

大学英语导读

A Guide to College English Reading

主 编 杨兆民 天津大学出版社



大学英语导读

A Guide to College English Reading

主 编	杨兆民		
副主编	韩殿桓	田海龙	陈淑英
编 者	张 聪	高素英	童大林
	魏 根	徐兴仁	刘 瑜
	周五玺		

编写工作人员 安月平 张 雁 孙亚民
孙寅霜

天津大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书由两大部分组成：第一部分为阅读理解指导，通过实例从理论上扼要地介绍一些主要的帮助提高阅读理解能力的有效方法；第二部分为测试型的分级阅读实践练习，选材多样化，具有较强的可读性，并附有理解参考答案。

本书可供大学英语学习者在教师指导下或独立地分级同步学习，也可作为课外补充阅读读物或测试前集中加强复习的材料。

大学英语导读

主编 杨兆民

*

天津大学出版社出版

(天津大学内)

邮编：300072

河北省永清县第一胶印厂印刷

新华书店天津发行所发行

*

开本：787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张：13 3/4 字数：343 千

1995 年 10 月第一版 1995 年 10 月第一次印刷

印数：1—11000

ISBN 7-5618-0797-X

H·79 定价：18.00 元

序 言

大学生进校后,学习英语的主要矛盾表现在扩大词汇量和扩大阅读量两个方面。而要扩大词汇量,必须扩大阅读量,也就是必须进行大量阅读。通过大量阅读,既提高了独立阅读能力,也提高了阅读速度。提高阅读能力是质,提高阅读速度是量,二者是相辅相成的。

《大学英语教学大纲》在教学目的中明确地提出:要培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,其次才提到听、写和说的能力。由此可见阅读在英语学习中是多么的重要。如何培养阅读能力和提高阅读速度已成为目前学好英语的关键。

迄今,高等学校所采用的几套英语教材,远远不能满足大学生学习英语特别是更快地提高阅读速度的要求。编写一套能更好地满足学生深造的教材,实为当前近在眉睫的事。

我的好友杨兆民教授主编的这套英语导读,我看了以后,认为是一套适合大学生阅读的好辅助材料。该书分为两部分:一部分为阅读理论指导,这部分以实例从理论上扼要地介绍一些主要的帮助提高阅读理解能力的有效方法。第二部分为测试型的分级阅读实践练习。该部分选材循序渐进,由浅入深,体裁多样,具有较强的可读性,并附有参考答案。所以,该书不仅可供大学英语学习的学生在教师指导下与分级教学同步学习而且可作为补充阅读读物或测试前集中加强复习的材料。由于该书的编者大都是从事大学英语教学工作多年的教师,本书也可看成是他们多年教学的成果。因此,它的实践性和切合学生的学习实际是不待言的。

再者,该书的特点是避免了社会上流行的阅读辅导书只讲阅读,不讲阅读理论与技巧,只罗列阅读练习不讲如何训练阅读能力的弊端。本书以学习者遇到的困难为出发点,以阅读理论为指导以便提高阅读能力,使学习者学完本书后能收到事半功倍之效。该书的出版为提高大学生英语阅读水平做了一件很有益的事。特为序。

孙 静 生

1994年7月1日于南开园

前 言

根据大学英语教学大纲规定的精神,英语阅读理解不仅是教学的首要目的而且是进行教学的主要手段。教学大纲在教学目的的规定中,首先突出了对阅读实践能力的要求;其次,为听、写与说。以上所述的这种要求也具体体现于考试大纲中。国家规定的大学英语四、六级统一考试中,阅读理解都各占40%的分数。同时,在大学英语读、听、写、说相辅相成与互相促进的教与学中,阅读实际上是最重要的基础。鉴于阅读的这种重要性,在教学的同时,适当地配备与增加测试型的阅读实践练习以保证学习者足够的阅读量,适度扩大阅读范围与词汇,引发阅读兴趣,循序渐进地培养学习者良好的阅读习惯,进而巩固并提高学习者的阅读能力与技巧,这显然是十分必要的。

