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简短回答问题与 完形填空解答训练

熊选琴 武雅丽 主编

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丛书主编 金淑媛

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主编 熊选琴 武雅丽

编著 邵菊丽 武雅丽 熊选琴

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本册主编: 熊选琴 武雅丽

编 著: 邵菊丽 武雅丽 熊选琴

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序

本套丛书是以国家教育部1999年8月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为依据,参照大学英语教学目的与各项技能的最新要求而编写的一套系列考前训练丛书。《新大纲》要求学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息;要求学校帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,提高文化修养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。大纲同时指出,测试是检查教学大纲执行情况,评估教学质量的一种有效手段,是获取教学反馈信息的主要来源和改进教学工作的重要依据。全国高等院校在实施原国家教委的《大学英语教学大纲》的过程中,越来越重视英语学科的素质教育。学生们在全国大学英语四、六级考试的推动下,学习英语的热情越来越高涨,深知连接测试与教学之间的环节就是复习。本套丛书的编写目的,就是指导学生高效率地进行复习,把所学的知识进一步加深、巩固,运用起来更为熟练、正确。

本套丛书的特点在于它按照《新大纲》所要求的各项英语技能分册逐一进行讲解,量化了学习目标,精析了知识要点,精讲了提高各项技能的学习方法,对典型例题做出详细的分析,解答了学生们具有共性的疑难问题,并提供了大量的同步练习,使读者边学边练,达到深化知识、熟悉题型的作用,从而全面提高应考学生的复习效率和应试能力。

鉴于英语的语言应用能力是各种语言技能的综合反映,这些技能是相辅相成、互相促进的,所以本套系列丛书既对每一单项技能分册加以讲解、指导、训练;又专门就迎战四级考试编写了《迎战英语四级考试全型模拟题库》。《听力技能要求要点与训练》、《英语四级常考词汇速记与训练》、《阅读理解·翻译技巧点评与训练》、《简短回答问题与完形填空解答训练》、《词汇·语法知识要点与训练》、《应试写作技巧指导与范文》等各分册都提供了大量的、有针对性的同步练习。所选择的阅读、听力材料涵盖科普知识、天文地理、风土人情、名人轶事,既注意到了其思想性、科学性,又注意到了其实用性和趣味性。根据新修订的大纲要求,全书覆盖单词4200个,以及由这些词构成的常用短语1600条。其中与阅读速度、听力速度相关的内容和写作均相应地按照新大纲的要求,提高了训练的力度。旨在通过讲解与练习,既帮助读者提高掌握和应用语言知识的准确性,又使他们提高应用语言材料时的流利程度和得体性。

这套丛书的编者都是长期坚持在大学英语教学第一线勤奋耕耘的骨干教师,他们集中了自己教学中的经验以及对测试研究的成果,为广大读者编写了这套力求精益求精、有讲有练、准确可靠、方便适用的考前训练丛书。认真学习和运用本书,会大大增强你成功的自信心和提高你解题应试的能力。

金淑媛

2000年6月

前 言

本书含简短回答问题与完形填空两大部分,是根据四级考试试卷两个重要考项设计的。这两个考项都是以测试学生主观运用英语语言知识的能力为目的的。

简短回答问题是 1996 年 7 月大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的新题型。当时该题型对从事大学英语教学的教师和准备参加大学英语四、六级考试的学生都较为陌生。简短回答问题不仅考查学生快速阅读理解英语的能力,而且检验学生运用英语正确、准确、简明扼要地表达的能力。不经训练,考生会不得要领,答题盲目而无法达到理想的考试结果。为了帮助广大学生领会并适应该题型的特点,掌握答题要领及技巧,获得该题型理想的考试效果,编者对该题型的出题形式与特点,答题方法与技巧进行了阐述。对大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的样题进行了认真的研究与分析,针对学生易出现的种种问题或易忽略的方方面面进行了详细的讲解。在此基础上,编者为考生提供了相应的全真模拟题。

完形填空一直是大学英语四级考试的传统题型。该题型实际上是考查、检验学生的综合英语水平和能力。考生须在有限时间内,在缺漏 20 个词汇或短语的情况下,不仅能正确理解所读文章,更重要的是能根据文章的脉络,或明说或暗含的线索,快速且正确地判断出所缺漏的内容。这正是使不少考生发怵,并往往在该项上失分较多的原因所在。编者对该项考题的出题规律和常考点分别进行了重点分析与讲解,充分利用历届曝光实题中的该项内容逐一进行了剖析。

