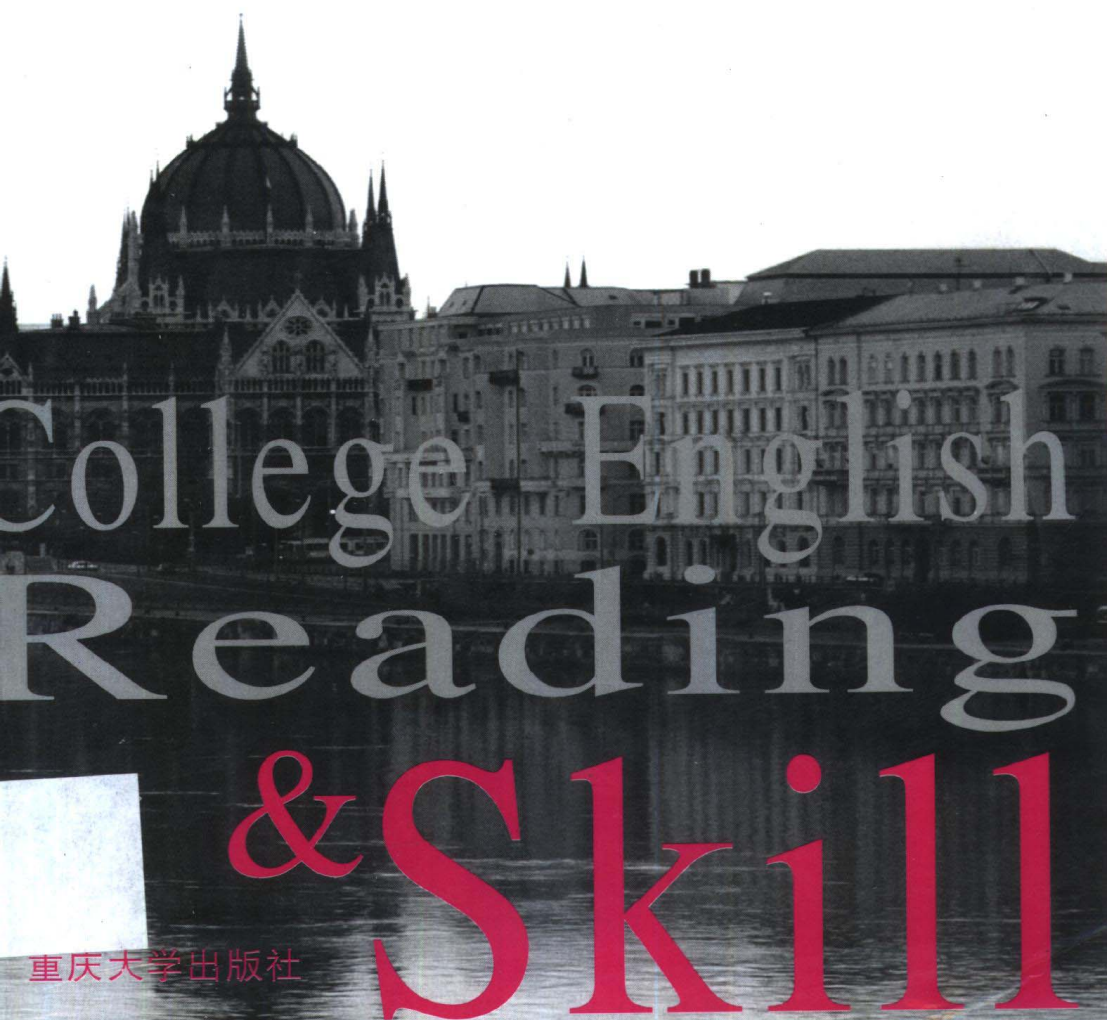


新编大学英语

课外精练

Kewai Jinglian
阅读 · 技能篇

黄 萍 主编



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编写说明

根据《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对大学英语教学的要求,大学英语教学的目的在于“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息”。同时,随着改革开放的深入和中国加入 WTO,人们在日常生活和工作中会接触到越来越多的书面英语,这就对提高英语阅读能力提出了更紧迫的要求。鉴于此,我们编写了《新编大学英语课外精练》共两册,旨在配合课堂教学,为学生提供课外英语阅读的指导和练习,培养学生的阅读能力,同时将阅读和技能、阅读和语法结合起来,使阅读能力和其他方面互相促进,更有效地提高学生的阅读能力。

本册书的编写宗旨在于培养学生阅读技能,让学生在课外阅读中有目的、有系统地掌握阅读技能,是一本集阅读技能讲座、多种阅读技能练习、边讲边练于一体的课外阅读书籍。

本书共分为 16 单元,除第 16 单元为综合练习外,其余每单元均包含三个部分:第一部分,阅读与练习;第二部分,阅读技能讲座;第三部分,答案与注释。每单元内容按一周 6 天划分,从星期一到星期五为阅读与练习部分,每天安排一篇阅读文章和适量的练习;星期六为阅读技能讲座部分。每单元的答案与注释放在书后。根据这样的安排,学生可以每周完成一个单元,一学期完成整本书。这样有助于学生课外通过日积月累来提高英语阅读能力。

