

考生之友系列丛书

- 阅读技巧精讲
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- 百篇阅读自测训练
- 英语构词法例解
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# 英语阅读理解百篇应试训练

四六级、EPT、GRE、TOEFL、考研必备

曾传生 谭亚良 编



清华大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书按照各类中、高级英语考试阅读理解实际题型而编写。书中精选的 100 篇原文阅读短文,内容系统全面,针对性强。另外,书中还对阅读理解技巧与常见题型、英语构词法等进行了较为详细的介绍。为了方便阅读,编者对四级以上词汇进行了注释。百篇文章中的所有试题均有参考答案。

本书适合于参加四六级统考、硕士学位研究生考试、全国职称统考、EPT、GRE、TOEFL 等中高级英语考试的考生和广大英语自学爱好者用于扩大阅读、攻破阅读难关之用。

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## 前 言

阅读历来是困扰我国学生的一大难题。阅读在各类考试中所占比重却日渐突出,不仅如此,有些考试对阅读的速度也有明确的时间限制。当今社会科学迅猛发展,新科学迭起,交叉学科不断涌现,这使得阅读的范围日益广泛,内容更加丰富复杂。由此可见,迅速提高英语阅读水平是我们每一个英语学习者的当务之急。本书正是基于上述原因编写而成的。其目的是帮助解决并克服我国学生在英语阅读过程中所遇到的种种困难和心理障碍。

为此,本书确定的选材原则是在内容上强调“共性”,兼顾“个性”,既做到了知识涵盖面广,内容尽量避免过分专业化,又适当体现各个专业特点。本书共有 100 篇文章,每篇文章字数均在 350~450 之间,内容丰富,题材新颖多样,容知识性、趣味性和科学性于一体,以激发学生学习英语的积极性,扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面,从而突破英语阅读关。

本书文章涉及政治、经济、农业、交通、文化、艺术、教育、体育、医学卫生、民族、宗教、社会科学和自然科学等方面的内容。

本书适合参加英语的四六级统考、硕士学位研究生考试、全国职称统考、EPT 和 TOEFL 等考试的考生使用,也可用作各类高等院校的阅读材料,同时可供广大英语爱好者自学、自测时使用。

本书还详细介绍了常见的阅读技巧以及阅读中常考的题型,阅读技巧后附有范文以指导考生如何答题,以免他们在没有理论知识指导的实践中盲目摸索。书后附有标准答案及四级以上词汇表。为了方便读者查寻,我们将文章中的生词用黑体表示,词汇表中注出生词在本篇文章中的词性与中文含义。

根据教育部非专业英语教学大纲的要求,四级水平的精读应达到每分钟 70 词,泛读每分钟 100 词的要求,我们希望考生能把每篇文章的阅读时间控制在 5 分钟之内,程度好的学生还可控制在 4 分钟之内,因为当今阅读不仅要注意准确率而且还要注重速度。相信在认真阅读完本教材后,您的英语水平和阅读能力一定会有较大突破。