认真阅读本书并进行模拟练习,不但有助考生提高对“简短回答问题”和“完形填空”两个题项的命题特点的认识,还有利于进一步掌握答题技巧和方法,从而提高考试成绩。本书除了讲解示例外,还提供了“简短回答问题”全真模拟训练 25 套和“完形填空”全真模拟训练 20 套。对考生参加考试具有较强的指导和预测作用。

但由于编者水平与经验有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 6 月

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第1章 简短回答问题的题型 特点与答题方法

自从国家教育委员会组织一年两次（每年1月，6月）全国性的大学英语四、六级标准化统一考试以来，为了推动大学阶段英语的教与学，大学英语考试委员会对四、六级考试的题型、题量及难易程度等方面进行了一系列改革和新的探索。1995年7月，考试委员会在原有的考试类型——听力（对话、短文）、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完形填空和写作的基础上公布了两种新增加的考试题型：英译汉和听写填空。1996年7月，考试委员会又公布了两种新题型：复合式听写和简短回答问题。新增加的四种类型和原有的完形填空交替出现。勿容置疑，这对学生的英语学习、应用水平和应试能力提出了越来越高的要求。

一、“简短回答问题”的测试形式与特点

较之其它考试题型，简短回答问题这一类型最新。首次在正式考试中出现是1997年1月。1999年1月又分别在四、六级考试中相继使用。为了使大家尽快适应这一题型，取得理想的考试成绩，现将简短回答问题这一题项的形式和特点做一简明扼要的介绍。

简短回答问题这一题项被安排在阅读理解题项之后。它由一篇约300词的短文和5个题目组成。这5个题目，或为问答题，或为不完整的句子，要求考生在阅读该短文后用简短的英语回答所提出的问题或补足不完整的句子。考生可根据具体情况，用一句话或是单词或是短语来完成答题。实际上，在最近的几次考试中，尤其在六级考试中对这类考题的答题要求有十分明确的规定：答题尽量简短，超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词，标点符号不占格。考生须在15分钟内完成这一考项。

1. 命题规律

本项试题的5个题目一般是按所给短文的进展顺序来排列的，根据对样题和最近考试题的分析，关于主旨大意的题目一般排在最前面。所设问题除主旨题外，还有细节题和推断题。其形式分为问句和不完整句两种。

2. 考查目的

这一题项的考查目的包括考查考生的阅读理解能力和一定的文字表达能力。阅读理解能力指会运用略读、查读和细读的方法快速获得所需信息，读懂题目的要求，并能熟练地通过题干确定命题所需相关信息在文章中所处的位置，从而确定答案。一定的文字表达能力指会用符合英语语法结构要求的句子以及恰当的词或短语来回答问题。包括：正确地使用动词的时态、语态，主谓一致，正确地使用不同的非谓语动词形式，准确地运用习惯用语等。

3. 与阅读理解题的相同和不同点

简短回答问题所要求的阅读技能与阅读理解题项所要求的阅读技能基本相同。比如，若做主旨大意题，要用略读的方法；若做细节题，要用细读的方法；若做推断题，要根据文章所给信息作出合乎逻辑的推理判断。

不同点在于，阅读题在其题目下面设四个选项。在解题过程中，这些选项里正确的具有

提示作用，而不正确的具有干扰作用。简短回答问题的题目则不设选项，因此考生可不受错误选项的干扰。但它的最大特点是要求考生在正确理解文意的基础上，快速抓住相关信息中的关键词或短语，或根据相关内容总结、归纳出关键词或短语进行答题，要求做到回答既简短又正确，表达既准确又地道。考题要求对问题的回答要“尽量简短”，用最多不超过 10 个词的句子或短语，分别正确、准确且地道地回答每个问题或补足不完整的句子。

这种题型不仅检查考生在有限的时间内对英语书面材料的确切理解能力，而且检查考生在短暂的时间里对英语知识和技能的综合运用能力以及英语表达能力。缺乏这方面训练的考

二、“简短回答问题”的答题方法与技巧

下面以 1996 年 7 月考试委员会公布的“简短回答问题”这个新题型的样题为例，进一步说明此题项的要求，通过分析，给大家介绍一些快捷正确地解答这类题目的方法与技巧。

Short Answer Questions (CET - 4)

Directions:

In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, “Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day.” And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions (业务往来) are “untouched by human hands” and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it: It simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, The teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler (赌徒). When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge (报复) on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is “the tip of the iceberg”. As one official says, “I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catch-

ing. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works.”

