

**Essential Book of Passin**


**PRACTICAL ENGLISH TEST FOR  
COLLEGES of Level A, B**

# 高等学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 级过关必备

## ——阅读、翻译、写作专项突破

闫 鑫 刘晓玲 张 玮 编著

本书是根据《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》而编写的考试辅导教材。本套教材针对高职高专学生的英语学习实际，将“板块理论”应用于英语的研究与学习之中，旨在帮助考生在短期内系统复习考试大纲规定的考试内容，全面提高考试技能，顺利通过考试。

 **大象出版社**  
全国优秀出版社

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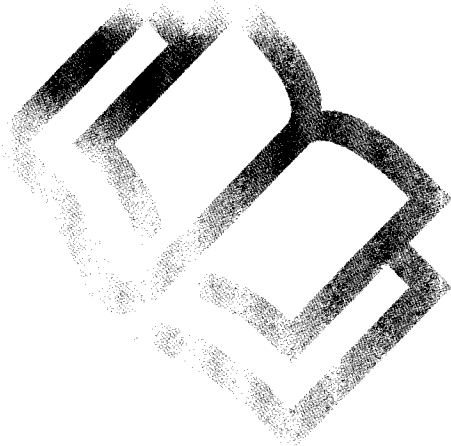
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# 大象出版社



大象出版社，全国优秀出版社，其前身是河南教育出版社，成立于1983年，1996年更为现名。大象出版社主要出版大中小学各类教材、教学参考书、教学辅助读物、学生课外读物及教育理论著作、工具书与有关学术著作，基本形成编、印、发配套齐全，书、报、刊、电子读物良性互动的多元化发展格局。

在新的形势下，大象出版社积极进取，不断强化其在教育图书出版领域的优势。目前已形成了从小学至高中12个年级、国标教材与地方教材相结合的大象版教材体系。随着综合实力的不断增强，大象出版社近年来加大了大中专教材的出版力度，陆续出版了高职高专“十一五”规划教材——公共基础课系列、电子信息系列、机电系列、艺术设计系列、汽车专业系列，中等职业学校“十一五”规划教材——教改必修课系列、艺术设计系列、汽车专业系列，以及高考艺术类考生必读系列，充分展示了大象出版社锐意进取的雄姿和深厚实力。今后，大象出版社将不断开发新品种的大中专系列教材，欢迎有编写意向的老师积极与我们联系（[daxianggj@163.com](mailto:daxianggj@163.com)），我们愿与各高校老师携手做好高校教材的编写出版工作。

大象出版社将继续秉承“脚踏实地，善于负重，坚忍不拔，勇往直前”的大象精神，实践“服务教育，介绍新知，沟通中外，传承文化”的出版宗旨，为读者奉献更多的精品图书！

# 前 言

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为了提高广大学生的英语应用能力,更有效地指导学生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试(即 PRETCO,简称英语 A、B 级考试),我们根据国家教育部的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》编写了《高等学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 级过关必备——语法专项突破》、《高等学校英语应用能力考试 A、B 级过关必备——阅读、翻译、写作专项突破》,旨在帮助考生在短期内系统复习考试大纲规定的考试内容,全面提高考试技能,顺利通过 A、B 级考试。

根据对各校学生现有考级辅导教材以及市场上有关 A、B 级考试辅导教材的市场调研,我们在编写这两本辅导教材时进行了探索和创新,把应试技巧与模拟试题以及历年真题解析有效地整合起来,弥补了现有的辅导材料只重视试题不重视解题方法的不足,以帮助学生复习、巩固所学的内容,并在检测自己学习成果的同时为参加每年两次的全国高等学校英语应用能力考试(PRETCO)做好准备。

本丛书具有以下突出特点。

(1)内容紧扣大纲。本书的全部内容紧紧围绕大纲测试的总体和分项要求及目标展开,针对性强。

(2)“板块化”理论和复习内容板块化的指导思想。这不仅是一本丛书的一大特色,也是英语学习的一大创新。本丛书将“板块理论”应用于英语的研究与学习之中,使考生必备的知识系统化、模块化,变杂乱为有序,变零碎为板块,考生不必再自己进行分析、总结、归纳和整理,因而可以省时省力地完成考试内容的学习。