本书在编写过程中得到美籍专家英语语言学博士 Max Openheimer 的大力支持。在出版过程中得到了清华大学出版社的鼎力协助,在此一并致谢。

编 者

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# 阅读技巧

## 一、阅读速度与理解准确率之间的关系

较强的阅读能力包括阅读速度和阅读理解两个方面，二者缺一不可。这当中首先要注意提高阅读速度和理解的准确率。实际上这也是人们学习、提高英语水平和在工作中为获取大量的国外先进科技信息所必须掌握的一项学习技能。英国教育家爱德华·弗赖博士认为：“一个中等水平的英国人或美国人，阅读速度可达到 250 词/分钟(wpm)，或者更快一些，阅读理解的准确率为 70%左右。”我国的《大学英语教学大纲》要求理工科本科生的阅读速度达到 70~100 词/分钟，理解准确率达到 70%。众所周知，阅读速度越快，考试时间用于思考和答题的时间就越充分，准确率就越高。说到底，应试前的阅读训练应当是一种快速阅读的训练。在这种训练中，阅读速度和理解准确率是最基本也是最关键的一环。很明显，没有较快的阅读速度就无法在规定的时间内答完全部考题；而没有较高的理解准确率，速度再快，通过考试也将是一纸空文。初次尝试快速阅读的人可能会因为突然提高了阅读速度而使理解准确率暂时下降，因而把阅读的速度和理解准确率看作是一对矛盾的事物。实践证明，这种看法是错误的。爱德华·弗赖博士提出，正常的理解准确率应为 70%。若高于 70%，说明学生过于注重理解，其提高阅读速度的潜力还很大；低于 70%，则说明速度提高得太快。弗赖博士通过观察发现，阅读速度快和阅读速度慢的学生存在着理解率的问题，但有的学生阅读速度快，理解率也高。这一现象似乎可以从心理学的角度来解释，在限定时间内快速阅读使读者注意力高度集中，充分调动了他的记忆力和理解力，因而反倒比慢速阅读提高了效率。总而言之，在保持 70% 的阅读理解率的前提下，通过系统训练提高阅读速度不会造成阅读理解率的下降，从整体来看反而会提高效率。快速阅读的能力无论是对应试还是工作中获取新的信息的好处都是显而易见的。此外，在阅读中都要求百分之百的理解显然是不太现实的，因为有相当一部分的内容是重复或累赘的。基于这方面原因，建议读者坚持对自己进行限时阅读训练并做记录，相信经过一段时间的自我训练在阅读速度和理解准确率方面均会有大幅度的提高。

## 二、养成良好的阅读习惯是提高阅读速度与理解准确率的关键

要获得快速、高效的阅读技能，就要培养良好的阅读习惯，因为这些阅读习惯会极大提高高效、快速的阅读技能而且准确性也会提高，要想获得高效、快速的阅读技能需

注意以下几个方面：

### 1. 避免以单词为注视点 (Fixations)，按意群 (Sense Group) 阅读

阅读效率较低的学生往往以单词为注视点，一词一词地阅读，而高效率的学生则是以意群为注视点来阅读，有的甚至能够以行为注视点，达到纵向阅读，即我们常说的“一目十行”。显然后两种人的速度要大大高于第一种人。请看下面的例子：

以意群进行阅读的高效读者：

The people of Sakwoki / can buy / many of their needs here / in the village street.

以单词为注视点来进行阅读的：

The / people / of / Sakwoki / can / buy / many / of / their / needs / here / in / the / village / street.

高效的读者仅用 4 个注视点便读完了全句，而低效率的读者则要用 15 个注视点，速度自然要慢得多。

### 2. 避免阅读时出声 (Vocalization)

出声阅读是指在阅读时喃喃自语地把每一个单词读出声来。这种习惯的弊病是使阅读速度受到说话速度的影响。据观察，英美人说话的速度通常为每分钟 150 个单词左右，而（如前所述）英美人的阅读速度一般为每分钟 250 个单词左右。这就是说，大多数正常读者的默读速度几乎要比他的说话速度快一倍。

出声阅读不仅仅只限喃喃自语一种形式，也可能是无声地动动嘴唇，还可能是否和喉在活动。鉴于它的弊病，阅读者应避免任何形式的声读迹象。

### 3. 避免心读 (Inner Speech)

心读是最难掌握的一种声读方式。阅读者的发音器官没有任何动作，但却在内心想像着或低吟着每个单词的发音，即存在着一种内心的说话形式。这种不良习惯自然与出声的阅读有同样的弊端。

纠正以上两种不良习惯关键在于：

1) 要认识到阅读是一种视觉过程，是靠眼球的转动来获取信息的。因此在阅读过程中要把印刷符号与讲话声音区分开来，把印刷符号仅仅看作表意符号而非表音符号。

2) 在此基础上，在阅读过程中避免口腔发音部位的任何动作，包括内心对发音的想象，仅凭眼球的转动来获取信息。

### 三、常用的阅读方法

为了做到高效率的阅读，除了应改正不良的阅读习惯之外，还应掌握并熟练运用正确的阅读方法。下面介绍几种常用的，行之有效且易于掌握的阅读方法。

#### 1. 精读 (Intensive Reading)

这是速度最慢的阅读。在阅读过程中阅读者要毫不遗漏地仔细研读全部语言材料，并获得通篇文章深刻而全面的理解。这种阅读主要适用于精读课的学习，以及对内容深奥的材料，如：古诗、法律文件和佳作名篇等的阅读。在精读课本中，每篇精读课文后都附有详尽的注释和词汇、语法、句型方面的与课文有关的练习。