Questions: (注意: 答案尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What is the passage mainly about?

S2. Transaction in many banks are claimed to be safe because they _____.

S3. The bank teller covered up his crime by _____.

S4. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?

S5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch?

通过快速、认真地阅读这篇文章, 我们获得了下面几个方面的信息:

第一自然段: 计算机之所以能大量取代簿记工作而被广泛应用, 是因为它快捷、灵便和不会出错。但是, 由于计算机没有意识, 利用计算机犯罪呈上升趋势, 这一现象表明, 计算机也能被人用来行窃。

第二自然段: 利用计算机犯罪的人不用枪支, 因此不易被发现。即使被人抓住也难以给予惩罚, 因为没有人证、物证。此外, 由于计算机只执行命令, 却记不住是谁给它设定命令, 因此, 罪犯可将一切归咎于计算机出错而逃脱责任。并对此举例加以说明。

第三自然段: 有的雇员利用计算机向对待他们不公的雇主报复并举例说明。

第四自然段: 多数被发现利用计算机犯罪的人是身居次要岗位的雇员, 而非身居要职的雇员。现在, 警察认为, 他们所发现的只是一少部分不算高明的罪犯。警察怀疑有更多的专业罪犯没有被发现。

快速、正确地理解这篇文章是回答问题的前提和基础。只有首先弄清应该回答的内容, 研究怎样回答, 即回答的技巧, 最后确定答案。下面试回答这篇文章后面提出的五个问题或补足所给的不完整的句子。

第一题的句意是: 这篇文章的大意是什么?

通过阅读这篇文章, 我们知道了第一段的最后一句, 通过 “But” 这一表示转折意义的并列连词的作用, 引导读者了解计算机作用的另一面: 人们可以利用计算机犯罪。一个由四个段落组成的文章中, 有三个段落讲了有关人们如何利用计算机窃钱、报复以及计算机犯罪案件难于破获等内容。因此, 我们可以总结、归纳出这篇文章的大意, 即: 人们可利用计算机犯罪 (Computers can be used by humans to commit crimes.)。但是, 根据 “答题要尽量简短” 的要求, 我们只要抓住句中的关键词汇, 就能回答 “what” 的关

键内容。由此，该题的答案应为“Computer crimes.”

第二题是一个不完整的句子。句意为：因为业务往来____，所以许多银行声称他们的业务往来安全可靠。

第一段里的第四句告诉读者：许多银行广告宣传说，他们的业务往来是不经人手进行交接的（意为完全由计算机操作处理），因此，不会受到人为诱惑的危害。该句中的“and therefore”表达了其前后部分在逻辑上是前因后果的关系，而题句是先果后因的顺序，因此，只需补足题句中原因状语从句里的谓语部分，就可完成此题。答案是：are untouched by human hands 或 are handled by computers。

第三题也是一个不完整的句子。从题句结构上看，缺少介词“by”的宾语。从题句语义上看，需要补充银行出纳掩盖其罪行的方式。题句意为：这位银行出纳通过____掩盖了他的罪行。

答题内容在第二段。这一段从第四句起主要讲述了一个任职于纽约市银行的出纳怎样利用计算机盗窃巨款却迟迟未被发现的实例。通过阅读第五、第六句，读者可了解到这个出纳屡次作案的方式及成功的原因：他把别人的钱转到另一个人的账户上。每当遭劫的顾客对账户上的余额提出质疑时，他便声称是计算机出了差错。之后再从别人的账户上拨出一笔钱抵上。找到答案后，再根据“答题尽量简短、不超过10个单词”的要求，找出关键词汇答题。因此该题答案是：moving money from one account to another 或 claiming a computer error。

第四题意为：资料管理员在接到通知30天后必须做什么？

这一题的答案在第三自然段。其中第二、第三句告诉读者：近来，一家大型保险公司因为个人生活问题而非工作方面的原因解聘了该公司保管计算机纸带、磁带的资料管理员，她收到了限定30天内离职的通知。虽然句中没有明确的有关要求她30天内离职的词句，但根据这两句话和“fired”这个词所表示的意义，读者不难推断出“thirty days notice”所表示的含义是 leave her job within 30 days 或 leave company within 30 days。因此，根据本题要求，选用其中的关键词汇 leave her job 或 leave the company 即可作为“do what”的答案。