(3)英语知识和技能强化复习体系安排科学、配套。既有对语法、阅读、翻译、写作等题型解题思路的分析,又有和考试难度非常接近的模拟题。

本书由有着丰富教学经验并常年奋斗在教学一线的闫鑫、刘晓玲、张玮编著,孟青、刘敏参与了本书的编写。

由于时间仓促,教学工作繁忙,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请读者朋友们批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 7 月

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# 阅读理解部分

## 第一章 解析阅读理解测试要求

A 级:测试考生从书面文字材料获得信息的能力,总阅读量约 1 000 词。阅读材料包括一般性阅读材料(文化、社会、常识、科普、经贸、人物等)和应用性文字。阅读范围的词汇量约 3 400 词,除一般性文章外,还包括函电、广告、说明书、业务单证、合同书、摘要、序言等,阅读主要测试以下阅读技能。

- (1)了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;
- (2)掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节;
- (3)理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系;
- (4)对句子和段落进行推理;
- (5)了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
- (6)根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
- (7)了解语篇的结论;
- (8)进行信息转换。

一般这部分占总分的 35%,测试时间为 40 分钟。

B 级:主要测试考生从书面文字材料获得信息的能力,总阅读量约 8 000 词。它测试的主要材料以一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)为主,还包括简单的应用性文字。阅读范围的词汇量为 2 500 词,除一般文章外,还包括便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简明规范等。阅读主要测试以下技能。

- (1)了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意;
- (2)掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节;
- (3)理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系;
- (4)对句子和段落进行推理;
- (5)了解作者的目的、态度和观点;
- (6)根据上下文正确理解生词的意思;
- (7)理解语篇的结论;
- (8)进行信息转换。

一般这部分占总分的 35%,测试时间为 40 分钟。



A 级与 B 级考试中 Task 1 与 Task 2 的题型为多项选择题,题目数量各为 5 题,每题 2 分,共 20 分。选择题是英语考试中一种常见的题型,主要是根据所读文章的内容从 4 个选项选出正确答案。这种题型提问方式多种多样,但答案大多可以在文章中直接找到。

Task 3 为阅读填空题,共 5 题,每题 1 分,共 5 分。其出题形式一般是首先给出一篇难易程度及长短与之前选择题 Task 1 与 Task 2 差不多的短文,要求学生在充分理解原文的基础上,根据所给文章中的相关内容补充所缺少的部分,所填充的内容通常为两三个词或一个词组。所填答案不得超过要求的字数,超过不给分。

Task 4 为匹配题,共 5 题,每题有 2 个填空,每空 0.5 分,共 5 分。本题型分别用汉语和英语给出某些领域相关的一些短语和专业术语,要求考生根据英语的含义,选出与各题中所给的汉语部分意思相同的正确选项。

Task 5 为短文问答题,共 5 题,每题 1 分,共 5 分。所填答案不得超过要求的字数,超过不给分。

要想提高英语阅读能力,在 A、B 级考试中拿高分,考生应该注重平时的积累。阅读能力的提高来源于大量的阅读实践,所谓的“熟能生巧”,讲的就是这个道理。所有的技能都需要经过反复的练习和实践,才能达到熟练运用的程度,考生可以从以下四个方面入手。

## 一、扩大词汇量

词汇是阅读的基础,词汇量越大,阅读起来就越轻松;而有限的词汇量不可避免地将会遇到生词,这也不用着急。如果不影响理解,就不必花时间揣摩。如果此生词为理解句意的关键词,则可通过以下方法猜测词义:a. 看看上下文是否有此生词的同义词、近义词、反义词,或相关的解释说明;b. 根据生词在句中的位置来判断该生词的词性;c. 根据上下文的逻辑关系,加上自己的常识,来推测生词的含义。