第一部分:阅读与练习 本部分围绕该单元的阅读技能选取文章和设计练习,练习形式多样化,包括多项选择、简答、填空补

缺、判断正误等。每篇文章字数约为 200~300 字。

第二部分:阅读技能讲座 本部分对大纲要求的阅读技能进行详细的讲解,讲解中配以丰富的例子和练习。

第三部分:答案与注释 本部分除了给出练习的答案外,还有针对性地对一些难题给予了解释。

本书精心组织与选择阅读文章,体裁广泛,文章新颖,信息量大,目的性强,讲座浅显易懂,语言生动有趣,答案注释对学生有实实在在的帮助。它可供准备四、六级考试的学生在平时的课外学习中使用,也可供希望提高英语阅读能力的英语爱好者自学使用。

由于编者水平有限,编写难免存在不足之处,恳请使用本书的读者不吝指正。

编 者

2001 年 12 月

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Unit 1

Understanding Vocabulary and Grammar

==== 熟练掌握词汇和语法 ====

MONDAY

A Motto A Day

A man becomes learned by asking questions.

要长学问,就得多问。

Directions: Write a definition, synonym or description of each of the italicized vocabulary items in the space provided.

- Some people believe that cigarette smoking is dangerous
1. _____ and should therefore be considered a health *hazard*. They
 2. _____ want their government to create *antismoking* programs.
 - People differ as to how strong these antismoking
 3. _____ *campaigns* should be. Some of the strongest campaigns
 4. _____ would try to completely *eliminate* cigarette smoking. Sup-
 5. _____ porters of these programs would try to *forbid* cigarette
 - smoking completely in public places. Others would try
 6. _____ only to *restrict* the number of places where these people
 - could smoke. Such restrictions would not try to eliminate
 7. _____ public smoking completely, but only *restrain* smoking by
 8. _____ reducing cigarette *consumption*.

TUESDAY

A Motto A Day

Reading enriches the mind.

开卷有益。

Directions: Read the following sentences carefully. The questions that follow are designed to test your comprehension of complex grammatical structures. Select the best answer.

1. Any thought that this new custom will remain unchanged — or in Europe will remain uniquely English — is ridiculous.
What does the author believe about the new custom?
 - a. It will remain limited.
 - b. The custom will change.
 - c. Acceptance of the custom is ridiculous.
 - d. The custom will remain in Europe.
2. These robust and persistent sailors gathered from all the nations of western Europe, and set out on the voyages that laid foundations for four great empires with no other power than sail and oar.
Why were these voyages important?
 - a. Sailors came from many countries in Europe.
 - b. The voyages laid the foundations for western Europe.
 - c. The foundations for empires were established.
 - d. Western Europe lost its power.
3. What is most obvious in this book are all those details of daily living

that make Mrs. Smith anything but common.

How about the details of daily living in this book?

- a. They are obvious in the book.
 - b. They show that Mrs. Smith is very obvious.
 - c. They show that Mrs. Smith is quite ordinary.
 - d. They show that Mrs. Smith is an unusual person.
4. The medical journal reported that heart attack victims who recover are approximately five times as likely to die within the next five years as those people without a history of heart disease.

What did this article say about people who have had a heart attack?

- a. They are more likely to die in the near future than others.
 - b. They will die in five years.
 - c. They are less likely to die than people without a history of heart disease.
 - d. They are likely to recover.
5. The financial situation isn't bad yet, but we believe that we have some vital information and, if it is correct, unemployment will soon become a serious problem.

What do we know about the financial situation?

- a. It won't change.
- b. It will become a serious problem.
- c. It is not bad now.
- d. It will improve.

WEDNESDAY

A Motto A Day

There is no end to learning.

学无止境。

Directions: Read the following sentences carefully and figure out what the italicized words refer to.

1. When you talk to the old people, however, you are forced to the conclusion that whether age is happy or unpleasant depends less on money or on health than *it* does on your ability to have fun.

2. There is much disagreement about the origin of the combination company. In actuality, the practice probably began during the 1850's, only to be interrupted by the civil war. *It* developed quickly in the 1870's, as the rapid expansion of the railway system made it increasingly feasible to transport full productions.

3. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to *do* so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

THURSDAY

A Motto A Day

Two heads are better than one.

两人智慧胜一人。

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow by selecting the best choice.

Like most parents, geologist Brian Atwater worries about his daughter's safety. But these days, he has an unusual concern: The public school she attends in Seattle has unreinforced masonry (砖石建筑) walls, a construction notorious for collapsing during earthquakes. The same type of walls crushed hundreds of thousands of people during the 1976 Tangshan quake in China.

