



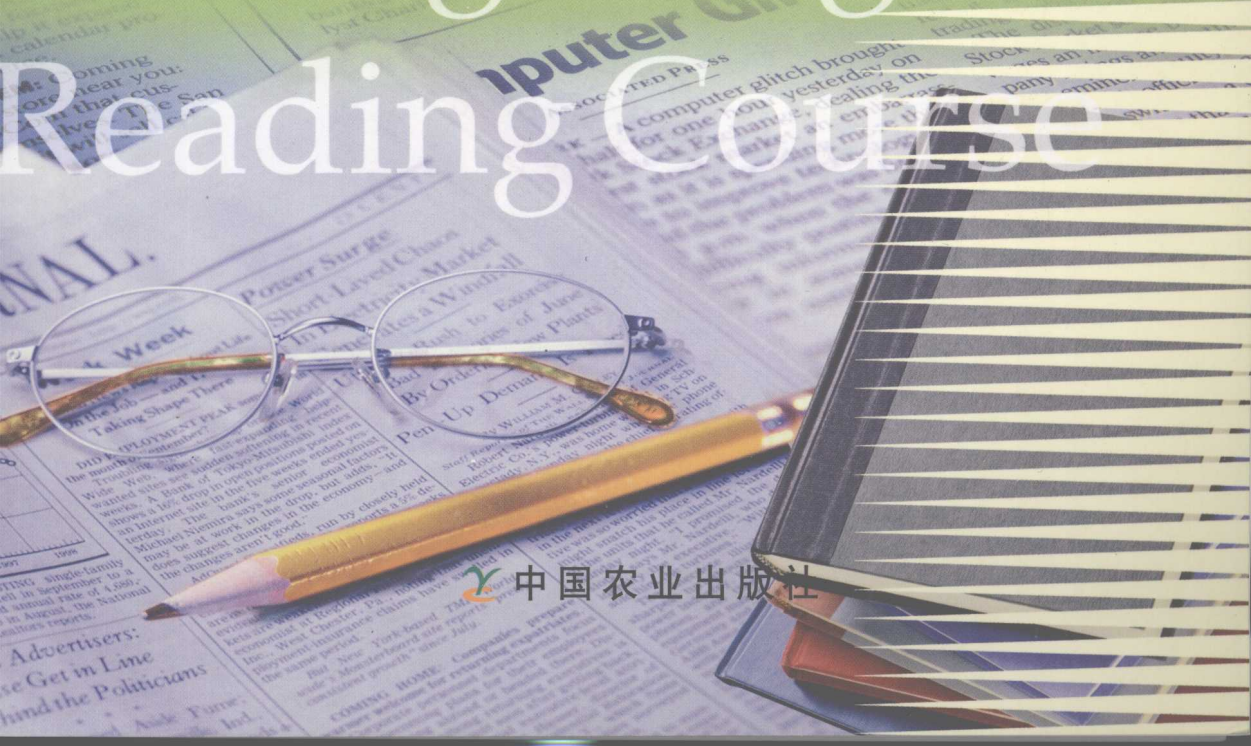
全国高等农林院校“十一五”规划教材

大学英语 阅读理解教程

第三册

蔡明 李喜芬 主编

College English Reading Course



中国农业出版社

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前 言

我国进入 WTO 以后，与世界各国的科技交流与合作将更加深入和广泛，同时经济全球化进程的加快也将使中国在日趋激烈的世界性竞争当中面临严峻的挑战。面临挑战，要有充分的准备，特别要加强对人才的培养。目前我国迫切需要既具有较强的专业知识，又具有较强的英语语言知识和语言技能的高级复合型人才。作为多年在大学英语教学第一线工作的教师，我们深感肩上责任的重大。通过总结多年从教经验和整理多年积累的素材，我们编写了这套《大学英语阅读教程》，旨在帮助学生提高阅读理解能力及语言表达能力。本教程依据教育部高教司 2004 年 6 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》及考试大纲的具体要求，以巩固、充实基本知识为出发点，从词汇入手，由低到高逐步提高学生的阅读能力及语言运用能力，并参照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 2005 年 9 月公布的《全国大学英语四级试点考试样卷》的规定，加入了三种综合测试题型的简介及操练内容，使学生熟知这三种题型的测试内容及形式。这套教程分为四册，所选文章的难易度均按照大学英语水平 1~4 级的要求，由浅入深选材组织，文章的内容力求多样、新颖、有趣，同时具有时代感。

