

美国大学 入学考试指导

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入学考试指导 (下)

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美国大学入学考试指导(三)

阅读精选篇

基础练习

第一套

Section One

The passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 1-6 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is an excerpt from a book by novelist Gregor von Rezzori.

Skushno is a Russian word that is difficult to translate. It means more than dreary boredom: a spiritual void that sucks you in like a vague but intensely urgent longing. When I was thirteen, at a phase that educators used to call the awkward age, my parents were at their wits' end. We lived in the Bukovina, today
Line an almost astronomically remote province in southeastern Europe. The story I am telling seems as distant—
5 not only in space but also in time—as if I'd merely dreamed it. Yet it begins as a very ordinary story.

I had been expelled by a *consilium abeundi*—an advisory board with authority to expel unworthy students—from the schools of the then Kingdom of Rumania, whose subjects we had become upon the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after the first great war. An attempt to harmonize the imbalances in my character by means of strict discipline at a boarding school in Styria (my people still regarded Austria as
10 our cultural homeland) nearly led to the same ignominious end, and only my pseudo-voluntary departure from the institution in the nick of time prevented my final ostracism from the privileged ranks of those for whom the path to higher education was open. Again in the jargon of those assigned the responsible task of raising children to become “useful members of society.” I was a “virtually hopeless case.” My parents, blind to how the contradictions within me had grown out of the highly charged difference between their own
15 natures, agreed with the schoolmasters, the mix of neurotic sensitivity and a tendency to violence, alert perception and inability to learn, tender need for support and lack of adjustability, would only develop into something criminal.

One of the trivial aphorisms my generation owes to Wilhelm Busch's Pious Helene is the homily “Once your reputation's done / You can live a life of fun.” But this optimistic notion results more from wishful
20 thinking than from practical experience. In my case, had anyone asked me about my state of mind, I would have sighed and answered. “Skushno?” Even though rebellious thoughts occasionally surged within me. I dragged myself, or rather I let myself be dragged, listlessly through my bleak existence in the snail's pace of days. Nor was I ever free of a sense of guilt, for my feeling guilty was not entirely foisted upon me by others; there were deep reasons I could not explain to myself, had I been able to do so, my life would have been much
25 easier.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's parents were _____.
 - (A) frustrated by the author's inability to do well in school
 - (B) oblivious to the author's poor academic performance
 - (C) wealthy, making them insensitive to the needs of the poor
 - (D) schoolmasters who believed in the strict disciplining of youth
 - (E) living in Russia while their son lived in Bukovina

2. Lines 8-12 are used by the author to demonstrate that _____.
 - (A) the author was an unstable and dangerous person
 - (B) the schools that the author attended were too difficult
 - (C) the tactics being used to make the author a more stable person were failing
 - (D) the author was not accepted well by his classmates
 - (E) the author's academic career was nearing an end

3. The word "ignominious" in line 10 means _____.
 - (A) dangerous
 - (B) pitiless
 - (C) unappreciated
 - (D) disgraceful
 - (E) honorable

4. In line 11, the word "ostracism" most likely means _____.
 - (A) praise
 - (B) abuse
 - (C) appreciation
 - (D) departure
 - (E) banishment

5. The passage as a whole suggests that the author felt _____.
 - (A) happy because he was separated from his parents
 - (B) upset because he was unable to maintain good friends
 - (C) melancholy and unsettled in his environment
 - (D) suicidal and desperate because of his living in Russia
 - (E) hopeful because he'd soon be out of school

6. The passage indicates that the author regarded the aphorism mentioned in the last paragraph with _____.
 - (A) relief because it showed him that he would eventually feel better
 - (B) disdain because he found it unrealistic
 - (C) contempt because he saw it working for others
 - (D) bemusement because of his immunity from it
 - (E) sorrow because his faith in it nearly killed him

The passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 7-15 are based on the following passage.

