

全国高等学校 实用英语

阅读与翻译

READING COMPREHENSION
& TRANSLATION

上海交通大学 戴萍 主审
倪修璟 主编

紧扣大纲 真题点评 深挖考点
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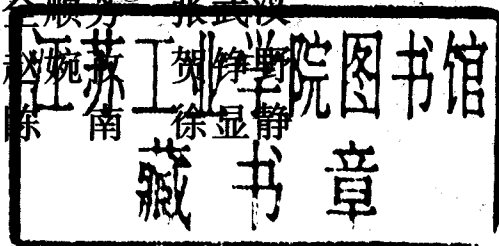
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阅读与翻译

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前言

《全国高等学校实用英语阅读与翻译》是根据教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)和最新《大学英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)编写的,旨在帮助广大学生提高从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。

本书囊括考试涉及的所有题型,细分成五大部分。每一部分都由知识点讲解和专项模拟试题这两大模块组成。讲解精,题量大,其中实用性材料占80%以上,包括各种有代表性的实用应用文体。

本书特点:

1. 全面:囊括所有要点和考点。
2. 系统:将所有知识点按《基本要求》和《大纲》的规定进行系统归纳。
3. 针对性:紧扣考点,有的放矢。
4. 典型性:所编专项模拟试题具有代表性,难易度与国家统考的全真题一致。
5. 科学性:内容编排合理科学;理论和实践相结合;详尽的理论指导及答案详解能使考生触类旁通并学会分析问题和解决问题的方法;专项模拟试题由易到难,由浅入深,深入浅出。

由于编者水平及时间有限,疏忽或错误在所难免,恳请专家、同行和读者不吝指正。

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上篇 阅读

第一部分 Task 1 和 Task 2



一、题型特点

Task 1 和 Task 2 题材为一般性文体,如记叙文、说明文、议论文,这一部分主要考查以下阅读技能:

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
- 所以题型相应可分为:

1 主旨题

常见题型:

The main point of the passage is...

The passage mainly deals with...

What does the passage mainly discuss?

Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?

The author apparently asserts that...

A suitable title for the passage would be...

From the paragraph, we know that the speaker is...

2 事实题

3 细节题

4 推理题

常见题型:

The author's purpose of writing this passage is to...

The author implies that...
 It can be easily guessed that...
 We can learn from the passage that...
 It can be concluded from the passage that...
 The passage suggested that...
 The passage is intended to...
 We can infer that...
 The tone of the passage may be...
 In the author's opinion...
 The passage is most probably taken from...
 The passage comes from...
 The passage is addressed primarily to...
 The passage is written for...

■ 判断题

常见题型:

Which of the following does the writer not express?
 Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
 Which of the following statements is not true?
 Which of the following is not included in the passage?
 The writer mentions all of the items listed below except...

■ 词义解释题

常见题型:

The word "discard" (Line 4, Para. 1) may mean...
 What does "production costs" refer to in the last paragraph?



二、试题点评

例 1: [2004 年 6 月 B 级—Task 2]

For employers, the policy of lifelong employment is particularly important because it means that they can put money and effort into their *staff* (职员) training and make them loyal to the company. What they do is to select young people who have *potential* (潜能) and who can be trained. They then give the young people the kinds of skills that will make them suitable employees for the company. In other words, they adjust their training to their particular needs.

One recently employed graduate says that she is receiving a great deal of valuable training from the company. "This means that I will be a loyal employee," she says, "And it also means that the company will want to keep me. I am an important investment for them. So the policy is a good one because it benefits both the employer and the employee."

Recently, however, attitudes towards lifelong employment are beginning to change. Employees are slowly beginning to accept the idea that lifelong employment is not always in their best interest and that changing firms can have career advantages.

41. The purpose of lifelong employment is to _____.

- A) adjust the needs of the company to its employees
 - B) make employees loyal to their company
 - C) select the best skilled young employees
 - D) keep the skilled staff satisfied
42. By training its employees, a company can make them _____.
 A) do their work more easily
 B) more interested in their work
 C) willing to invest money into the company
 D) possess the necessary qualities for the job
43. Talking about the training she has received, a recently employed graduate has the view that _____.
 A) it is still well-received by all the staff members today
 B) it is valuable to the employers and the employees
 C) it is helpful for attracting young employees
 D) it is both useful and interesting
44. Attitudes towards lifelong employment are changing because _____.
 A) job changes have career advantages
 B) it's boring to work in only one company
 C) only the employer benefits from such employment
 D) stable employment seldom offers better opportunities
45. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A) lifelong training of employees
 B) policies of lifelong employment
 C) attitudes towards lifelong employment
 D) employers' interest in lifelong employment