A decade ago, Atwater would have paid little notice to schoolroom walls. But over the last several years, he and other scientists have found disturbing signs that the Pacific Northwest has experienced giant quakes in the distant past and that the area may be headed for a catastrophe (大灾难) in the near or distant future.

At a meeting of the American Geophysical Union in December, researchers discussed the recently uncovered evidence of quake potential in the Pacific Northwest. While some remain unconvinced that huge earthquakes — with magnitudes of 8 or higher — do indeed strike this region, a growing number consider such shocks a serious possibility.

What's worrisome, they say, is that northwestern cities such as

Portland, Seattle and Vancouver have not prepared for earthquakes of this magnitude, which could rattle (扰乱) the region's population centers with enough force to make the recent San Francisco area damage seem mild in comparison.

"I think it's quite true to say that nothing [in these areas] has really been designed with one of these earthquakes in mind," says seismologist (地震学家) Paul Somerville of Woodward-Clyde Consultants in Pasadena, Calif. At the meeting, Somerville and his colleagues presented estimates of the degree of shaking Portland and Seattle would suffer during such a massive earthquake.

1. During the 1976 Tangshan earthquake in China hundreds of thousands of people were killed by _____.
 - a. fire
 - b. unstrengthened brick and buildings
 - c. masonry walls
 - d. unreinforced concrete walls
2. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that _____.
 - a. Mr. Atwater loves his daughter very much
 - b. Mr. Atwater and other scientists pay attention to signs of earthquakes in the Pacific Northwest
 - c. the earthquakes will strike northwestern cities
 - d. Mr. Atwater has been concerned a lot over schoolrooms for the past several years
3. The word "shock" means the same as _____.
 - a. quake
 - b. violence force
 - c. attack
 - d. crash
4. What does the word "mild" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- a. Soft.
- b. Not hard.
- c. Not severe.
- d. Gentle.
5. Which of the following is not true?
- a. The public school where Mr. Atwater's daughter studies has school-rooms easy to destroy during a massive earthquake.
- b. While some scientists still don't believe that huge quakes will occur in Pacific Northwest, more and more scientists feel certain.
- c. Somerville and his colleagues made a judgment on the loss suffered in Seattle during the next earthquake.

FRIDAY

A Motto A Day

Without learning, without eyes.

没有知识就是盲人。

Directions: Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow by selecting the best choice.

“I want to see a time in this country when a woman in medicine is not such an outstanding exception. I want to see a time when everyone with a bent for medicine is in the field, contributing to better health care for all of us. I want to see a time when people with special talent, whatever their sex, take their place in making the world free of disease.” The speaker is Dr. Jane C. Wright, who, on July 1, 1967, became the first black woman to be appointed to a high post in medical administration — associate dean and professor of surgery at the New York Medical College.

in New York City.

When asked what influenced her to go into medicine, she replied, “when I was at Smith as a student, little did I know that at the end of my second year I would have to select a major, and I couldn’t decide whether to major in art or in something else.” For a while, she had thought of becoming a painter, but her father discouraged her because “art offered an impractical and uncertain future”.

“In 1949 my father gave me a job as a clinician at his cancer research foundation, and I found the work a great challenge.” Thus began Dr. Wright’s involvement in cancer research, which continues to the present day and has brought her national and international recognition and fame.

In a speech to young women she said, “I am one of those women who has had the creative joys of a medical career. I have also had the joys of a family. I cannot think of a better way of life. Because of the challenges, the rewards, and the opportunities for a full and productive future, I would like to urge you to consider medicine as a career for you.”

1. The first sentence in the first paragraph implies that _____.
 - a. women were looked down upon in America
 - b. it was very difficult for women to find a good job
 - c. women were usually excluded from the field of medicine
 - d. there were a lot of women engaged in cancer research
2. “Bent” (line 3) probably means _____.
 - a. determination
 - b. effort
 - c. liking
 - d. pursuit
3. Wright’s father discouraged her to become a painter because _____.

- a. her father did not like painting
b. girls were not suited to learn art
c. it was not so easy to find a job in the future as a painter
d. the future of art was quite uncertain
4. It was _____ that made her well known at home and abroad.
a. her father
b. her cancer research
c. her family
d. her colleagues
5. "I cannot think of a better way of life" (in the last paragraph) means that _____.
a. I don't think my life is quite satisfying
b. I enjoy my work very much
c. my work is much better than my family life
d. I think I am having a happiest life with the pleasure of success and the joys of family



SATURDAY

Understanding Vocabulary & Grammar

熟练掌握词汇和语法

世界上任何一种语言都可看作是由词汇和语法两部分组成。词汇是它的血肉,而语法是它的骨架。只有两者有机地结合在一起才能构成丰富多彩、千姿百态的语言。

经过中学六年系统的英语学习,大学生在入学时应已掌握基本的英语语言和语法知识,领会式掌握 1 800 个单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为 1 200 个)。可以这样说,在入学以前他们已基本掌