Fear of communism swept through the United States in the years following the Russian Revolution of 1917. Several states passed espionage acts that restricted political discussion, and radicals of all descriptions were rounded up in so-called Red Raids conducted by the attorney general's office. Some were convicted and imprisoned; others were deported. This was the background of a trial in Chicago involving twenty men charged under Illinois's espionage statute with advocating the violent overthrow of the government. The charge rested on the fact that all the defendants were members of the newly formed Communist Labor party. The accused in the case were represented by Clarence Darrow, one of the foremost defense attorneys in the country. Throughout his career, Darrow had defended the poor and the despised against exploitation and prejudice. He defended the rights of labor unions, for example, at a time when many sought to outlaw the strike, and he was resolute in defending constitutional freedoms. The following are excerpts from Darrow's summation to the jury.

Members of the Jury ... If you want to convict these twenty men, then do it. I ask no consideration on behalf of any one of them. They are no better than any other "twenty men or women; they are no better than the millions down through the ages who have been prosecuted and convicted in cases like this. And if it is necessary for my clients to show that America is like all the rest, if it is necessary that my clients shall go to prison to show it, then let them go. They can afford it if you members of the jury can; make no mistake about that...

The State says my clients "dare to criticize the Constitution." Yet this police officer (who the State says is a fine, right-living person) twice violated the federal Constitution while a prosecuting attorney was standing by. They entered Mr. Owen's home without a search warrant. They overhauled his papers. They found a flag, a red one, which he had the same right to have in his house that you have to keep a green one, or a yellow one, or any other color, and the officer impudently rolled it up and put another flag on the wall, nailed it there. By what right was that done? What about this kind of patriotism that violates the Constitution? Has it come to pass in this country that officers of the law can trample on constitutional rights and then excuse it in a court of justice? ...

Most of what has been presented to this jury to stir up feeling in your souls has not the slightest bearing on proving conspiracy in this case. Take Mr. Lloyd's speech in Milwaukee. It had nothing to do with conspiracy.

Whether that speech was a joke or was serious, I will not attempt to discuss. But I will say that if it was serious it was as mild as a summer's shower compared with many of the statements of those who are responsible for working conditions in this country. We have heard from people in high places that those individuals who express sympathy with labor should be stood up against a wall and shot. We have heard people of position declare that individuals who criticize the actions of those who are getting rich should be put in a cement ship with leaden sails and sent out to sea. Every violent appeal that could be conceived by the brain has been used by the powerful and the strong. I repeat, Mr. Lloyd's speech was gentle in comparison

My clients are condemned because they say in their platform that, while they vote, they believe the ballot 25
is secondary to education and organization. Counsel suggests that those who get something they did not vote
for are sinners, but I suspect you the jury know full well that my clients are right. Most of you have an eight-
hour day. Did you get it by any vote you ever cast? No. It came about because workers laid down their tools
and said we will no longer work until we get an eight-hour day. That is how they got the twelve-hour day, the
ten-hour day, and the eight-hour day—not by voting but by laying down their tools. Then when it was over 30
and the victory won ... then the politicians, in order to get the labor vote, passed legislation creating an eight-
hour day. That is how things changed; victory preceded law....

You have been told that if you acquit these defendants you will be despised because you will endorse
everything they believe. But I am not here to defend my clients' opinions. I am here to defend their right to
express their opinions. I ask you, then, to decide this case upon the facts as you have heard them, in light of 35
the law as you understand it, in light of the history of our country, whose institutions you and I are bound to
protect.