本书就是为适应上述需要编写的。在适量的测试型的分级阅读理解实践练习前,安排了有关英语阅读的一些指导方法的简扼介绍,以便使学习者在理性上获得一些有利于独立进行阅读的必需知识。书中提供的阅读选材,力求题材多样化,语言标准,并具有一定的知识性、趣味性、启迪性与可读性。另外关于阅读理解的要求,从内容及方式两方面都贴近正式测试,而且提问的表达方式多样,以便提高应试能力。因此,本书对大学英语学习者在提高英语阅读交际能力与英语测试中阅读理解应试能力都有实际的促进作用。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了出版部门及其他不少有关同志的真挚支持与帮助;参考了一些有关的著述和资料。天津市高等学校大学外语教学研究会长孙静生教授热情为本书作序。对此,一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限,经验不足,书中缺点错误或不妥之处在所难免,尚请同行专家及读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1994年7月

目 录

第一部分 阅读理解指导.....	1
I. 阅读理解及其测试的要求.....	1
II. 阅读技巧简介.....	2
第二部分 阅读实践练习	11
Band One	11
Unit 1	11
Unit 2	16
Unit 3	21
Unit 4	26
Unit 5	31
Unit 6	36
Unit 7	41
Unit 8	46
Unit 9	51
Unit 10	56
Band Two	60
Unit 1	60
Unit 2	65
Unit 3	70
Unit 4	75
Unit 5	79
Unit 6	84
Unit 7	89
Unit 8	93
Unit 9	99
Unit 10	104
Band Three	108
Unit 1	108
Unit 2	113
Unit 3	118
Unit 4	123
Unit 5	128
Unit 6	133

Unit 7	138
Unit 8	143
Unit 9	147
Unit 10	152
Band Four	157
Unit 1	157
Unit 2	163
Unit 3	168
Unit 4	173
Unit 5	178
Unit 6	183
Unit 7	188
Unit 8	193
Unit 9	198
Unit 10	202
阅读理解练习参考答案	206
Band One	206
Band Two	207
Band Three	208
Band Four	209

第一部分 阅读理解指导

(A Guide to Reading Comprehension)

I. 阅读理解及其测试的要求

根据教学大纲规定的精神,使学习者通过阅读获取信息这一交际能力是大学英语教学目的的首要一项。在大学英语测试(CET)中作为五个部分之一,却占测试总分百分之四十的阅读理解部分(Reading Comprehension)就是为测试阅读能力水平,换言之,检查这一最重要的教学目的达到的程度和结果而设计的。

通过阅读获得信息的能力,即阅读能力包括理解的程度与速度两方面。大学英语基础阶段分为六级;其中,一级到四级为基本要求。教学大纲对一级到四级的阅读能力的要求为:

1. 一级(CE1)正确理解与课文难度相仿的文章,阅读速度达到每分钟30词。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数3%的材料,速度达每分钟40词,理解准确率以70%为合格。

2. 二级(CE2)正确理解与课文难度相仿的文章,阅读速度达到每分钟35词。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数3%的材料,速度达每分钟60词,理解准确率以70%为合格。

3. 三级(CE3)正确理解与课文难度相仿的文章,学会基本阅读技能,阅读速度达到每分钟40词。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数3%的材料,速度达每分钟60词,理解准确率以70%为合格。

4. 四级(CE4)正确理解与课文难度相仿的文章,掌握基本阅读技能,阅读速度达到每分钟50词。阅读难度略低,生词不超过总词数3%的材料,速度达每分钟80词,理解准确率以70%为合格。

同时,我们从《大学四级英语考试大纲》中可以了解到:阅读理解部分共有20道题(占试卷总分的40%)。这部分考题的形式通常为总数计1200词左右的四篇短文(passage),平均每篇有五个包括四个项的选择题。短文从内容上讲,多为非专业性的一般文章,题材广泛,包括社会、文化、教育、政治、经济、语言、人物传记、史地、思想修养、自然、科普小品、日常生活常识等。体裁多为叙述文、说明文和议论文。阅读理解测试主要要求掌握所读材料的中心思想,了解说明文章中心思想的细节,不仅能理解字面意义或个别词句的含义,而且能理解上下文的逻辑关系进行判断和推论,从而测试出学习者通过阅读获得信息的交际能力的水平。根据上述要求,这部分测试多从下述几点提问:(1)主题或中心思想;(2)标题;(3)推断、结论、暗示;(4)表现在词句方面的语言难点;(5)文中未提及或与之无关或不同的内容;(6)文体、出处;(7)写作目的及作者有关情况;(8)有关事实和细节等。