## 二、拓宽知识面

阅读不是一个被动的过程,而是一个积极主动的思维过程。根据相互作用的阅读模式,阅读时,读者有效地运用自己对客观世界的了解和所具有的逻辑思维能力(如判断、推理、归纳、总结的能力)来帮助自己更好更快地理解语篇,而不是仅靠自己有限的语言知识来理解语篇。从近几年的高等学校英语应用能力考试即 A、B 级考试来看,文章内容相当广泛,这就要求考生平时坚持广泛阅读,除了课本外,还要多看看有关的英文报纸杂志,多了解一些西方的文化传统,以增强应试能力。有一点要提醒考生的是,虽然背景知识在阅读理解中起着重要的作用,但是,在做阅读理解题时,一定要根据短文的内容和作者的观点来回答问题,切忌想当然,只凭个人的观点和常识来回答短文的问题。

## 三、提高阅读速度

考生在平时一定要养成良好的阅读习惯,克服“指读”(阅读时常用手指或笔尖指着文章逐词逐句地读)、“回读”(阅读时一遇到生词,不熟悉的短语或者看不懂的长句子,往往会从头到尾反复阅读)、“译读”(阅读时习惯把所有英文翻译成中文,如果不能翻译成中文,则以为自己看不懂)的坏习惯,养成略读和寻读的好习惯。略读又称跳读或浏览,是一

种专门的、很常用的快速阅读技能。略读是要求有选择地进行阅读,可跳过某些细节,以求抓住文章的大概,从而加快阅读速度。寻读又称查读,是指在阅读文章时,通过搜寻以获得具体信息,如人物、事件、时间、地点、数字等,而对其他无关部分则略去不读的快速阅读方法,以此来提高阅读效率。阅读时不要着眼于个别词句的理解,而要力求融会贯通,掌握全文中心思想和结构,使英语文字直接在头脑中产生意义。

#### 四、养成泛读习惯

平时要养成快速泛读的习惯。这里讲的泛读是指广泛阅读大量涉及不同领域的书籍,要求读得快,理解和掌握书中的主要内容就可以了。要确定一个明确的读书定额,定额要结合自己的实际,切实可行,可多可少。课余要养成计时阅读的习惯。计时阅读每次进行5~10分钟即可,不宜太长。因为计时快速阅读,精力高度集中,时间一长,容易疲劳,精力分散,反而乏味。阅读时先记下起读时间,阅读完毕,记下止读时间,即可计算出本次阅读速度。随手记下,长期坚持,定能收到显著效果。

## 第二章 阅读理解考试题型及解题技巧

### 第一节 主旨题及其解题技巧

#### 一、主旨题的出题方式

主旨题,即要求考生掌握文章或段落的主要观点、中心思想或大意的题目。题干标志词,是指在每篇文章后所给的问题中,能明显标志出所提问题种类的相对固定的词语或句式。熟悉题干标志词将有利于考生在考试时节约时间,迅速答题。本书涉及的各种题型的题干标志词出自我们对阅读考题深入研究、系统总结得出的高频率题干标志词。以下是比较常见的题干标志词。

The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

What is the passage mainly about?

What does the paragraph tell us?

The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

What is the best title of the passage?

The title could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

Which can best replace the title?

The author's purpose of writing the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

What does...stand for/refer to?

#### 二、主旨题的命题出题点分布

难度较低的主旨题答案可能出现在文章的首尾或首尾段,难度较高的在解题时需要读懂全文才能归纳得出。

##### 【例 1】

Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not matter. They will turn themselves off—and on again when you return. You will choose the temperature for each room, the lighting and the humidity. A sensor will detect the presence of a human (and, with luck, ignore the dog!) and turn the systems on, and when the humans leave it will turn them off again.

The sensors will work through the central home computer, and they will do much more than

just turn the fires and lights on and off for you. They will detect faulty electrical appliances, plugs or switches, isolate them so that they cannot harm anyone, and then warn you that they need repairing. They will detect fire and if you are out of the house, the computer will call the fire brigade. It will also call the police should the sensors detect an intruder. This will not be difficult because the locks in the outside doors will be electronic. You will open them using your personal card—the one you use for shopping—maybe using a number known only to you.

It will be impossible to lose the key, and a housebreaker will have to tamper(拨弄) with the lock or with a window. It is not very difficult to make such tampering send a signal to the computer.