第五题意为：根据最后一段，警察无法抓获什么类型的罪犯？

该题的答案在第四自然段。如果能结合该段已述内容，就不难理解警察所说的最后一句的含义。第四段一开始便提到，大多数计算机罪犯都是那些身居次要岗位上的雇员。这些只不过是“冰山的露顶部分”，“我有一种感觉，计算机犯罪多于我们所破获的……”等。因此，通过“我想知道那些真正的专家——那些真正通晓计算机是如何工作的人在干什么”这一句话，读者完全可以推断出，问题中所指“难抓的计算机罪犯”就是计算机专家。因此，该题答案是：Computer experts。

通过对简短回答问题这一新题型分析，这类考题的答题方法与技巧可以归纳如下：

（一）答题前快速、认真阅读全文

为了达到快速并正确理解所读文章的主要、重要内容的效果，阅读过程中考生应注意抓住以下几点：

1. 抓住每一段的重要信息

所阅读的书面材料不可能每个词，每一句话传递同等重要的信息。文章中句子与句子之间一般存在着主次关系和密切的逻辑关系。如分析题型的第一自然段由六句话组成。第二、第三、第四和第五句用来更具体地说明第一句的有关内容。强调计算机取代人工簿记的诸多好处。显然，第一句是全段的主要信息，而第一句本身，主句所表达的内容又是主要信息的中心。要迅速地识别信息的主与次，以便有效地利用、分配有限的时间，采取不同的方式阅读，如略读、细读，加快阅读速度而不影响对文章重要内容的确切理解。

如果能快速地抓住每一句的中心含义和每一段的重要信息，那么就不难理解全文的主要内容或中心思想了。已公布的样题表明，检查考生是否能迅速理解并归纳出所读文章的中心

内容是典型考题之一，如样题的第一题。

2. 注意作者转变表述方向的信号词

分析样题的第一自然段中最后一句里的“but”便是这样的信号词之一。作者用这个词是为了引出与已讲述的内容不同的新内容，也是为了让读者在阅读过程中特别关注其后的新信息。除 but 外，这类用于引出并强调新的内容的信号词或短语还有：however, nevertheless, yet, otherwise, on the other hand, on the contrary, in spite of, despite, although 等。如：Janet wanted to go to Florida for the winter, but her husband thought otherwise. 通过“but”和“otherwise”我们便不难知道，珍妮特的丈夫不想去佛罗里达州过冬。

3. 读懂分量重的词汇或表达形式

在说明文或议论文（考试多用此类文体的材料）里，作者常通过某个词或短语或句型来否定、肯定或强调一些信息。如果读者对这类词语或表达形式敏感，并放慢阅读速度，认真地读懂它们，就会迅速而且准确地抓住作者要传达的有关信息。如分析样题第四自然段中的“the tip of the iceberg”，在本文中，显然，“the tip”指被破获的计算机犯罪小角色，而“the iceberg”则指未被破获的计算机犯罪巨魁。该样题中便使用了许多表示否定（为了肯定、强调另一面）、强调等分量重的词汇。如：no, not, untouched, only, rather than 等。此外，形容词、副词的比较级、最高级或 it is... that 等强调式句型也是考生在阅读过程中要特别注意的。如：It is probably easier for teachers than for students to appreciate the reasons why learning English seems to become increasingly difficult once the basic structures and patterns of the language have been understood. 如果读懂了句中的比较级，也就懂得了作者这句话的基本意思。即：It is probably difficult for students to appreciate... 又如：Without challenge, there is no response, no development, no freedom. 如果读者明白“without”和“no”为“双否定”结构，表达肯定的意义，就会理解作者所强调的内容：Response, development and freedom come from challenge. 或 Challenge brings about response, development and freedom.