II. 阅读技巧简介

阅读一方面作为要获得的交际能力是大学英语教学的主要目的；另一方面，阅读本身又是学习英语，进行语言训练并掌握通过阅读获得信息这一重要交际能力的最主要的教学手段。换言之，在听、说、读与写互相促进的基础上，主要通过阅读（包括精读与泛读）获得阅读能力是最重要的关键。为了提高阅读能力并提高对阅读理解应试的能力，现介绍几点阅读技巧并加以说明，供学习者参考。

1. 确定中心思想

一篇文章或段落都具有在意义上统一且在结构上连贯的中心思想。中心思想通常体现或概括于主题句 (topic sentence)。主题句的位置取决于表达方式不同的段落结构形式。主题句最常见的是段首句，其次为段末句、段首与段末呼应句、段中句和段首第二句以及段落中无主题句。在段落中，除主题句外，还包括用来说明主题句的一系列辅助或说明句 (supporting sentence)。在阅读中，抓住主题句，就会大体上了解到文章的大意或主旨。现将主题句在段落中的不同情况分述如下。

A. 主题句在段首。这种情况在文章、段落中，特别是科技文献中最常见（约占 60—90% 左右）。主题句为段首句的好处是“开门见山”，既有助于作者写作时避免离题，又有助于读者阅读时易于了解文章及作者的思路；从一般到具体，属演绎型。例：

If the expression ways of metaphor are analyzed from the point of view of stylistics, it may be discovered that metaphor serves the extreme functions in the literary language. First, in the poetic languages, image can be regarded as the soul of poems, as it signifies the experience of human feelings and reasons through the concrete figures and picturesque scenery, yet it is just the expression way of image that will mainly depend on the application of metaphor to it. On the other hand, according to the stylistics, the signification of the particular styles of both literary works and their writers will also undoubtedly rely on the deviation (变异) of a language in works of various sorts, and it is metaphor as well that is considered as the core of semantic (语义) deviation in the literary language.

Which of the following sentences can be taken as the main idea of the passage?

- A) To study the expression ways of metaphor from the view of stylistics, people may find that metaphor plays very important parts in the literary language.
- B) In poems, image can be regarded as the soul of them.
- C) Metaphor is considered as the core of semantic deviation of the literary language.
- D) From stylistics, the specific styles of literary works or writers mainly depend on the deviation of a language.

正确答案为 A，即段首句概括了全段的中心思想，“从文体学分析比喻的表达方式，可发现其在文学语言中起着极为重要的作用。”而 B、C 及 D 均为论证本段主题论点的论据。

B. 主题句在段末。形式为先列举具体事实，最后得出结论以加强段落的说服力；由具体到一般，属归纳型。例：

A good point the federal system has is that it restrains the power of the central government. The central government cannot become too powerful. Another good point is that the central government makes sure that the bigger states are treated equally. The laws of the central government do not favour one state over another. Consequently, most people feel that the federal system really has many good points.

The main idea of the paragraph can be considered to be _____.

- A) the federal system restrains the power of the central government
- B) the central government makes sure that the bigger states don't become too powerful
- C) the laws of the central government do not favour one state over another
- ☒ D) most people feel that the federal system has many good points

正确答案为 D，即段末句归纳了全文的中心思想：“大多数人认为联邦体制的确具备许多优点。”而 A，B，C 均为所列举的几个优点的内容。

C. 主题句在段首与段末互相呼应。用段首句陈述中心思想，在段末又用另一句重复段落的中心思想，形成前后呼应的段首句与段末句相结合以强调段落的中心思想。例：

Generally, there are a few points that may show the reason why children can learn their mother tongue better than adults learning a second language. One of them is that they live in the sea of the language. If they want to communicate with other people in their world, they have to use it. Only by depending on the language, their ideas can be known by others, and their desires can be satisfied. The other is that all their teachers are native speakers, no matter whether they are their relatives or playmates, and their errors or mistakes can be corrected with the typical and standard expressions. All these can tell us that children learning native language can do much better than adults learning a second language.

