. writers with much experience and little training
- D. newspapers editors

19. We can infer from the first paragraph that Americans _____. .

- A. are very conservative
- B. don't trust their friends and family members
- C. enjoy privacy and independence in family
- D. are strange in their behaviour

20. The passage implies that _____. .

- A. most Americans are incapable of solving their own problems
- B. there are many problems in American families
- C. the relationships among the family members are getting worse
- D. the newspapers and magazines play a great role in American family life

Part II Short Answer Questions

I am always worried before a swim. I don't know until the day of the race what the water will be like. Will the wind be whipping up 15-foot waves? Or will the surface of the water be like glass? On the morning of a swim, our trainers wake us at around 3 a. m. for breakfast. We see the press; we eat. Nobody talks. The tension in the room is amazing. I never look at the swimmers. I look out at the lake and wonder what it will do to me. I wonder whether I'll be able to cross it. There is always the risk that I may not conquer the water.

Questions:

1. What is the general topic (or possible title) of the paragraph?

2. In your own words, what is the main idea about this topic?

3. Is the main idea stated in a topic sentence? If so, what is the number of the sentence?

Key to Reading Comprehension

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. C
 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. D 18. C 19. C 20. D

Key to Short Answer Questions

1. Thoughts before a swimming race.
 2. The author feels worried before a race about whether he/she can conquer the water.
 3. Yes, it is the first sentence. (This is the sentence that sums up the author's general idea—that he/she's worried before a race. The other sentences are not general; they tell exactly what those worries are.)

Unit Two

Part I Reading Comprehension

Passage One

The term "satellite" presents an interesting study of word usage and definition when we trace it from its Latin origin through its historical development. We find that although one of its meanings may be totally unlike another, an underlying relationship is apparent throughout its evolution.

The word was first coined in ancient Rome, a metropolis which for a thousand years dominated the Rome Empire and reigned as the hub of western civilization. Eventually, however, the very life of the Empire was threatened by economic unrest and a series of rapid changes in government.

Matters reached such a state that no person of importance dared to walk on the streets of the capital without an escort. Many notables were literally surrounded by armed bodyguards; members of such a guard were known as satellites, from an old name for an attendant.

Despite their satellites, one aristocrat after another was murdered, external difficulties multiplied, the Empire crashed, and classical Latin ceased to be the language of commerce and science. But learned men revived the ancient tongue ten centuries later and used it for most formal speech, among the resurrected terms was "satellite", which medieval rulers applied to their personal guards.

Johannes Kepler thought of the king's satellites when he heard about the strange bodies revolving about Jupiter discovered by Galileo, the secondary planets hovered about the planet like guards and courtiers encircling a prince. So in 1611 Kepler named them satellites; soon the term was applied to all heavenly bodies that revolve about primary masses.

1. The best title for this article would be "_____".

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. The Fall of Rome | B. The Development of a Word |
| C. Planets | D. The Revival of Latin |

2. Rome's position as the center of civilization lasted _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. a century | B. 1,000 years |
| C. 2,000 years | D. 10,000 years |

3. According to this article , the fall of Rome was due to _____.

- A. the assassination of Caesar
B. economic problems
C. rapid changes in government
D. economic problems and rapid changes in government

4. The original meaning of satellite was _____.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. attendant | B. bodyguard |
|--------------|--------------|

Unit Two

C. aristocrat

D. notable

5. Scientifically, satellites are _____. .

A. courtiers

B. primary masses

C. guards

D. secondary planets

The accuracy of scientific observations and calculations is always at the mercy of the scientist's timekeeping methods. For this reason, scientists are interested in devices that give promise of more precise timekeeping.

In their search for precision, scientists have turned to atomic clocks that depend upon various vibrating atoms or molecules to supply their "ticking". This is possible because each kind of atom or molecule has its own characteristic rate of vibration. The nitrogen atom (氮原子) in ammonia (氨水) for example, vibrates or "ticks" 24 billion times a second.

One such atomic clock is so accurate that it will probably lose no more than a second in 3,000 years. It will be of great importance in such fields as astronomical observation and long-range navigation. The heart of this Atomichron is a cesium atom that vibrates 9.2 billion times a second when heated to the temperature of boiling water.

An atomic clock that operates with an ammonia molecule may be used to check the accuracy of predictions based on Einstein's relativity theories, according to which, a clock in motion and a clock at rest should keep time differently. Placed in an orbiting satellite moving at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour, the clock could broadcast its time readings to a ground station where they would be compared with the readings on a similar model. Whatever differences there are, they would be checked against the differences predicted.

6. The selection says that the accuracy of scientific observation depends on _____. .

A. methods of measurement

B. timekeeping methods

C. basic assumptions

D. earlier experiments

7. Scientists expect that the atomic clocks will be _____. .

A. more precise

B. absolutely accurate

C. more durable

D. indestructible

8. Atomic clocks differ according to _____. .

A. function

B. type of molecule or atom used

C. rate of vibration

D. both B and C

9. From the selection, we may assume that temperature changes _____. .

A. affect only ammonia molecules

B. may affect the vibration rate of atoms

C. affect the speed at which atoms travel

D. do not affect atoms in any way

Unit Two

10. Identical atomic clocks may be used to check _____.

- A. the effects of outer space on an atomic clock
- B. the actual speed of an orbiting satellite
- C. the accuracy of predictions based on theories of relativity
- D. all of Einstein's theories

Passage 10

Some have calculated that the world's population will by the year 2106 have reached 20 billion.