【文章大意】对一些雇主而言,终身聘用制非常重要,因为老板可花精力培训员工并且使员工忠于公司,这一点也得到部分员工的认可。但是近来对终身制的态度发生改变。员工认为终身制并不符合他们的利益,跳槽反而具有职业发展的优势。

【答案详解】

41. B【细节题】。
 从本文第一句末尾部分可以知道老板们执行这一政策的目的是使员工忠于公司。
42. D【细节题】。
 根据第一段倒数第二句,他们把技能传授给年轻人,这些技能让年轻人成为适合公司的员工,所以说通过培训,公司让员工掌握为公司服务所必备的素质。
43. B【细节题】。
 第二段最后一句:这项政策很好,因为这让雇主和雇员双方都受益。
44. A【细节题】。
 本文最后一段末尾部分:变换工作会有事业的优越性。
45. C【主旨题】。
 第一段的大意是雇主喜欢终身聘用制,第二段的大意是雇员也喜欢终身聘用制,第三段的大意是近来对终身聘用制的态度发生改变,所以本文是关于各方人士对终身聘用制的态度。

例 2: [2005 年 12 月 A 级—Task 2]

The Future of General Motors (GM) Is Yours

We have everything college students need to know about GM's Cooperative Education and *Intern* (实习) Programs in our Student Center. Each fall, GM *recruiters* (招聘人员) visit the campuses of many of the nation's top engineering and business colleges and universities to recruit students. These students are considered for interesting assignments throughout our U. S. operations. Check out our Recruiting Calendar to see if GM will be visiting your campus. If your campus is not listed, please apply online.

Will GM start your career moving? Fasten your seat belt!

For full-time college students, General Motors offers both a Cooperative Education and an Intern Program. Participants in these real-business-world educational programs gain valuable degree-related experience, develop an insider's understanding of how GM works and earn competitive wages. These programs are designed to provide GM with a source of highly talented candidates while giving students an opportunity for hands-on experience in their field. As a result, participants in these programs are given serious consideration for full-time positions with GM when they graduate. Candidates for these programs must successfully complete an online assessment and possess qualifications that match the business needs of the organization.

41. GM is likely to recruit college students for its programs who _____.
 A) do a full-time college program
 B) major in engineering and business
 C) have had some practical experiences
 D) have gathered information about GM
42. The Recruiting Calendar (Line 5, Para. 1) gives the information about _____.
 A) the kinds of people GM needs to train
 B) the nation's top colleges and universities
 C) GM recruiters' visits to colleges and universities
 D) the interesting tasks GM expects the students to fulfill
43. Those students whose university is not listed on the Recruiting Calendar may _____.
 A) apply to GM online
 B) be given interesting tasks
 C) come to the GM's training offices directly
 D) invite recruiters to visit their universities
44. The programs that GM offers to full-time college students will help them to _____.
 A) gain information about business in general
 B) get business experience and good wages
 C) develop their talents fully
 D) obtain a higher degree
45. GM offers the Cooperative Education and Intern Programs in order to _____.
 A) make its business needs known to the public
 B) perform successful online assessments
 C) advertise its newly-designed products
 D) find out highly talented candidates

【文章大意】根据通用的合作教育和实习计划,每年秋天,通用都会到顶级的工科和商科院校招收一些实习生,其他院校的学生可以上网申请,其目的是为通用提供高级人才库,同时让学生在各自选择的领域获得实习经验。

【答案详解】

41. B【判断推理题】

第一段第二句的意思是:每年秋天,通用都会到顶级的工科和商科院校招收一些实习生。这表明通用会找一些具有工科和商科专业背景的学生。

42. C【细节题】

第一段倒数第二句的意思是:检查一下招聘日历,去看看通用是否会莅临贵校。

43. A【细节题】

第一段最后一句的意思是:如果贵校不在名单上,请上网申请。

44. B【细节题】

第三段第二句的意思是:实习教育项目的参加者能获得同学位相关的经验,观察通用的运作方式和赚的较高的薪水。

45. D【细节题】

第三段第三句谈到,搞计划的目的是为了通用提供高级人才库,并为学生提供实习经验。



三、解题技巧

针对以上题型现在提出以下八点解题技巧并结合历年真题作出说明:

抓住中心思想

段落的中心思想在主题句中。而主题句往往在段落的第一句,主题句后的其他句子含说明、展开或支持主题的细节;有时主题句在段落的末尾以用来讨论复杂的思想,达到劝说读者的目的;偶尔也有主题句出现在段落中间的现象;还有,有些段落根本就没有主题句,这就需要读者概括出段落的中心思想。

例3:【2001年12月A级—Task 1】

“But I just paid \$1.69 for this bottle of wine last week. How come the price is now \$2.25? What's going on?”