Which of the following might be taken as the main idea of the passage?

- A) Only by depending on their native language, can children's ideas be known by other people.
- B) All the children's teachers are the native speakers whether they are their relatives or their playmates.
- C) The last sentence of the passage.
- ☒ D) The first and the last sentences of the passage.

正确答案为 D，因为段首句提示了本文的主题，且段尾句又归纳，并重复强调了本文的中心思想，故 D 正确。A 与 B 仅说明了两个具体的原因，不能代表全文的含义，而选 C 则忽略了段首句的作用。

D. 主题句在段中。这种情况下段落意义是按“次要—主要—次要”的程序将辅助或阐明句置于主题句的前面与后面。例：

For our modern people, medieval thought seems quite difficult to comprehend, as medieval scientists did not doubt that certain precepts of the Church or the existence of God constituted true knowledge. Thus, it inevitably resulted in that in the early Middle Ages, mystical revelation became quite common. It was partly because of the relative isolation of places of learning and loss of many classics, and logical arguments were not accepted, espe-

cially in theology—the “queen of the sciences.”

The topic sentence in this passage may be _____.

- A) the first sentence
- B) in the early Middle Ages, mystical revelation became quite common
- C) logical arguments were not accepted
- D) the relative isolation of places of learning and loss of many classics

正确答案为 B。文章前半部及后半部均可视为导致此现象产生的原因，为主题句的辅助说明部分，答案 B 才是本文要阐述的主题。这是一节主题句在段中的短文。

E. 主题句为段首第二句。这种情况表现为段首句实质上具有承上启下的过渡作用。它或是先引出具体事实，用后接的句子——第二句作为归纳，然后再展开解释；或是以疑问句的形式先提出问题，随后以第二句，即主题句回答段首句提出的问题，然后再予以阐明。这也可以看作主题句在段中的另一种特殊形式。例：

A

Sometimes, teachers may find some language learners make less progress in their learning as compared with others, or some of them even have their courses retarded, as results partly from the fact that they are lack of motivation in their learning. Consequently, it is necessary for the language teachers to lay emphasis on the motivation for the language study. Motivation can be defined in terms of the learner's overall goal or orientation. It can be classified into two sorts, one is “the instrumental motivation”, it is to get a job or pass an examination. The other is “the integrative motivation”, it is that when the learners wish to identify with the culture of the target language group.

The topic sentence in the paragraph may be deduced as _____.

- A) teachers may find some language learners made less progress in their learning
- B) it is necessary for the language teachers to lay emphasis on the motivation for the language study
- C) motivation can be divided into two kinds
- D) some of the learners even have their courses retarded

正确答案为 B。段首句只可看成是向主题句的过渡，其目的是引出主题句，故 A 与 D 不正确；C 则是对主题句的进一步阐述，也不是主题句。

B

What can we do in order to write a piece of satisfactory composition? One of the most important factors is to notice the unity and coherence of one's work. First, unity will represent the integrity of meaning in a composition, a group of sentences should be connected with each other in meaning, they should no longer be the single sentence independent of others; and coherence will just magnify the means to connect the sentences into a logical developed and meaningful integrity. Thus, one can make his writing be admitted by his readers as a piece of passage.

Which of the following can be considered as the main idea of the passage?

- A) ☒ One of the most important factors in writing is to notice the unity and coherence of one's work.
- B) What can we do in order to write a piece of satisfactory composition?
- C) Unity will represent the integrity of meaning in a composition.
- D) Coherence will magnify the means to connect the sentences into a logical developed and meaningful integrity.