#### 2. 泛读 (Extensive Reading)

泛读也称普通阅读，即以普通的速度进行阅读。它与精读的相同之处在于要通读全文，不同之处在于它对全文只做一般性的理解、推理和归纳，对词汇只要求大体能读懂，不必像精读那样毫不遗漏地仔细研读，更不必要去探讨语法问题。这种阅读方法适用于课外阅读和闲暇时的广泛阅读，如泛读课文、小说、杂志、报纸和其它一些较容易的读物。若与限时阅读训练相结合，则尤其适用于阅读理解测试，弗赖博士根据其多年的授课经验认为，泛读速度应高于正常阅读速度一倍左右。

#### 3. 略读 (Skimming)

略读是一种浏览性阅读，是指一个人从他所能达到的最快速度匆忙浏览一篇阅读材料。这种阅读不通读全文，只是跳跃地略读主要部分（但一般要通读第一和最后一段，因为第一段常对全文作简介和概述，最后一段则为归纳和总结），以便了解全文的中心思想和主要内容。略读主要用于对阅读材料的预习、复习和浏览，特别适用于大量的参考性资料的浏览以汲取其精华。一般来说，略读速度应为最快的泛读速度的一倍。由于速度很快，所以在略读时要绝对避免前面提到的不良阅读习惯，尽快转动眼球，找出核心词，以了解全文的大意。

#### 4. 查阅 (Scanning)

查阅是一种有目的查找个别资料的浏览性阅读。实际上这种阅读方法对我们来说并不陌生，在查英语词典过程中常用的就是这种技巧。查阅主要用于学习和科研中对某一专题信息的查找。在阅读理解中，我们可以借用这一技巧迅速、准确地查找到回答阅读理解所需的信息。

这里有一点需要注意的是：要区分略读和查阅这两种浏览性阅读。略读是从把握全

文的中心思想或主要内容为目的的浏览；而查阅则是以迅速查找所需的个别信息（如考题中某行中的某个单词，年代等）为目的的浏览。

### 5. 计时阅读 (Timed Reading)

平时应养成计时阅读的习惯。每次进行 10~15 分钟即可，时间不宜太长。由于阅读时精力高度集中，时间一长容易疲劳、精力分散，反而收不到应有的效果。先记下起读时间(starting time),阅读完毕后记下“读完时间”(finishing time),便可以计算出阅读训练的速度，若长此以往、坚持不懈，定能收到明显的效果。

以上介绍的五种阅读方法在实际过程中并非完全孤立。事实上，在阅读过程中这五种方法（以及其它一些阅读技巧）常常是交叉使用的。例如在回答阅读理解时，因时间有限，可先泛读全文回答较容易的问题，然后通过快速略读解答要求找出段落或文章的主题或大意的题，若还有一些要求提供事实和细节的题未能回答，则再快速查找相关的信息。总之，应根据自己的具体情况，视阅读材料难易而定，灵活运用各种方法和技巧，以期获得阅读速度和理解准确率。



# 阅读理解各类考试常见题型

前面我们探讨了如何快速准确地阅读，如何养成良好的阅读习惯、如何掌握有效的阅读方法等问题，这里我们要具体地探讨如何答好常考阅读理解题。阅读理解题常考的有六类问题。这六类问题是：

- 一、有关主题思想的问题
- 二、有关重要事实和细节的提问
- 三、有关词汇和短语含义的问题
- 四、有关判断、推理及引申的问题
- 五、有关领会作者的观点、意图和态度的问题
- 六、逻辑结构问题

## 一、主题思想问题

要做好阅读理解测试题，首先要抓住文章的主题思想，并以此来了解作者的观点、意图和态度，这是正确理解全文的关键。对主题思想的提问是阅读理解测试的必考题。但其提问方式及用词都不尽相同，这就要求应试者熟悉题型，不要为理解题型而花费过多的时间和分散精力。这类问题常见提问方法可归纳如下：

1. The main idea of this passage is...
2. The passage tells us...
3. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
4. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the author's main point?
5. Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
6. The subject matter of this selection is...
7. The passage mainly discusses...
8. This passage illustrates...
9. This paragraph centers/focuses on...
10. This passage mainly deals with...
11. This passage is chiefly concerned with...
12. The author's purpose in writing this passage is...
13. What is the passage mainly about?
14. Which of the following title best describes the content of the passage?