7. Clarence Darrow's statement that "They can afford it if you members of the jury can" (lines 5-6) is most probably meant to imply that _____.
 - (A) the defendants will not be harmed if convicted
 - (B) if the jurors convict the defendants, they will be harshly criticized
 - (C) the defendants do not care whether they are convicted
 - (D) everyone involved in the trial will be affected financially by whatever the jury decides
 - (E) if the defendants are found guilty, everyone's rights will be threatened
8. Lines 7-9 suggest that the case against Owen would have been dismissed if the judge had interpreted the Constitution in which of the following ways?
 - (A) Defendants must have their rights read to them when they are arrested.
 - (B) Giving false testimony in court is a crime.
 - (C) Evidence gained by illegal means is not admissible in court.
 - (D) No one can be tried twice for the same crime.
 - (E) Defendants cannot be forced to give incriminating evidence against themselves.
9. Darrow's defense in lines 15-24 relies mainly on persuading the jury that _____.
 - (A) the prosecution is using a double standard
 - (B) the evidence used by the prosecution is unreliable
 - (C) the defendants' views are similar to those of the jury
 - (D) labor unions are guaranteed the right to hold a strike
 - (E) a federal court is a more appropriate place to try the defendants than is a state court
10. Lines 15-24 indicate that the prosecution attempted to characterize Mr. Lloyd's speech as _____.
 - (A) bitter sarcasm
 - (B) deceptive propaganda
 - (C) valid criticism

- (D) a frightening threat
(E) a bad joke
11. What does Clarence Darrow accuse "people in high places" (line 20) of doing?
(A) trying to kill Communist Party members
(B) advocating violence against labor sympathizers
(C) lying to the jury
(D) encouraging the use of harsh punishment against criminals
(E) making foolish and insulting suggestions
12. The word "counsel" in line 26 refers to _____.
(A) expert psychologists
(B) the prosecution
(C) an assembly
(D) a recommendation
(E) an expert
13. Lines 33-34 imply that the prosecution had told the jury that finding for the innocence of the defendants would be similar to _____.
(A) denying the validity of the Constitution
(B) permitting workers to go on strike
(C) promoting passive resistance
(D) limiting freedom of expression
(E) promoting communism
14. In line 36, the word "bound" most nearly means _____.
(A) intellectually committed
(B) personally determined
(C) morally compelled
(D) violently coerced
(E) inevitably destined
15. Darrow's defense hinges on the ability of the jurors to _____.
(A) understand complicated legal terms and procedures
(B) sympathize with union organizers
(C) comprehend the beliefs of the Communist Labor party
(D) separate the defendants' rights from their views
(E) act in the interest of the national economy

Section Two

The passage below is followed by questions based on its content. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 1-12 are based on the following passage.

The following passage is from a book written by a zoologist and published in 1986.

The domestic cat is a contradiction. No other animal has developed such an intimate relationship with humanity, while at the same time demanding and getting such independent movement and action. The cat manages to remain a tame animal because of the sequence of its upbringing. By living both with other cats (its mother and littermates) and with humans (the family that has adopted it) during its infancy and *Line* kittenhood, it becomes attached to and considers that it belongs to both species. It is like a child that grows up 5 in a foreign country and as a consequence becomes bilingual. The young cat becomes bimental. It may be a cat physically but mentally it is both feline and human. Once it is fully adult, however, most of its responses are feline ones, and it has only one major reaction to its human owners. It treats them as pseudoparents. The reason is that they took over from the real mother at a sensitive stage of the kitten's development and went on giving it milk, solid food, and comfort as it grew up. 10

This is rather different from the kind of bond that develops between human and dog. The dog sees its human owners as pseudoparents, as does the cat. On that score the process of attachment is similar. But the dog has an additional link. Canine society is group-organized; feline society is not. Dogs live in packs with tightly controlled status relationships among the individuals. There are top dogs, middle dogs, and bottom dogs and under natural circumstances they move around together, keeping tabs on one another the whole 15 time. So the adult pet dog sees its human family both as pseudoparents and as the dominant members of the pack, hence its renowned reputation for obedience and its celebrated capacity for loyalty. Cats do have a complex social organization, but they never hunt in packs. In the wild, most of their day is spent in solitary stalking. Going for a walk with a human, therefore, has no appeal for them. And as for "coming to heel" and learning to "sit" and "stay," they are simply not interested. Such maneuvers have no meaning for them. 20