正确答案为 A。B 为过渡句，以问句形式提出问题，然后由第二句——主题句做出回答。而 C 与 D 则分别为对主题句的论点做出的进一步阐述。

F. 段中无主题句。段落的中心思想表达得含蓄，无明确的主题句。这就需要通过段落中已知细节、上下文的联系、句间的内在含义以及段落中可以引起联想的关键词语归纳出要点进而得出段落的中心思想。例：

The first boring task is to prepare breakfast. Tommy and Mary need juice and eggs before a day at school; my husband, Bill, coffee and bread before he speeds off to the office. When everyone is finally away, doing something he or she enjoys, I clean the table and wash the living room. I also have to do washing, prepare lunch and supper, and do all kinds of things, all along thinking of the excitements my children meet in the classroom while their house-wife mother watches the house in the suburbs; and Bill, the people he meets, the things he sees on the streets everyday—these are things I'll never know from my position. I sweep floors, sew buttons, wash dishes. That's my work for the world.

The sentence can be regarded as the main idea for this paragraph may be that _____.

- A) my life as housewife is full of dull
- B) the first boring task is to prepare breakfast
- C) that's my work for the world
- D) their housewife mother watches the house in the suburbs

正确答案应为 A。纵观全文，作者体会到的仅是做早餐、扫房间及洗餐具的乏味及自己在房间中忙碌的孤独之感。她希望看到孩子及丈夫在这个世界上遇到的有趣事情。这些均说明她作为一个家庭主妇是多么的无聊。因文中没有哪个句子能概括此意，故只能由读者依文章内容总结出一个主题句。

2. 找出具体信息

辨认重要事实，找出阐明段落中心思想的细节是有助于了解段落中心思想的。这些细节，多指时间、地点、人物、数据、原因、结果等，都包含在辅助或阐明句中，按思维方式以诸如时间型、空间位置型、分类型、例证型、定义型、因果型、推论型、比较与对比型、综合型等各种段落模式表达出来。例：

A

James Augustine Aloysius Joyce was born in Dublin in 1882 and educated at Jesuit schools and University College, Dublin where he studied philosophy and languages. In 1900.

while he was still an undergraduate, his long review of Ibsen's last play was published in "Fortnightly Review". At this time he also began to write the lyric poems later collected in "Chamber Music".

(1) James Joyce studied philosophy and languages in _____.

A) England B) Ireland C) West Germany D) America

(2) James Joyce started to write lyric poems in _____.

A) 1910 B) 1900 C) 1882 D) 1889

第一题正确答案为 B。只要从文中找到 Joyce 学校的所在 Dublin, 并知道这是 Ireland 的首都, 即可发现 B 是正确的, A, C, D 均不对。

第二题正确答案为 B。只要从文中找到 Joyce 在 1900 年发表了戏剧评论的同时还开始了对抒情诗的写作这些具体信息, 就不难发现此题的正确答案。

B

David Herbert Lawrence, whose fiction has had a profound influence on twentieth-century literature, was born on September 11, 1885, in a mining village in Nottinghamshire, England. His father was an illiterate coal miner; his mother a genteel school-teacher determined to lift her children out of the working class. His parents' unhappy marriage and his mother's strong emotional claims on her son later became the basis for Lawrence's "Sons and Lovers" (1913), one of the most important autobiographical novels of this century.

Lawrence's mother's strong emotional claims were that _____.

- A) Lawrence should strive hard to leave the working class
- B) her sons should write a novel about their lives
- C) Lawrence should write a fiction to reveal her unhappy marriage
- D) Lawrence should write the novel "Sons and Lovers"

正确答案为 A。如从文中找到 Lawrence 之母决心要使她的孩子们离开贫民阶层, 且 Lawrence 在她的强烈影响下写出了自传体小说《儿子与情人》这些具体信息, 即可辨别出其母对他在精神上的强烈影响正如 A 所述。B, C, D 均不正确。

3. 得出结论与判断

在正确理解文章或段落内容与中心思想的基础上, 对文章或段落中已知的具体事实和写作意图进行思考与分析, 通过客观而合乎逻辑的推理, 得出合理的结论或判断。进行推理, 切忌凭空主观断定。例:

A

The year 1933 was a year of great change in the United States. The first big change was in the presidency. On March 4, Franklin D. Roosevelt was sworn in as the nation's 32nd President. During the 1932 campaign, Roosevelt promised that he would change the conservative policies of Herbert C. Hoover. Because of this promise, the nation elected Roosevelt over Hoover by a wide margin.