There are at least three things going on that have caused the price of wine to rise. All have to do with the supply and demand factors of economics.

The first factor is that people are drinking more wine than ever before. This demand for more wine has increased *overall* (总体) wine sales in America at the rate of 15 percent a year.

The second factor is that the supply of wine has stayed relatively the same, which means that the same number of bottles is produced each year. Wine producers are trying to open up new land to grow more *grapes* (葡萄). But in at least three wine-producing areas of the world—France, Germany, and California—new *vineyards* (葡萄园) will not be available in the near future. Wines are produced in other countries, such as Italy, Spain and Australia, but none of these countries will be able to fill the demand for good wines.

The third factor is that costs of wine production are increasing. The men who make wine are asking for more money, and the machinery needed to press the grapes is becoming more expensive.

When the demand for something is greater than the supply, prices go up. When production

【文章大意】本文为说明文。主要说明葡萄酒因供求关系而引起其价格变化的三个因素：第一、喝葡萄酒的人数比以前增多了；第二、葡萄酒的产量不变，而其需求不断扩大；第三、葡萄酒的生产成本增加。

B) worrying about the price

D) complaining about the price

36. D【主旨题】。

第一段的第一、二句引用顾客的话“上周买一瓶葡萄酒 1.69 美元,现在却为何要 2.25 美元?”可以看出作者在抱怨葡萄酒的价格在涨,故正确答案为 D。问句“How come the price is now \$2.25?”相当于一个反问句,说明现在葡萄酒的价格不应该是这样,故可排除 A 和 B,而 C“讨价还价”为无关选项。

正确合理的推断必须有根据,整个推断过程分三步:1)了解事实或根据;2)评价事实或根据;3)作出推断。

人们的衣着、面部表情、双手、身体姿态、言语和个人拥有的物件等都能体现出他们的观点、态度、价值观等。读者可通过以下几个问题来检验自己的推断是否正确:1)是否弄懂了作者的观点及写作动机;2)是否分析了文中阐述的所有材料;3)是否区分了一些词语的字面意义和引申意义;4)是否透过字里行间进行思考推断。

37. The three factors mentioned in the passage cause

B) the price of wine to go up

D) more and more people to drink wine

37. B【推理题】。

综合文中葡萄酒涨价的三个原因,从第三,四,五段可得出正确答案。

38. The supply of wine has remained the same partly because .

B) new vineyards will not be opened up in such countries as Australia

D) the production of wine bottles has ceased to increase

38. C【细节推理题】。

从文中第四段“*But in at least three wine-producing areas of the world—France, Germany, and California—new vineyards (葡萄园) will not be available in the near future. Wines are produced in other countries, such as Italy, Spain and Australia, but none of these countries*

will be able to fill the demand for good wines.”可知, Italy, Spain 和 Australia 都无法提供优质的葡萄酒,,故正确答案为 C。

例 6:[2001 年 12 月 A 级—Task 1]

39. What does “production costs” refer to in the last paragraph?

- A) The price of grapes and machines. B) The cost of land and transportation.
C) The price of wine and wine bottles. D) The cost of manpower and equipment.

【答案详解】

39. D【词义解释题】。

“production costs”为生产成本,根据文中的“production costs, meaning the price of labor and machinery”得知其具体含义为人力和机器设备的成本,故正确答案为 D。

理解人物性格特征

人物性格特征可以通过以下几个方面体现出来:1)人物的外貌;2)人物的行为;3)人物的言语;4)人物的思想;5)其他人物的思想或评论。

例 7:

This is a great time to be out, thinks Jason. No wonder the students don't want to be in school today. I can see why they want to skip away from the four walls of a house that encloses them and their dreams. Here I am, a man, acting like a small boy, I am playing *hooky* (逃学), too.