4. 弄清作者的言外之意

有一类考题，专门考查考生正确的推断能力、理解阅读材料中的隐含意义的能力。What can you infer from...? What does the author mean by...? 等是这类题的典型的提问方式。如分析样题中的第四题和第五题都属于这类考题。推断不是胡猜。理解言外之意是以理解字面之意和捕捉住表达“暗示”的词汇为基础，并以理解上下文为前提。如分析样题第三段中对“thirty days notice”的理解，该段中的“fired”以及“In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records”是读者理解“notice”的含意的依据。又如第四自然段的最后一句，从字面上理解，并没有明确指出计算机专业罪犯是警察难抓的一类。但通过前面各句的铺垫，“计算机专家从事犯罪才是警察不易抓获的”这一言外之意就十分清楚了。同样，对该段中“the tip of the iceberg”的理解也要借助于其前后各句的暗示。又如下面的例句：... The writing grew suddenly blurred and misty (摘自《The Gadfly》)，作者要告诉读者的不是“字迹自己会突然变得模糊不清”，而是通过“字迹突然变得模糊不清”反映读信人情感和视力的变化——读信人因又一次、而且是将永远地失去深爱着自己的心上人而伤心流泪致使眼前的信变得模糊起来。

阅读过程中，抓住以上四点，有助于考生对阅读材料中重要信息的捕获和确切理解，从而奠定答题成功的基础。

(二) 正确理解题目要求

一篇文章有五个题目，有的是提问句，有的是不完整的句子。以疑问句形式出现的提问通常要求考生回答出下列疑问词所指的内容：who, what, where, when, why 和 how。如分析样题中的第一、第四、第五题：

S1 What is the passage mainly about?

S4 What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?

S5 According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch?

如果是不完整的句子，则需要考生补足所缺的部分。如分析样题中的第二、第三题：

S2 Transaction in many banks are claimed to be safe because they _____.

S3 The bank teller covered up his crime by _____.

有的问题需要考生答出有关细节内容，如分析样题的第二、第三题。而有的题目需要考生对答案作出归纳或推论，如分析样题中的第一、第四和第五题。

只有理解了题目要求，答题时才会心中有数。

(三) 严格按照答题要求答题

“答题尽量简短，每一横线限写一个英语单词，每题答案不超过 10 个单词”，这几点是考生在答题时一定要遵循的。

如果提问是以疑问句形式出现，即以疑问词 who, what, where, when, why 或 how 为设问内容，这类题的答案句首字母应大写，如分析样题第一、第四和第五题的答案。

如果提问是不完整的句子，其补足部分答案一般应小写，如分析样题第二、第三题的答案。

第2章 简短回答问题模拟训练习题与详解

一、简短回答问题模拟练习题

Short Answer Questions 1

Directions:

In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Many of the circuits in the human central nervous system operate through crossed laterality—that is, the right hand is “wired” to the left side of the brain, and vice versa. In at least 95 percent of right-handers the speech-language center is in the brain’s left hemisphere. Yet only about 15 percent of left-handers are similarly hooked up, with speech controlled by the opposite, or right hemisphere. According to Jerre Levy, a biopsychologist at the University of Chicago, about 70 percent of left-handers have speech controlled by the left side of the brain, while the remaining 15 percent have their language-control centers in both hemispheres.

Broadly speaking, the left side of the brain is thought by some scientists to process linear, logical information, while the right side tends more toward processing emotion and mood.

The good news is that there is a very bright side to being a lefty. Camilla Benbow, associate professor of psychiatry at Iowa State University, surveyed students who scored in the top 100th of one percent in maths on the Scholastic Aptitude Test. She discovered that fully 20 percent of these maths geniuses were left-handed—double the proportion of lefties in the population. Mensa, the high-I. Q. society, estimates that 20 percent of its members are lefthanded.

Questions: (注意: 答案尽量简短, 超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What is the passage mainly about?

The function of the human being

S2. It can be inferred that the left hand is “wired” to the right side of the brain.

S3. To the majority of left-handers, which side of the brain has the function of controlling language?

the left side of the brain

- S4. According to the passage, emotion and mood are ^{well} processed by the right side of the brain.
- S5. What is the proportion of the lefties in the population?
1/4 of the population

Short Answer Questions 2

Directions:

In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

To protect themselves against financial hardships that can result from expenses for physicians, hospital care, and other medical treatment, most people in the United States purchase health insurance. Insurance is merely a means by which they pool money to guard against the sudden economic consequences of sickness or injury. The United States institutions will require that their students have a health insurance policy.