The computer will be more than a fireman, policeman, servant. It will be an entertainer, and most of your entertainment will come right into your home. It does now, of course, but by 2040 “entertainment” will mean much more. For one thing, you will be able to take part actively, rather than just watching...

**Question:**

The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Sensors and Computers
- (B) Life at Home in the Year 2040
- (C) The Development of Science and Technology
- (D) Lights and Heaters in the Year 2040

**【解析】**

这是篇讨论 2040 年家居生活的文章。要确定该文主旨,只需读各段首句,并找出其中关键词,而后将关键词综合与选项对照,能全面概括关键词的为解决。文中第 1 段关键词为“lights and heaters”;第 2 段关键词为“sensors”;第 3 段关键词为“key”;第 4 段关键词为“computer”,因此 B 为解。

**【例 2】**

The word science is heard so often in modern times that almost everybody has some notion of its meaning. On the other hand, its definition is difficult for many people. The meaning of the term is confused, but everyone should understand its meaning and objectives. Just to make the explanation as simple as possible, suppose science is defined as classified knowledge (facts).

Even in the true sciences, distinguishing fact from fiction is not always easy. For this reason great care should be taken to distinguish between beliefs and truths. There is no danger as long as a clear difference is made between temporary and proved explanations. For example, hypotheses and theories are attempts to explain natural phenomena. From these positions the scientist continues to experiment and observe until they are proved or discredited. The exact of any explanation should be clearly labeled to avoid confusion.

The objectives of science are primarily the discovery and the subsequent understanding of the unknown. Man cannot be satisfied with recognizing that secrets exist in nature or that questions are unanswerable; he must solve them. Toward that end specialists in the field of biology and related

fields of interest are directing much of time and energy.

Actually, two basic approaches lead to the discovery of new information. One, aimed at satisfying curiosity, is referred to as pure science. The other is aimed at using knowledge for specific purposes—for instance, improving health, raising standards of living, or creating new consumer products. In this case knowledge is put to economic use. Such an approach is referred to as applied science.

Sometimes practical-minded people miss the point of pure science in thinking only of its immediate application for economic rewards. Chemists responsible for many of the discoveries could hardly have anticipated that their findings would one day result in applications of such a practical nature as those directly related to life and death. The discovery of one bit of information opens the door to the discovery of another. Some discoveries seem so simple that one is amazed they were not made years ago; however, one should remember that the construction of the microscope had to precede the discovery of the cell. The host of scientists dedicating their lives to pure science are not apologetic about ignoring the practical side of their discoveries; they know from experience that most knowledge is eventually applied.

#### Question:

The best title for the passage could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Theories and Practices
- (B) On Distinguishing Fact from Fiction
- (C) The Importance of Pure Science
- (D) The Nature of Science and Scientists

#### 【解析】

要回答这篇文章的主旨内容,需将全文进行归纳。首先用“V”字形阅读法,得知这是一篇介绍 Science 及其相关方面的科普文章;而后用扫描法,将各段内容快速扫描;最后综合归纳各段大意,得出文章主旨。经过扫描,发现文章第 1 段主要解释了 Science 的意义;第 2 段讨论了涉及科学方面人们容易混淆的几个概念;第 3 段介绍了科学的目标;第 4 段介绍了两种科学研究方式;最后一段讲述了理论科学家与应用科学家的工作是相辅相成的。将各段大意进行总结归纳,得知只有 D 项(科学的性质与科学家)能概括其含义,故 D 为正确答案。

### 三、主旨题的解题技巧

(1) 根据其他 4 个题目的正确选项最后作答。

(2) 如果仍无把握,可按下列顺序甄别:文章的首句(后面没有紧跟的转折连词)或尾句、文中重复的信息、带总结性的标志词(in short, in my opinion, therefore... )。

(3) 排除太泛、太窄、太绝对及内容不相干的选项,挑选内容具有相对性、概括性、抽象性的选项作为答案。

#### 【例 3】

Anthropology is the study of human beings as creatures of society. It fastens its attention upon

those physical characteristics and industrial techniques, those conventions and values, which distinguish one community from all others that belong to a different tradition.