【文章大意】本文为记叙文,描述了人物杰森的心里活动,他把自己看成逃学的孩子,尽管自己在外能玩得不错,但心里既感到尴尬、又感到内疚。

36. From the passage, we can see Jason feels _____.

- A) surprised B) embarrassed and guilty
C) happy D) sad

【答案详解】

36. B【推理题】。

该段落整段都是人物杰森思想或心理活动,通过最后两句,我们可看出他把自己看成逃学的孩子,即带着尴尬又内疚的心理,故答案为 B。

得出结论

读者必须明白作者的意图,只有依据文中事实才能做到这一点。作者的意图可能体现在一句话、一段文字或几段文字中。读者必须先识别段落的中心思想,然后再作出评价。

- 1) 识别中心思想;
- 2) 评价细节,必须判断出段落中不正确、不必要、不准确的细节;
- 3) 评价作者意图;
- 4) 识别作者的偏见;
- 5) 识别作者的宣传手段,如不断重复的论断、抓住公众的从众心理、使用煽动人们情绪的词汇等。

总之,读者本人得出结论的过程可用以下四个问题归纳:1)作者到底说了什么?2)作者的思想有事实依据吗?3)作者是否使用带偏见的论断或煽动性的言语来影响读者。4)我得出的结论是否是唯一的?

例 8: [2001 年 12 月 A 级—Task 1]

40. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to _____.

- A) persuade people to drink less wine
- B) tell people where to get the best wine
- C) explain why the price of wine is rising
- D) show that wine is popular with Americans

【答案详解】

40. C【主旨题】。

尽管全文没主题句,但作者都是在说明葡萄酒因供求关系而引起其价格变化的原因,故正确答案为 C;其他选项都没有涉及葡萄酒的价格,故不可取。

● 识别语气

文章的笔调就是语气,语气揭示了文章中的感觉、态度和观点,除了感到高兴或愤怒之外,我们还常常表现出爱与恨、真诚与讽刺、温柔与强硬、感激与不满等等。表明作者语气的词有三种:

- 1) 褒义词。如:positive(赞成的),useful(有用的),efficient(有效的),supportive(支持的),praising(赞扬的),optimistic(乐观的),admiring(羡慕的),interesting(有趣的),humorous(幽默的),serious(严肃的),enthusiastic(热情的),pleasant(愉快的),polite(礼貌的),concerned(关切的),impartial(不偏袒的),sober(冷静的)等等。
- 2) 贬义词。如:disgusted(厌恶的),critical(批评的),negative(否定的),suspicious(怀疑的),tolerant(容忍的),worried(担忧的),pessimistic(悲观的),depressed(沮丧的),disappointed(失望的),ironic(讽刺的),sarcastic(挖苦的),bitter(痛苦的),cynical(玩世不恭的),sentimental(伤感的),emotional(激动的),angry(生气的)等等。
- 3) 中性词。如:indifferent(漠然的),impassive(冷淡的),uninterested(无兴趣的),ambivalent(情绪矛盾的),neutral(中立的),impersonal(不带个人感情的),subjective(主观的),objective(客观的),informative(提供信息的),apathetic(漠不关心的)等等。

句子的长度也能表现语气。短小而不流畅的句子能营造一种欣喜若狂、积极主动、左右摇摆的感觉,而较长又流畅的句子则能传达循序渐进、宁静祥和、怡然自得的感觉。

读者应该做到:

- 1) 推敲文章人物用以描述情景的段落和句群;
- 2) 注意指代感情、态度和观点的单词;
- 3) 细品每段开宗明义的句子;
- 4) 注意句子的长度;
- 5) 注意作者如何论述其主题;
- 6) 明确作者写作目的;
- 7) 揭示作者对其主题的态度;
- 8) 了解作者对读者的态度。

例 9:

It will probably come as a mild shock to no one that there are four hundred different kinds of mushrooms (蘑菇). What are mushrooms? Nothing more or less than toadstools, but why they call them toadstools (毒菌) is beyond me. I have yet to see a toad sitting on a stool. It seems a strange name to give an innocent mushroom, doesn't it? It was probably made up by someone who hated mushrooms and thought he could get even. But why should anyone hate mushrooms? The little fel-

low goes about his business quietly. Once in a while he kills a family of twenty or thirty people, but then, what right has anyone to have a family numbering twenty or thirty people?

【文章大意】本文为议论文,阐述了作者对于“toadstools”被命名为“毒菌”感到不解。他认为有可能是由于某个不喜欢蘑菇的命名者杜撰此名以报复蘑菇。文章还提到了一只毒蘑菇能毒死一大家族的二、三十口人,但作者又讽刺一个家庭为何要生下这么多的人?