- focus / fəʊkəs /  
焦点 主题，中心

Content

回答有关主题思想的问题可分两步进行：

A、找出主题句。首先要读标题，因为标题往往是主题句中的核心词或概括性词。抓住全文中心思想的最快捷的途径就是要找出主题句。主题句一般位于文章或段落的开始，然后围绕主题展开论述。因为许多作者喜欢采用从一般到个别的论证或叙述方法，即演绎法（deduction）。这是一种很常见的文章或段落的写作形式。若作者采用归纳法（induction），即从个别到一般来论证或叙述，主题句就会位于段末。除此之外，主题句还有可能位于段落的中间。找到主题句后，就应以它为标准，在解题时，凡是与主题句意思最接近的选择必然是正确答案。

#### 例 1

In rock music there is distinct and almost overwhelming beat. No single beat is characteristic of the music today, but each song has an easily recognizable rhythm. As you listen to a song, your foot usually starts to pick up the beat. Before long, your entire body seems to be moving with it. Your head pounds with the beat, and there is no room for thought. Only the surge of the music is important. In its own way, rock music is as dominant as the rock Gibraltar. Its message is an overgrowing emotional one.

在这一段文章中 “In rock music there is a distinct and almost overwhelming beat.” 为主题句。Beat 则是句子信息的核心。该词在 2、4、6 句中重复出现，而第三句中的 “rhythm”（节奏）跟 “beat”（强烈的节奏）意思基本一致，这就保证了主题平稳而持续的发展。请注意：第八、九句作者重申并总结了主题句，而不是说段末是主题句。

#### 例 2

The vegetable and fruit and flower merchants are surrounded by baskets of purple eggplant, green peppers, strings of tiny silvery onions, heads of bitter Indian spinach, and a dozen Indian vegetables for which I don't even know the English names. I had forgotten about the profusion of fruit in India—it is only during the brief intense summer that you see much variety of fruit in Moscow. In Russia, as winter approaches all vegetables except for potatoes and the pervasive cabbage in soup seem to disappear from the menus.

主题句在中间的第二句 “I had forgotten about the profusion of fruit in India—it is only during the brief intense summer that you see much variety of fruit in Moscow”，“我忘了印度有大量充足的水果，而在莫斯科要见到品种繁多的水果，只能是在短暂炎热的夏天。”

### 例 3

People who live in cities today think that meat is something that comes wrapped in cellophane from the supermarket, potatoes come by the pound in plastic or paper bags, and feather grows in hats. The city dwellers' views are quite different from the views of their ancestors, who knew that meat is hunted down in the forest, potatoes are planted and weeded, and only birds can produce feathers. Yet, whether people today realise it or not, they are still as dependent on animals and plants for their existence as their ancestors were.

主题句为最后一句 “yet ,whether people today realise it or not, they are still as dependent on animals and plants for their existence as their ancestors were.”

提请读者注意，以上为了叙述的方便并考虑到篇幅的限制，只选单段短文为例。实际上阅读理解题中大部分是多段短文。但主题句一般出现在起始段。

B、概括和归纳主题思想。实际上，在阅读理解测试部分有的文章是没有主题句的。这是由于文章的体裁原因或是由于短文是从原文中节选的。这时就要靠应试者自己进行概括或归纳隐含的主题思想了。概括主题可以从归纳每段的要点开始（大部分阅读理解短文都是由数段组成的），最后将各段要点集中概括并归纳出全文的主题思想。在阅读理解中，一般首先要注意主题思想问题。为此可适当加快阅读速度，因为这样可以使注意力集中于文章的整体思路及各要点之间的联系。而较慢的阅读会使你过多地注意细节，甚至个别词，因而影响对主题的概括。当然，对于较容易的短文可在归纳主题和要点的同时记住细节，这样在答细节题时就不必回过头来查阅了。下面不妨考察几个例子：

### 例 4

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long, the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus. In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

这一段的隐含主题句可概括为 “Driving a bus is a hard work.”