Since a variety of health insurance policies are available, students study not only the benefits but also the terms and limitations of an insurance agreement that appears best suited to their needs. Basic health insurance coverage should include benefits for outpatient, hospital, surgery and medical expenses. If the benefits provided under a certain policy have a dollar limitation for each service, a student should determine whether these limitations are realistic.

"Major medical" insurance policies are designed to help offset heavy medical expenses that can result from a prolonged illness or serious injury. Generally, such policies include a "deductible" clause (a patient pays a specified amount; the insurance company pays any charge over this amount), a co-insurance provision (the patient pays a stated percentage of the charges), high maximum limits, and provisions for a broad range of services prescribed by a physician. Typically, the deductible amount is \$ 500 or \$ 1,000, depending on the type of basic insurance held by an individual. The amount of co-insurance that the insured person must pay is usually 20 percent of the total expenses covered. Maximum benefits range from \$ 5,000 to \$ 25,000 as a general rule.

Questions: (注意: 答案尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What is the passage mainly about?

Health insurance of in the United States.

S2. Why do most people in the United States buy health insurance?

To avoid financial hardships that expense for illness or injury.

S3. What do students need to study when they buy health insurance?

- the limitations of the terms and conditions of an insurance agreement
- S4. The purpose of "major medical" insurance policies is to offset heavy medical expenses in a prolonged illness or injury.
- S5. What does a "deductible" clause mean?
- _____
- _____

Short Answer Questions 3

Directions:

In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

A lot of us have spent a lot of time trying to get low-income children interested in middle-class values: education, hard work, an orientation toward the future. And none of them seems to work.

The real problem, I suspect, is the curse of low expectations. We doubt that most children who speak a certain way, or who come from certain kinds of homes and economic circumstances, will ever perform well in any setting that requires above-average intelligence. We doubt that these children will ever achieve middle-class status. We remind them in a thousand way that we will be astonished if they ever amount to much, and we wonder why they keep succumbing to drugs and crime.

The children of the ghetto don't try harder at the things that middle-class youngsters take for granted for the same reason I don't try harder to a basketball. We don't work very hard at things that we assume are beyond our ability to master.

But there is one group of minority Americans who work hard, and who are successful—the recently arrived Asian-Americans.

There are two intriguing things about these Asians. The first is that they see America, with its free education, free enterprise and rewards for exertion (努力), as a land of unsurpassed opportunity. This group succeeds at a pace that eclipses that of privileged whites. Our native-born minorities, on the other hand, see America as the place that has treated them unfairly. What's the point of trying when the cards are stacked against you?

The second intriguing thing about the newly arrived minorities is they know that the key to success is hard work. They take as a given that anybody who works hard enough can achieve success.

Questions: (注意: 答案尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What are middle-class values?

education hard work an orientation
toward the future

S2. To the writer, a basketball is something _____.

beyond his ability even master

S3. The newly arrived Asian-Americans believe that hard work is _____ success.

the key even

S4. What do American native-born minorities think of America?

They think that American treats them unfairly

S5. From the passage, we can conclude that American native-born minorities are not successful because

They don't work hard

Short Answer Questions 4

Directions:

In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Once regarded as an expensive status symbol, the cellular telephone (移动电话) has become a popular crime-fighting and safety tool for drivers. Every month, people with carphones make 600,000 calls to emergency numbers, reporting not only drunken driving but also such felonies (重罪) as drug deals, burglaries and carjackings. "They are our eyes and ears," says Dennis Martin, executive director of the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

The Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association reports there are more than 16 million cell-phone subscribers. Seventy percent of them say they wanted the phones for personal safety.

Some car phones are installed permanently, drawing power from the vehicle's battery. Others are portable, powered by the car's cigarette lighter or by an internal, rechargeable battery. But all operate the same way. Dialing a cellular phone sends a radio signal to the telephone company tower covering that geographic area, or cell site. The signal is switched to a landline, and the call proceeds through telephone wires. When a driver begins moving out of one cell site, a telephone company computer senses the weakening signal and automatically passes the call to the next tower. With about 13,000 towers in operation, 97 percent of the population lies within range of cellular service.

When car phones first appeared, some police officials worried that drivers using them would not pay attention to the road and would get in accidents. In fact, the phones are making the roads safer, particularly against the danger of drunken drivers. And police are now cooperating with initiatives involving cellular phones:

Questions: (注意: 答案尽量简短, 超过 10 个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词, 标点符号不占格。)

S1. What is the passage mainly about _____?