38. The tone of the passage is _____.

A) sad

B) serious

C) formal

D) humorous

【答案详解】

38. D[推理题]。

根据文中作者用来修饰 mushrooms (蘑菇) 的词句,如(“an innocent mushroom (天真的蘑菇)”, “The little fellow goes about his business quietly.”, “What right has anyone to have a family numbering twenty or thirty people?”)等,可以看出作者用了拟人或夸张的手法,更加增添了文章的幽默色彩,故答案为 D; 文章中也提到了一只毒蘑菇能毒死一大家族的二、三十口人,但这并没有产生伤感,反而增添了文章的幽默;另外文章句子短小,明显为随便的口语体。

● 鉴别文体

作品的书面表达形式有诗歌、短篇故事、剧本、传记、日记、史志、散文、书评、影评等。

虚构作品是富有想象力的书面作品,涉及各种虚构人物、地点和事件。短篇故事、小说、剧本是虚构作品,由于三者都有叙述者及叙述情节,因此,同一作品有时既是虚构作品又是记叙文。

传记是关于个人生活的作品。

说明文和议论文则是涉及思想、观点和态度的书面文体。

说明文属于以事实为依据的作品形式,包括正式的文章和在报纸、杂志上发表的各种非正式的文章。这些文章里有新闻、游记、书评、影评、特写、社论和关于时尚潮流的文章等。说明文不涉及讲故事或提出观点,它所涉及的只是对客观事实的认识。

修辞性语言不同于平铺直叙的语句,常见的辞格有:象征、比喻、拟人、夸张等。

例 10:

The father of Michelangelo worried about his son in Rome. In his letters he urged Michelangelo to take care of himself. He must keep his head moderately warm, he wrote, have himself rubbed down, but never wash. He recommended for headaches a dish made of herbs and split peas (豌豆).

Michelangelo paid little attention to his father's advice. Instead he worked for a whole year without stopping. Then one day the Pieta was placed in Saint Peter's Church for everyone to see. People were charmed (吸引) by its beauty. Gently the Virgin holds her dead son in her lap, and on her face is an expression of deep sorrow. Some people were surprised that the Mother of Christ had the face of a young girl, but Michelangelo explained that Christ's Mother was forever young.

【文章大意】本文为传记体,介绍了意大利艺术家 Michelangelo 的孩提时代及其创作风格。Michelangelo 小时候在罗马学艺时他父亲唯恐他不能照顾自己,父亲经常写信教他一些养生法如吃豌豆治头痛;但儿子不理睬父亲的关心,反而整年不停地学习,最后终于成了一代名师。

36. This selection is probably from _____.

A) a biography

B) an essay

C) an autobiography D) a report

【答案详解】

36. A【推理题】。

本段落介绍了意大利艺术家 Michelangelo 的孩提时代及其创作风格,文体偏向传记题材,故答案为 A。

7 组织事实,形成观点

作者根据以下特定的模式组织彰显观点的细节:

- 1) 单一罗列;
- 2) 根据重要性大小排序;
- 3) 时间顺序;
- 4) 空间顺序;
- 5) 因果关系;
- 6) 对照和对比关系。

下列四步有助于在阅读过程中进行概括:

- 1) 找出大意;
- 2) 明确彰显大意的细节,如事实、事件、想法等;
- 3) 确定细节的安排模式;
- 4) 注意各种联系和关系并将细节同相应的特征结合起来。

例 11:

If you are interested in buying a pair of contact lenses, be prepared to pay 200 dollars or more. Generally there are three main reasons why people want *contact lenses* (隐形眼镜). You may need them because the corner of your eye is misshaped and ordinary glasses are not satisfactory. If so, you'll be in the group that comprises 1 to 2 percent of contact lens wearers. But you may want them for a sport, interest, or vocation. Perhaps you're a baseball player, a boxer, a swimmer, a policeman, an actor, or perhaps you're engaged in an industry where flying particles may endanger your eyes. If you get your contact lenses for one of these reasons, you are in the same group with about 20 percent of the users. But if for some reason you feel that glasses are *handicapping* (妨碍) your appearance and you'd rather have invisible glasses, you'll have lots of company. About 79 percent of lens users hope to improve their looks.

【文章大意】本文为说明文。说明了人们戴隐形眼镜的三个主要原因,如眼睛本身的需要、个人喜好和职业的原因;不管哪种原因,百分之七十九的用户希望通过戴隐形眼镜改善自己的容貌。

38. The author organizes supporting details according to _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A) time order | B) cause and effect |
| C) spatial(空间的) development | D) order of importance |

【答案详解】

38. D【推理题】。

本文介绍了人们戴隐形眼镜的三个主要原因。每个原因都有相应的百分比为例证。百分比呈递增趋势,因此可以看出作者是根据重要性大小排序的,故答案为 D。

8 理顺细节,重视具体事实

1) 饶有兴趣的阅读有助于重视事实,如果查阅材料能引起我们的兴趣或者对我们非常重要,那么这些材料