本册为该教程的第三分册，由两个部分组成：第一部分为“如何解答完型填空、简短回答和改错试题”，这部分介绍了三种题型的内容、特点、解题技巧及评分标准，并附有详实的例题和例句，以便学生理解和记忆。通过第一部分的学习，可使学生加深对题型的形式、特点和要求的认识。第二部分为单元练习，共分 10 个单元，

前 言

每个单元由五个部分组成，配有 4 篇短文，每个部分均配有不同题型的练习题及答案。了解和掌握了第二部分内容可以使学生运用所学到的知识去处理这三种题型，进而逐步提高阅读能力和英语水平。

本教材在编写过程中，编者参考了许多国内有关的书籍，在此表示感谢。由于编写较仓促，水平有限，书中可能会有疏漏及错误之处，恳请读者指正。

编 者

2006 年 9 月

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第一部分

如何解答完型填空、 简短回答和改错试题

第一章 完型填空

1. 完型填空试题简介

“完型填空”（又称综合填空）（Cloze）是 20 世纪 70 年代引入中国的一种英语测试题型，是目前英语测试中常用的一种题型，也是各种英语考试中必考的题型。如大学英语四、六级考试，攻读硕士研究生入学考试，在职人员研究生同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程全国统一考试，英语水平考试（WSK），公共英语等级考试（PETS）等，都采用此种测试题型。这种题型主要测试学生的语言知识及语言运用能力，要求学生具有扎实的语言基础及知识面，在语篇水平上具有较强的理解能力。因为此种题型不仅涉及语法结构、篇章结构和阅读技巧方面的知识，而且涉及词义辨析、习惯用法和固定搭配、介词和冠词的用法以及逻辑推理等方面的知识，因此说“完型填空”是一种综合性强、覆盖面大的综合测试题型，它能反映学生综合运用语言的能力和英语水平。

2. 完型填空试题常用形式

“完型填空”分为“给出首字母填空题”、“任意词填空题”和“四项选择题”三种形式。

（1）给出首字母填空题

“给出首字母填空题”属于主观试题，没有选择项，答案只有一个，每空给出所需填写词的首字母。这种题型相对来讲稍难一些，一般出现在课文的练习题中，用以巩固和掌握课文中所学内容及知识点。

题型如下：

Selecting a job in America is a personal affair in principle, but it is d ____ the labor market and one's ability. S ____ professional work needs more employees, those with a h ____ education enjoy an advantage when they look for jobs with b ____ pay. But ability is not something a ____ . It i ____ one's education, credits in school degree and p ____ . B ____ , backgrounds and recommendations b ____ famous persons are very important. Sex and color are often taken into c ____ , though to do so is not l ____ . In short, those w ____ can produce more profit for the e ____ are taken on first. In this respect an employer is far more rational t ____ emotional, otherwise he would stop b ____ a capitalist. People can not be independent of the society in which they live. They can work to change their society, but b ____ their final success, they still have to live in it. This help to e ____ the fierce competition among A ____ . There is l ____ hope for anyone to expect special favour i ____ one cannot produce surplus value.

参考答案：

1. determined 2. Since 3. higher 4. better 5. abstract
6. includes 7. personality 8. Besides 9. by 10. consideration
11. lawful 12. who 13. employers 14. than 15. being
16. before 17. explain 18. Americans 19. little 20. if

(2) 任意词填空题

“任意词填空题”也属于主观试题，答案可有一个或几个。这种题型较难，一般出现在课文后的练习题中，用以巩固和掌握课文中所学内容和知识点。

题型如下：

How would you like an easy way to earn \$ 2,500? All you have to do is sit around and wait 1 your meals. There's a catch, however. You have to 2 in a chicken cage with a stranger for a whole week. There are no books or television or radio for amusement. You can't leave 3 the week is up. And a camera will be recording your every move.

Two people actually took the job. The idea came from Rob Thompson, a video artist. He wanted to make a documentary about the 4 animals are treated. His goal was to raise people's awareness 5 the living conditions of animals that are raised for food. He decided to 6 \$ 5,000 out of his own savings to two people who were willing to live chickens for a week.