Americans waited to see what Roosevelt would do. They didn't have to wait for long. During the first 100 days of his presidency, Roosevelt carried out a number of bold steps. Each step was designed to pull America out of an economic depression. Not all of Roosevelt's plans worked. But many of them did. Many Americans began to feel more confident about the future.

Another big change occurred in 1933. The Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution was ratified. The amendment did away with the nation's prohibition law. For the first time since 1920, Americans were able to drink liquor legally.

(1) Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements can you infer about America in 1933?

- A) America was a very conservative country
- B) America was in an economic depression
- C) America did not support Franklin D. Roosevelt
- D) America was not a safe country to live in

(2) The passage implies that Franklin D. Roosevelt's steps during the first 100 days of his presidency were not _____.

- A) successful
- B) well-liked
- C) new
- D) conservative

(3) From the information in the passage, you can infer that the Twenty-first Amendment gave Americans the right to _____.

- A) drink liquor
- B) vote for a new President
- C) pull themselves out of an economic depression
- D) support Franklin D. Roosevelt's plans

第一题的正确答案为 B。解题时，依据第一段与第二段进行判断。首先，读者知道 Roosevelt 于 1933 年 3 月 4 日就任第三十二届总统，而且在就任开始的 100 天中，就执行了一系列大胆的步骤；且每一步骤都是要使美国从“经济大萧条”中摆脱出来，故 B 正确。

第二题的正确答案为 D。判断此题的依据有两个，第一个是第一段中“Roosevelt 1932 年曾答应改变 Hoover 的保守政策”，他并因此而当选为总统；第二个是“他当选总统开始的 100 天中执行的大胆步骤”，可见不会是保守的。故应选 D。

第三题的正确答案为 A。按文中第三段所示，既然在这个 Amendment 取消了国家的禁令之后美国人才得以合法“drink liquor”，那么必然是 A 项正确。

B

There's been a lot of talk lately about building a new stadium in Willow Grove. It seems that the Willow Grove football team doesn't want to play in an old stadium any more. They say that they'll move away if we don't build them a new one. In my opinion, the team is being mighty selfish. There are poor people, school children, and senior citizens who really need our tax dollars. Why should we throw good money away on a stadium? Week after

week, the fans faithfully turn out to watch the team lose. Is this the way the fans' loyalty is rewarded? I say to the team: Go ahead and go. We can find another team that doesn't need to be pampered (纵容).

(1) The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A) urge readers to support the construction of a new stadium
- B) report on plans to build a new stadium
- C) convince readers that Willow Grove doesn't need a new stadium
- D) explain why the team wants to leave Willow Grove

(2) Which of the following best states the author's opinion about building a new stadium?

- A) A new stadium would be good for the economy of Willow Grove
- B) Building a new stadium is a waste of money
- C) The team would win more games in a new stadium
- D) There is nowhere to put a new stadium in Willow Grove

第一题正确答案为 C。依据作者表达的观点：“这个球队真是太自私了”，“我们能发现另一个不需要人们娇惯的球队”及文中所述的“球迷们都出动看他们输球”。可以看出，作者是在用事实和道理来说服读者：Willow Grove 根本没理由需要一个新的 stadium，也就是对此题做出的正确结论。

第二题正确答案为 B。按作者的观点判断，“穷人，学校的孩子，退休公民才是真正需要政府出钱的，而我们为什么要把钱扔在一所 stadium 上呢？”言外之意即为，我们不应把钱浪费在一所可有可无的 stadium 上，而应把它用在真正需要的地方。故 B 应为推断出的正确结论。

4. 对词义进行猜测

在某些具体情况下，特别是在测试中，对阅读的文章或段落中遇到的生词可不必通过查词典的方式或不可能通过查词典的方式去进行处理。可用的其他处理方法主要有以下几种：

A. 根据词的结构。换言之，通过分析生词的词根和词缀猜测词义。例：

The mathematician provided a method about how to circumscribe a certain square for the learners.