Nature's explosive fecundity (富饶) is as awesome as the power of the atom. A well-fed amoeba (变形虫) will double in an hour. Given adequate food and favorable circumstances, it could by the sixth day have produced enough amoebas to exceed the weight of the entire earth! One type of plant loses breeds so quickly that, if all its progeny (后代) survived, the lice would in ten generations weigh as much as 500 million stout men. If every codfish egg became adult and reproduced, within six years the Atlantic Ocean would be a solid mass of cod. Certain protozoa (原生动物门) might, theoretically, fill all known space in a few years.

Human beings cannot quite keep up but some try hard. The Hutterites of the U. S. A. and Canada have increased by some 19 times in the last 70 years. At the present rate, they would in 250 years more than equal the present population of the United States. The original 6,000 French settlers of Canada have multiplied no less than 700 times in a little over 300 years. Let present death rates sink further—it seems likely if mankind avoids a major atomic war—and there seems to be no limits, except those of available food and other primary resources, to the number of people.

11. By 2106 the world's population may be _____.

- A. 2 billion
- B. 20 million
- C. 200 million
- D. 20 billion

12. The Atlantic Ocean does not become a solid mass of cod because _____.

- A. sharks live on codfish
- B. not all codfish eggs survive
- C. all codfish reproduce
- D. instinct governs their reproduction

13. The earth has not been overrun by protozoa, lice, fish and other creatures because _____.

- A. scientists can control their reproduction
- B. nature is kind to us
- C. favorable conditions are never present
- D. they have not yet had sufficient time to accomplish this

14. According to this article, death rates will continue to decrease if _____.

Unit Two

- A. there is not an atomic war
- B. birth rates increase
- C. there is an atomic war
- D. science fails to discover cures

15. Which sentence is implied but NOT stated in the passage ?

- A. The future population of the world need not concern us.
- B. In the near future, overpopulation may become a serious world problem.
- C. Nature's explosive fecundity is as awesome as the power of the atom.
- D. Human beings reproduce at the same rate as protozoa.

Are you worried by the rising crime rate? If you are, then you probably know that your house, possessions, friends and relatives are increasingly in danger of suffering from the tremendous rise in the cases of burglary and attack.

Figures indicate an ever-increasing crime rate but it is only too easy to imagine "It will never happen to me". Unfortunately, statistics show that it really can happen to you and, if you live in a large city, you run twice the risk of being a victim.

Fortunately, there is something definite which you can do. Protect Alarms can help to protect your house with a burglar alarm system which is effective, simple to operate and fairly cheap.

You must remember that possessing a burglar alarm is no indication that your house is packed with valuable possessions. It quite simply indicates to unwelcome visitors that yours is a house they will not break into easily so they go on to an unprotected house where their job is made a lot easier.

Send now for our free leaflet telling you how we can protect. Alarm your house quickly, easily and cheaply. Complete and tear off the slip below and post it to us. Postage is free. Alternatively, telephone us on 3276721 where we have a round-the-clock answering service. It costs nothing to find out about Protect Alarms.

16. Anyone who takes an interest in the crime rate will be aware that _____.

- A. more burglars are being caught than ever before
- B. people have more possessions to worry about nowadays
- C. burglars are more at risk than they used to be
- D. homes are more likely to be broken into now

17. It seems that people who live in cities are _____.

- A. more likely to be victims than those in other areas
- B. of the opinion that statistics are wrong
- C. twice as well-off as people living in other areas

Unit Two

D. of the opinion that burglars only rob unprotected home

18. The Protect Alarms system sounds _____.

A. very special

B. commercial

C. very powerful

D. economical

19. The passage claims that possessing an alarm system _____.

A. implies that you have something worth stealing

B. stops burglars breaking into your house

C. makes burglars hesitate for robbing

D. persuades burglars to rob another house

20. In order to find out more information about this alarm system, one can _____.

A. buy a leaflet in a shop

B. use stamped, addressed envelope

C. tear off the slip below

D. phone at any time of day or night

Part II Short Answer Questions

Eaten any good books lately? The question is not as silly as it may sound. A leading Japanese firm has developed a space-age food that looks like strips of paper and may be sold in book form. The firm says that in the future you won't have to consult a cookbook for the family evening meal. You simply may be able to serve a few pages from it. A pack of edible paper about the size of a good novel would keep you alive for at least six months, claims a biochemist from the firm. He has helped develop several flavors already. They include coffee, spinach (菠菜), curry (咖喱酱), garlic (大蒜), and saccharin (糖精). The most likely form will be laminated folders of thin sheets. They will look like colored cellophane (玻璃纸). The product will not be sold, though, until nutrition tests have been carried out to meet Japanese and U. S. government requirements.

Questions:

1. What is the general topic (or possible title) of the paragraph?

2. In your own words, what is the main idea about this topic?

3. Is the main idea stated in a topic sentence? If so, what is the number of the sentence?

Key to Reading Comprehension

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. D 19. C 20. D

Key to Short Answer Questions

1. Edible books.
2. A Japanese company has a new food that resembles paper and comes in pages.
3. Yes, it is the third sentence. (The first two sentences form the "hook" that catches the reader's interest. The third sentence introduces the topic and makes a statement about it. The rest of the sentences explain that statement in more details.)