To Rob's surprise, quite a few 7 answered his advertisement. He

held interviews and selected Eric, a 24-year-old restaurant worker, and Pam, a 27-year-old technician. The plan was for them to 8 seven days together in a chicken cage that was six feet long and three feet 9. A camera would 10 their experience, which would take 11 in an art gallery.

Pam and Eric were strangers when they met, and they worried that they wouldn't get 12. But they were willing to try. They put on matching long white underwear and 13 the cage.

The week was long and difficult. They slept on a hard wooden floor. They couldn't stand up without banging their heads. They ate vegetarian mash and 14 water from a garden hose. Their only privacy was a toilet surrounded by a curtain. There were no sinks, mirrors, or toothbrushes in the 15. Their only inspiration was the two framed checks that hung on the wall outside the cage. Visitors who came into the gallery were warned, "Do not feed the humans".

Finally it was 16, and Pam and Eric 17 from their cage. They had survived the week, and they each had a \$2,500 check in their 18. When Rob Thompson opened the cage, Eric 19 out, changed into clean clothes, and ate a chocolate bar right away. "It's great to be able to stand up", he said. Pam just 20 her clothes and left. After a week of visitors and reporters watching her, she didn't want to talk to anyone.

参考答案:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. for | 2. stay | 3. until | 4. way | 5. of | 6. pay |
| 7. people | 8. spend | 9. wide | 10. record | 11. place | 12. along |
| 13. entered | 14. drank | 15. cage | 16. over | | |
| 17. emerged/came out | 18. hands | 19. came/got | 20. changed/put on | | |

(3) 四项选择题

“四项选择题”属于客观试题，与其他两种完型填空题型相比，显然容易一些，因其四个选择项本身就提供了信息，而且其中一项就是答案。这种题型常常出现在各种水平测试及成绩测试中，用以测试学生的英语基础知识及语言运用能力。

题型如下:

The need for law came with the establishment of government and private property. The first form of law was revenge where a person who 1 been injured by another had the 2 to punish that person in the same 3. In

the Bible this law is known 4 “an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth”.
5 could have continued endlessly, of course, and in fact this 6 of justice produced conflicts that sometimes 7 many generations.

As society grew larger and more complicated, it became 8 to establish a more formal system 9 justice. The first important step was the 10 of personal revenge. A person who hurt someone or destroyed property 11 required to pay a penalty. In the 12 years penalty were often physical punishments, but later 13, this gradually changed to fines in 14 or property.

Perhaps the biggest single step in the development of law came 15 when rulers of a society recognized that they had an obligation to attempt to 16 wrongs. In attempting to prevent the occurrence of 17 wrongs, society went from the administration of law to 18 creation. The ruler became not simply a judge or administrator 19 a law-giver. In this way, law 20 a list of do's and don'ts.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. has | B. had | C. have | D. was |
| 2. A. way | B. permission | C. right | D. entitle |
| 3. A. direction | B. method | C. way | D. degree |
| 4. A. of | B. to | C. for | D. as |
| 5. A. Revenge | B. Violence | C. Law | D. Attack |
| 6. A. action | B. aspect | C. form | D. organization |
| 7. A. lasted | B. continued | C. ran | D. went |
| 8. A. feasible | B. necessary | C. important | D. anxious |
| 9. A. on | B. for | C. about | D. of |
| 10. A. banning | B. forbidding | C. abolition | D. ending |
| 11. A. was | B. had | C. obliged | D. were |
| 12. A. first | B. early | C. before | D. former |
| 13. A. then | B. by | C. on | D. away |
| 14. A. labour | B. tip | C. apology | D. money |
| 15. A. about | B. to | C. true | D. into |
| 16. A. punish | B. cut | C. prevent | D. stop |
| 17. A. such | B. later | C. much | D. next |
| 18. A. some | B. its | C. it's | D. the |
| 19. A. or | B. and | C. but | D. otherwise |
| 20. A. accepted | B. adopted | C. changed | D. become |

参考答案:

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D

以上三种题型中,只有四项选择题可以采用机器阅卷,而其他两种需要人工阅卷。因此到目前为止,大规模的测试所采用的题型是四项选择题,大学英语四级测试中 Cloze 部分采用的是这种题型。