### 例 5

A green I-538 form is used by international students in order to obtain permission from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to transfer from one university to another in the United States. If you are planning to transfer, remember that you must obtain the permission before leaving the university where you are currently studying. You must complete the form

I-538, have it signed by the foreign student advisor, and submit it to the District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with the form I-20 from your new school and the small, white form I-94 that was affixed to your passport when you entered the country.

Submitting the signed I-538 and other documents does not insure permission to transfer. Only an official of Immigration can decide each case. Students who have not completed one term of study at the school that issued them their first I-20 are not advised to file for permission to transfer until they have completed one term.

这篇短文的隐含主题句可归纳为 "What should a foreign student do, if he or she wants to transfer from one university to another in the United States?"

## 二、重要事实和细节性问题

理解每篇文章或每段文章的中心思想固然是全面理解文章的关键,但还不足以掌握全文的内容,所以还要找出与中心思想有关的事实和细节。一个好的作者必然会引用事实、或分析原因或事物间的关系等以论证自己的论点。常用于提问这类事实和细节的问题有两种。一种是要求找出文章中的重要事实和细节,这些问题常与 who, when, where, which 或 why 有关。另一种问题是辨认哪些细节在文章中没被提及。这些问题常有 except, not(mentioned/true), least 等。例如:

1. What causes...?
2. Why does the author mention...?
3. How many...?
4. Where in the passage does the author describe...?
5. The author discusses...in order to illustrate which of the following?
6. What time does the writer think is...?
7. What does the author pay least attention to...?
8. Which of the following is not a result of...?
9. All of the following may be...except....
10. Which of the following statements is true/not true?
11. Which of the following is not mentioned?
12. The author states all of the items listed except....

例 1

To prepare for career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school. Mathematics and science should form the core curriculum. For example, in a school where sixteen credit hours are required for high school graduation, four should be in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology, and physics. The remaining credits include four in English and at least three in the humanities and social sciences. The average entering freshman in engineering should have achieved at least a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale in his or her high school. Although deficiencies can be corrected during the first year, the student who needs additional work should expect to spend five instead of four years completing a degree.

1. What is the average grade point that an entering freshman in engineering should have achieved in his or her high school?
2. When should a student begin planning for a career in engineering?
3. In normal situations, how many years are needed for a student to complete a degree?
4. How many credits are required for a high school diploma?
5. How many credits need a student have in English?

答案如下：

1. 2.5. (看文章的第五句。)
2. In high school. (看文章第一句。)
3. Four. (看文章最后一句。)
4. Sixteen. (看文章第三句。)
5. Four. (看文章第四句。)

例 2

Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall, is a measure of the quantity of water in the form of either rain, hail, or snow which reaches the ground. The average annual precipitation over the whole of the United States is thirty inches. It should be understood however, that a foot of snow is not equal to a foot of precipitation. A general formula for computing the precipitation of snowfall is that thirty-eight inches of snow is equal to one inch of precipitation. In New York State, for example, seventy-six inches of snow in one year should be recorded as only two inches of precipitation. Forty inches of rain would be recorded as forty inches of precipitation. The total annual precipitation would be recorded as forty-two inches.

1. What is the average annual rainfall in the United States?
  - A. Thirty inches
  - B. Thirty-eight inches
  - C. Forty inches
  - D. Forty-two inches
2. 152 inches of snow is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. three inches of precipitation
  - B. four inches of rain
  - C. five inches of rain
  - D. six inches of precipitation
3. Another word which is often used in place of "precipitation" is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. humidity
  - B. wetness
  - C. rainfall
  - D. snowfall

答案如下：

1. A (看文章第二句。)
2. B (看文章第四句。)
3. C (看文章第一句。)

### 三、词汇和短语含义的问题

在阅读理解测试中必然要考对词或词组意思的理解。这也是测试考生阅读能力的一种方法。但需要注意的是：在完整的语篇中，单词和词组的意义总是受特定的情景、上下文所限制的，因此可以根据上下文，并利用所掌握的语法、词汇和构词法等知识确定它们的准确涵义。常见的这类题型有：

1. The word "... " in line...refers to...
2. The expression "... " in line...is closest in meaning to...
3. In line..., the word "... " means...
4. In line..., the word "... " could best be replaced by...
5. In line..., the author uses the phrase "... " to indicate...

6. By "...” the author means...
7. The word "...”, as used by the author, means most nearly...
8. In this passage, the word "...” means...
9. "...” in the context of the passage refers to ...
10. "...”, as used in the passage, can best be defined to ...