The distinguishing mark of anthropology among the social sciences is that it includes serious study of other societies than our own. For its purposes any social regulation of mating and reproduction is as significant as our own, though it may be that of the Sea Dyaks, and have no possible historical relation to that of our civilization. To the anthropologist, our customs and those of a New Guinea tribe are two possible social schemes for dealing with a common problem, and in so far as he remains an anthropologist he is bound to avoid any weighting of one in favor of the other. He is interested in human behavior, not as it is shaped by one tradition, our own, but as it has been shaped by any tradition what so ever. He is interested in a wide range of custom that is found in various cultures, and his object is to understand the way in which these cultures change and differentiate, the different forms through which they express themselves and the manner in which the customs of any people function in the lives of the individuals.

Now custom has been commonly regarded as a subject of any great moment. The inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the way round. Traditional custom is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and belief, and the very great varieties it may manifest.

### Questions:

1. According to the passage, we can say that anthropology \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) can reveal an enormous diversity of traditions
  - (B) can deal with human beings as one group of the creatures in the living world
  - (C) can provide insights into the relationship between human beings and nature
  - (D) can distinguish the human race from other creatures
2. For serious study, an anthropologist \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) is obliged to work only on those societies which have no historical relationship to each other
  - (B) must not study his own culture
  - (C) is not supposed to have a prejudice against any society
  - (D) should focus on those societies which are historically related to each other
3. Which of the following does the author most probably agree with? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) The goal of the anthropologist is to understand the way in which people express themselves.
  - (B) The anthropologist tries to understand why cultures are carried on without any change.
  - (C) The anthropologist's professional interest is as wide as the variety of customs.
  - (D) All of the above.

4. In the third paragraph, the author is trying \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to be critical of custom  
(B) to say that anthropology is more important than psychology  
(C) to strengthen the role custom plays in experience and belief  
(D) to draw our attention to the importance of custom
5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) The Science of Custom.  
(B) Creatures of Society.  
(C) Human Behavior.  
(D) The Functions of Cultures.

### 【解析】

该文若从文章各段首(尾)句详读,一时也判断不出其脉络,但若综合第1~4题各项答案,并找出其中关键词,与第5题各选项相对照,就容易得多了。

第1题答案为A,其中关键词为“diversity of traditions”;第2题答案为C,关键词为“not...prejudice...any society”;第3题答案为C,关键词为“variety of traditions”;第4题答案为D,关键词为“importance of custom”;经判断,第1题中“tradition”与第3、4题中“custom”为同义词,因此,“custom”出现频率最多,可与第5题中A项对应,因此,第5题的答案为A。

### 跟踪练习

Our bodies are wonderfully skillful at maintaining balance. When the temperature jumps, we sweat to cool down. When our blood pressure falls, our hearts pound to compensate. As it turns out, though, our natural state is not a steady one. Researchers are finding that everything from blood pressure to brain function varies rhythmically with the cycles of sun, moon and seasons. And their insights are yielding new strategies for keeping away such common killers as heart disease and cancer. Only one doctor in 20 has a good knowledge of the growing field of “chronotherapeutics”, the strategic use of time (chronos) in medicine. But according to a new American Medical Association poll, three out of four are eager to change that. “That field is exploding,” says Michael Smolensky. “Doctors used to look at us like ‘What spaceship did you guys get off?’ Now they’re thirsty to know more.”

In medical school, most doctors learn that people with chronic conditions should take their medicine at steady rates. “It’s a terrible way to treat disease,” says Dr. Richard Martin. For example, asthmatics(气喘患者) are most likely to suffer during the night. Yet most patients strive to keep a constant level of medicine in their blood day and night, whether by breathing in on an inhaler(吸入器) four times a day or taking a pill each morning and evening. In recent studies, researchers have found that a large midafternoon dose of a bronchodilator(支气管扩张) can be as safe as several small doses, and better for preventing nighttime attacks.