The word “circumscribe” might mean _____.

- A) “describe in detail”
- B) “draw a line around”
- C) “surround with a circle”
- D) “explain the meaning of”

正确答案为 B。如知道词缀 circum 意为 around，且 scribe 意为 draw 或 write，就不难理解其确切含义，即“在……周围画线”之意。

B. 利用语法结构。通过同位语的关系、破折号的解释作用与定语从句的修饰功能猜测词义。例：

The naughty child wanted to juxtapose the books on the shelves as they were in a great disorder, before his mother went back home.

The word “juxtapose” in the sentence means _____.

- A) "to tear into pieces" B) "to place side by side"
C) "to take away" D) "to hide away"

正确答案为 B。通过破折号后从句的解释作用，读者可知道“书架上的书是乱放着的”，所以在母亲回家之前，他必然是想把书排好。

C. 通过上下位关系 (hyponymy)。也就是根据句内或段内词间的上下位关系——一般与具体的关系，联系生词前后出现的词的意义来猜测词义。例：

The old man fed a thrush and planted a pot of daffodil at his home, as these were his most favorite bird and flower.

The "thrush" and "daffodil" probably mean .

- A) a kind of dog and a fish B) a baby and a shrimp
C) a kind of bird and a flower D) a kind of animal and a fish

正确答案为 C。利用词在上下位的语义关系，根据上下文，可推断出 thrush 的上义词是 bird，而 daffodil 的上义词 flower，故可判断出 C 是正确答案。

D. 利用语言信号。通过上下文，根据诸如转换词 (transition) 以及反义法与同义法猜测词义。例：

Mary was fairly jubilant, but her mother was rather sorrowful.

The meaning of the word "jubilant" might be .

- A) "joyful" B) "hesitant" C) "miserable" D) "ignorant"

正确答案为 A。根据转换词 but 所表达的与前面相反的含义，可推测 "jubilant" 在词义上与 "sorrowful" 相反，故应选 A。B, C, D 在语义上皆与 "jubilant" 无关。

E. 利用定义。从定义表达的意义和重复、解释等猜词义。例：

Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of kinetics, the study of body movement, was suggested by professor Ray Birdwhistell.

The word "kinetics" perhaps means .

- A) the science that studies the action of body movement
B) close relations with other people
C) how to deal with others kindly
D) how to light a fire

正确答案为 A。此词后面的同位语，即该词的定义。而 B, C, D 项均不正确。

F. 主动忽略。在不影响正确理解段落中心思想及必须掌握的细节的条件下，可以主动忽略一些无关紧要的生词的意义，即“置之不理”。

The black-throated green warbler feeds primarily at middle elevations in the trees, on the tips of branches, and midway from the tips to the trunk. It hovers to reach insets more than any of the others. The Blackburnian warbler searches the outer tips of the tree from mid-height to the tip.

Where should someone hope to see a Blackburnian warbler?

- A) On the ground. B) At the bottom of the tree.
C) At the tips of the lower branches. D) At the tips of the higher branches.

D 为正确答案。文中“从树的中间向上直到树顶”提供了正确答案。对学习而言，“black-

burnian warbler”（黑斑森莺）必为生词，但因此词与是否正确做出此题无关，故学习者尽可忽略此词含义。

最后，要说明一点，为了提高阅读能力，平常可进行尽量少依赖查词典而靠其他手段猜测生词词义的练习以达到快速掌握文章中心思想的目的。但在阅读中，对理解有关重要的生词的词义，查词典还是十分必要的。此外，不同的阅读目的也会决定采用不同的处理生词意义的方式，例如，就研读来讲，则应尽量仔细查词典。

总之，阅读能力是在读、听、写、说互相促进的条件下，借助掌握的阅读技巧，主要通过大量的精读与泛读的实践而获得的。