例 1、阅读下面短文，注意画线部分的词或词组，不查词典看看是否你对画线部分的词和词组能理解其大概意思。

At the age of sixty-six, Harland Sanders had to auction off everything learned in order to pay his debts. Once a successful proprietor of a large restaurant, Sanders saw his business suffer from the construction of a new freeway that by passed his establishment and rerouted the traffic that had formerly passed.

With an income of only \$105 a month in Social security, he packed his car with a pressure cooker, some chickens, and sixty pounds of the seasoning that he developed for frying chicken. He stopped at restaurants, where he cooked chicken for owners to sample. If they liked it, he offered to show them how to cook it. Then he told them the seasoning and collected a royalty of four cents on each chicken they cooked. The rest is history. Eight years later, there were 638 Kentucky Fried Chicken franchises, and Colonel Sanders had sold his business again—this time for over two million dollars.

答案如下：

1. The word in the first line means to sell.
2. The word in the second line is the same as the word owner.
3. Formerly in the fourth line means in the past.
4. Sample in this particular paragraph means to taste.
5. Royalty is equal to payment.

例 2、阅读下面短文，然后根据上下文正确解答短文后的词汇题。

Six men have been trapped in a mine for seventeen hours. If they are not brought to the surface soon they may lose their lives. However, rescue operations are proving difficult. If explosives are used, vibrations will cause the roof of the mine to collapse. Rescue workers are therefore drilling a hole on the north side of the mine. They intend to bring the men up in a special capsule. If there had not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours. As it is, they have been drilling for sixteen hours and they

still have a long way to go. Meanwhile, a microphone, which was lowered into the mine two hours ago, has enabled the men to keep in touch with their closest relatives. Though they are running out of food and drink, the men are cheerful and confident that they will get out soon. They have been told that rescue operations are progressing smoothly. If they knew how difficult it was to drill through the hard rock, they would lose heart.

下面是本文中部分词汇的测试。

1. The roof might collapse, it might \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. explode
  - B. fall in
  - C. fall over
  - D. blow up
2. The microphone enabled them to keep in touch with their closest relatives. It made it—for them to keep in contact with their closest relatives.
  - A. able
  - ~~B. capable~~
  - C. possible
  - D. probable
3. They are running out of food. They \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have none
  - B. have a lot
  - ~~C. haven't much~~
  - D. can't eat it
4. The men are cheerful. They are in good \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. temper
  - B. mood
  - C. health
  - D. disposition
5. They may lose heart. They may—in despair.
  - A. give
  - B. give up
  - C. give off
  - D. give over
6. The word “progressing” in line 10 can best be replaced by which of the following?



- A. becoming better or more complete
- B. becoming worse or incomplete
- C. speeding up
- D. being in full swing

答案如下：

1. B.      2. C.      3. C.      4. B.      5. B.      6. A.

当然，这不是说词汇量的大小跟阅读理解无关。若要通过我国目前的四六级、托福、EPT 及各类考试中的阅读理解部分，从更广泛的意义上说，如要不断地提高自己的阅读能力、掌握一定的词汇，尤其是考试大纲中所规定的词汇，是必不可少的。须提醒注意的是，词典上记录的词的意义也主要是根据上下文确定的，从某种意义上说，这也就是我们通过上下文猜测某个词意的依据。

#### 四、判断、推理和引申题

判断、推理能力对深刻理解一篇文章十分重要。特别是对理解作者字里行间的言外之意、作者的观点、写作意图和态度十分重要。所以这也是阅读理解测试中常见的题型。这类题常要求考生推断文章的含义和引申意思；根据文章所提供的部分信息或文章的含义进行归纳；判断所节选文章的某一部分的内容要点；有时甚至要求推断作者身份。下面是判断、推理的一些常见的表达方式：

1. It can be inferred from the passage that...
2. Which of the following can be inferred...
3. The passage implies / suggests that...
4. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage...
5. It can be concluded from the passage that...
6. Which of the following conclusions could best be drawn from the passage?
7. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses...
8. In which of the following publications would this passage most lively be printed?
9. Based on the passage, we can assume that...
10. We can infer from the passage that the author is ...
11. What does the paragraph preceding this passage probably discuss?