If the night belongs to asthma, the dawn belongs to high blood pressure and heart disease. Heart attacks are twice as common at 9 a. m. as at 11 p. m. Part of the reason is that our blood

pressure falls predictably at night, then peaks as we start to work for the day. "Doctors know that," Dr. Henry Black of Chicago's Medical Center, "but until now, we haven't been able to do anything about it." Most blood-pressure drugs provide 18 to 20 hours of relief. But because they're taken in the morning, they are least effective when most needed. "You take your pill at 7 and it's working by 9," says Dr. William White of the university of Connecticut Health Center. "But by that time you've gone through the worst four hours of the day with no protection." Bed-time dosing would prevent that lapse, but it would also push blood pressure to dangerously low levels during the night.

**Questions:**

1. According to the author, it is best for asthmatics to take their medicines \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) at steady rates  
 (B) each morning and evening  
 (C) when the disease occurs  
 (D) at midafternoon
2. Researchers are finding that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) heart disease and cancer are the most common killers of human being  
 (B) blood pressure and brain function are decided by cycles of sun, moon and seasons  
 (C) the functions of human bodies have much to do with nature  
 (D) any change in human bodies goes systematically with changes in the environment
3. According to the passage, how do human bodies maintain balance? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) They adjust themselves timely in line with their physical conditions.  
 (B) People increase or lower the body temperature by sweating.  
 (C) People's hearts pound to compensate when the blood pressure goes up.  
 (D) Both B and C.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Doctors know more about chronotherapeutics than before.  
 (B) Doctors in the U. S. used to be thirsty to know more about the new medical field.  
 (C) The researchers' insights are providing new strategies to prevent common killers.  
 (D) The strategic use of time in medicine attracts more attention the medical circle in the U. S. .
5. The suggested title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Medicine Is Everything  
 (B) Treatment Is Everything  
 (C) Prevention Is Everything  
 (D) Timing Is Everything

**【解析】**

第5题可通过综合1~4题的正确答案,判断出答案。第1题正确答案为D,显然与“时间”有关;第2题答案为C,说明人体机能与自然变化紧密相关,自然变化显然也暗指时



间变化;第3题答案项A中出现“timely”;第4题说法正确的选项D中也出现了“use of time in medicine”,显然都与第5题D选项中关键词“Timing”相呼应,因此第5题D为正确答案。

## 第二节 细节题及其解题技巧

细节题,要求考生确认文章提到的重要事实、数字或细节,并回原文定位,找到对应信息,读懂这些信息即可顺利解题。细节题一般分布在文章的列举、数字、引用之处。

细节题一般可分为两大类:一类是词语细节类,其答案几乎可直接从短文中获得——考生只需按照题干中的中心词返回原文,利用寻读法找到与其相对应的词语和表达方式,就能在对应词的周围找到答案;另一类是隐含细节类,从题干部分很难直接找到原文相对应的词语和表达方式或其答案间接地隐含在文字表达中,有时答案还可能是原文中某一事实的原因、结果、前提等。

细节题的提问方式有 which 型和其他类型。

### 一、which 型细节题及解题技巧

which 型一般指从列举法所展开的段落中的若干选项中挑出其中一个为答案的题型。

#### 1. 出题方式

Which of the following...is not true/correct?

Which of the following is (not)/does(not)...?

Which of the following is not mentioned/stated/implied?

#### 2. 解题技巧

用寻读法找到列举关联词(如 first..., second..., third...)或者其他没有标志词的并列内容,根据题目中的选项进行选择或排除;此外,根据选项特点利用扫描法也能有效提高答题速度和准确性。

#### 【例1】

A proven method for effective textbook reading is the SQ3R method developed by Francis Robinson. The first step is to survey (the S step) the chapter by reading the title, introduction, section headings, summary, and by studying any graphs, tables, illustrations or charts. The purpose of this step is to get an overview of the chapter so that you will know before you read what it will be about. In the second step (the Q step), for each section you ask yourself questions such as “What do I already know about this topic?” and “what do I want to know?” In this step you also take the section heading and turn it into a question. This step gives you a purpose for reading the section. The third step (The first of the 3R's) is to read to find the answer to your questions. Then at the end of each section, before going on to the next section, you recite (the second of the 3R's) the answers to the questions that you formed in the question step. When you recite you should say the information you want to learn out loud in your own words. The fifth step is done after you have completed steps 2, 3 and 4 for each section. You review (the last of the 3R's) the entire chapter.