3. 完型填空题型特点

按照 2005 年 9 月国家大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组公布的《大学英语四级试点考试样卷》的要求,完型填空为多项选择题,其文章长度约 200 词左右,文章的体裁一般以说明文、论述文为主,难度低于精读课文的难度,基本无超纲词。短文中留有 20 个空格,每个空格为 1 题,每题有 4 个选择项,共 70 分,要求学生在 15 分钟内完成。学生要在全面理解文章内容的基础上,综合运用所学过的词汇、语法和篇章结构知识,选择最佳答案填补空缺,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。完型填空题是词汇与语法结构题的扩展和延伸,它们的根本区别在于完型填空题是在以短篇短文为单位的层次上的填空,“测试学生综合运用语言的能力”;而词汇与语法结构题是在单句为单位的层次上的填空,是“考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度”。因此,在做完型填空题时,不能只看所填的词在短语或句子中是否合适,而要时刻从上下文来考虑。

4. 完型填空题测试内容

“完形填空”的测试内容大致可分为词义辨析、习惯用法和固定搭配、语法结构、逻辑推理等类型题。

(1) 词义辨析题

这种题是从词义角度来测试学生语言能力的,所以测试的词有拼写类似的形近词、意思相近但有区别的近义词、意思相同但用法有所区别的同义词以及意思相反的反义词。此题要求学生具有扎实的词汇知识、一定的词汇量、辨别词汇意义和用法上的细微区别的能力,善于从上下文中寻找与该题有关的信息词的能力以及一些文化背景知识和普通常识。

(2) 习惯用法和固定搭配题

习惯用法和固定搭配是语言在长期发展中形成的固定词组,是完型填空测试内容的重点,需要考生在平时的学习中进行特殊的记忆,认真的积累,熟练掌握《大学英语精读教程》(1~4 级)中所涉及的词汇及词组。

(3) 语法结构题

语法结构主要涉及动词、介词和冠词的用法。动词包括时态、语态、语气、主谓一致、时态呼应、及物动词和不及物动词的区别、动态动词和静态动词的区别、非谓语动词的用法以及情态动词与助动词的用法等。介词在英语中是比较难以运用的一类词，其数量不多，但其含义却比较丰富，且用法复杂多变。冠词虽数量极少，但用法是多变的。因此，对于这类题，学生首先要具有扎实的语言基础知识和熟练的运用能力，善于通过上下文判断动词的形式及用法，掌握一些介词的基本意思以及介词和介词短语的用法，并注意寻找动词与介词、名词与介词、形容词与介词之间搭配的规律，还要记忆一些由介词构成的成语，掌握定冠词和不定冠词的基本用法，熟记一些带冠词的固定搭配的含义。

(4) 逻辑推理题

逻辑推理题主要测试学生综合运用语言的能力，其测试的重点是对上下文逻辑关系的理解。在短文中逻辑关系主要涉及指代、列举、原因、结果、对比、比较、让步、补充、选择、举例、时间顺序、目的及条件等。学生在做这种题时，要通读全文，了解文章的主旨，理清文章的结构，弄清句子之间、段落之间以及各部分之间的关系；之后确定上下文所属关系，辨别四个选择项中的词语在句子中或文章中的特定意思，最后选出正确答案。做此类题时，注意避免片面地从语法角度或局部的内容去思考，否则就会“只见树，不见林”，无法从整体上理解上下文的逻辑关系，结果导致选择错误。

5. 完型填空题实例

Every human being, 1 what he is doing, gives off body heat. The usual problem is 2 dispose of it. But the designers of the Johnstown campus of the University of Pittsburgh set themselves the 3 problem—how to collect body heat. They have designed a collection system which utilizes 4 body heat, but the heat given off by such objects 5 light bulbs and refrigerators as well. The system works so well 6 no conventional fuel is needed 7 the campus six buildings comfortable.

Some parts of most modern buildings—theatres and offices 8 classrooms—are more than amply heated by people and lights and sometimes must be air-conditioned 9 in winter. The technique of 10 heat and redistributing it is 11 “heat recovery”. A few modern buildings recover 12. But the university’s system is the first to recover heat 13 some buildings and reuse it in 14. Along the way, Pitt has learned a great deal about some of

its heat producers. The 15 a student studies, the more heat his body 16. Male students emit more heat than 17 students, and the larger a student, the more heat he 18. It is tempting to 19 that the hottest prospect for the Johnstown campus would be a 20, over-weight male genius.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. though | B. no matter | C. however | D. in spite of |
| 2. A. how to | B. how | C. what | D. what to |
| 3. A. similar | B. wrong | C. same | D. opposite |
| 4. A. both | B. not only | C. as well as | D. neither |
| 5. A. for example | B. like | C. of | D. as |
| 6. A. which | B. then | C. that | D. therefore |
| 7. A. make | B. to made | C. to make | D. making |
| 8. A. including | B. as well as | C. with | D. as well |
| 9. A. even | B. so | C. ever | D. much |
| 10. A. saving | B. being saved | C. disposing | D. being disposed |
| 11. A. talked | B. thought | C. suggested | D. called |
| 12. A. loss | B. cold | C. temperature | D. heat |
| 13. A. to | B. from | C. with | D. for |
| 14. A. the other | B. other | C. others | D. the others |
| 15. A. hard | B. hardest | C. harder | D. more hard |
| 16. A. takes in | B. gives off | C. gives in | D. takes out |
| 17. A. other | B. female | C. girl | D. boy |
| 18. A. produces | B. manufactures | C. designs | D. assembles |
| 19. A. start | B. conclude | C. end | D. begin |
| 20. A. easy-going | | B. fun-making | |
| | C. hard-working | | D. good-for-nothing |

参考答案与题解:

1. B. 语法结构题。此句意思为“每个人无论他在做什么事情，都要释放身体的热量”。根据句意，选择答案 no matter 最恰当，no matter 与 what 连用引导的让步状语从句符合上下文的意思。though, however 也可引导让步状语从句，但其含义不符合题意，in spite of 为介词短语，不能引导从句。

2. A. 语法结构题。句中谓语动词 is 后要求动词不定式作表语，因此选择 how to 是正确的，how 在此处为方式状语。B、C 两项不符合语法要求，D 项不符合题意。

3. D. 逻辑推理题。根据句意，选择 opposite 是正确的。opposite 意为

“相反的”，此句意为“匹兹堡大学约翰斯顿校园的设计者为自己提出了一个相反的问题——怎样收集身体热量。”其他三项均不符合题意。

4. B. 习惯用法和固定搭配题。此题可根据后面信息词 but 确定 B 项 not only 是正确答案，此结构是 not only...but (also) ...。其他三项均不能与 but 搭配。

5. D. 习惯用法和固定搭配题。此处 such...as 为固定搭配结构，意为“像……那样的”。其他三项均不能与 such 搭配。

6. C. 语法结构题。此题是 so...that...结构，意为“如此……以致……”，that 引导结果状语从句。其他三项均不与 so 组合使用。

7. C. 语法结构题。此题谓语动词 need 是及物动词，其后需接动词不定式作宾语。其他三项不符合语法结构的要求。

8. B. 逻辑推理题。根据上下文，此题应填 as well as，其含义为“不但……而且……”。此处注意 as well as 与 as well 的区别。例如：Children as well as his wife were invited to the party. 不但他太太，连他的孩子们都被邀请参加了那次聚会。As well 意为“又，另外也”，如：He sent me a letter and some money as well. 他寄给我一封信，外加一些钱。其他两项不符合题意。

9. A. 语义辨析题。根据句意选择 A 项 even 是正确的，其含义为“甚至”。其他三项均不符合题意。

10. A. 语法结构题。此处应填入 saving，句中“saving heat and redistributing it”是平行结构。其他三项既不符合语法结构要求也不合题意。

11. D. 词义辨析题。根据上下文，此题应选择 D 项 called，其含义为“叫做”。其他三项不符合题意。

12. D. 逻辑推理题。根据句子“But the university's system is...”，推断出 D 项 heat 是正确的。其他三项不合题意。

13. B. 逻辑推理题。根据上下文，选择 B 项 from 是正确的。此句意是“一些新式的建筑物可收集已散失的热量，而这所大学的聚热系统首次将一些建筑物中的热量聚集起来并再次用于其他建筑。”其他三项不合题意。

14. C. 语法结构题。根据句意，此处应填入 others，这里 others 意为 buildings (其他的建筑物)。句中没有特指哪些具体建筑物，因此 D 项 the others 不合题意，其他两项均用于单数。

15. C. 语法结构题。此题是“the+比较级……(从句)，+the+比较级……(主句)”结构，意为“越……越……”。此句意为“一个学生学习越刻苦，他所散发的热量就越多”。其他三项均不符合语法结构的要求。

16. B. 词义辨析题。根据句意，此题应选择 B 项 gives off，其含义为“散