So the moment a cat manages to persuade a human being to open a door (that most hated of human inventions), it is off and away without a backward glance. As it crosses the threshold, the cat becomes transformed. The kitten-of-human brain is switched off and the wildcat brain is clicked on. The dog, in such a situation, may look back to see if its human packmate is following to join in the fun of exploring, but not the cat. The cat's mind has floated off into another, totally feline world, where strange bipedal* primates have no place. 25

Because of this difference between domestic cats and domestic dogs, cat-lovers tend to be rather different from dog-lovers. As a rule cat-lovers have a stronger personality bias toward working alone, independent of the larger group. Artists like cats; soldiers like dogs. The much-lauded "group loyalty" phenomenon is alien to both cats and cat-lovers. If you are a company person, a member of the gang, or a person picked for the squad, the chances are that at home there is no cat curled up in front of the fire. The 30 ambitious Yuppie, the aspiring politician, the professional athlete, these are not typical cat-owners. It is hard

to picture football players with cats in their laps—much easier to envisage them taking their dogs for walks.

Those who have studied cat-owners and dog-owners as two distinct groups report that there is also a gender bias. The majority of cat-lovers are female. This bias is not surprising in view of the division of labor
35 evident in the development of human societies. Prehistoric males became specialized as group-hunters, while the females concentrated on food-gathering and childbearing. This difference contributed to a human male “pack mentality” that is far less marked in females. Wolves, the wild ancestors of domestic dogs, also became pack-hunters, so the modern dog has much more in common with the human male than with the human female.

40 The argument will always go on—feline self-sufficiency and individualism versus canine camaraderie and good-fellowship, but it is important to stress that in making a valid point I have caricatured the two positions. In reality there are many people who enjoy equally the company of both cats and dogs. And all of us, or nearly all of us, have both feline and canine elements in our personalities. We have moods when we want to be alone and thoughtful, and other times when we wish to be in the center of a crowded, noisy room.

*bipedal: walking on two feet

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - (A) show the enmity that exists between cats and dogs
 - (B) advocate dogs as making better pets than cats
 - (C) distinguish the different characteristics of dogs and cats
 - (D) show the inferiority of dogs because of their dependent nature
 - (E) emphasize the role that human society plays in the personalities of domestic pets
2. According to the passage, the domestic cat can be described as _____.
 - (A) a biped because it possesses the characteristics of animals with two feet
 - (B) a pseudopet because it can't really be tamed and will always retain its wild habits
 - (C) a contradiction because although it lives comfortably with humans, it refuses to be dominated by them
 - (D) a soldier because it is militant about preserving its independence
 - (E) a ruler because although it plays the part of a pet, it really dominates humans
3. In line 8, the word “pseudoparents” means _____.
 - (A) part-time parents that are only partially involved with their young
 - (B) individuals who act as parents of adults
 - (C) parents that neglect their young
 - (D) parents that have both the characteristics of humans and their pets
 - (E) adoptive parents who aren't related to their young
4. The author suggests that an important difference between dogs and cats is that, unlike dogs, cats _____.
 - (A) do not regard their owners as the leader of their social group
 - (B) obey mainly because of their obedient nature

- (C) have a more creative nature
 - (D) do not have complex social organizations
 - (E) are not skilled hunters
5. It can be inferred from the third paragraph (lines 11-20) that the social structure of dogs is _____.
(A) flexible
(B) abstract
(C) hierarchical
(D) male dominated
(E) somewhat exclusive
6. Lines 19-20 ("Going ... them.") are used to stress _____.
(A) the laziness of cats that keeps them from being pack animals
(B) the ignorance of dogs, which makes them more obedient pets
(C) the antipathy that cats feel for humans
(D) a difference between cats and dogs that emphasizes the independent nature of cats
(E) the stubborn and complacent disposition of cats
7. In line 28, "much-lauded" means _____.
(A) vehemently argued
(B) overly discussed
(C) unnecessarily complicated
(D) typically controversial
(E) commonly praised
8. The "ambitious Yuppie" mentioned in line 31 is an example of a person _____.
(A) who is power hungry
(B) who craves virtue
(C) who is a stereotypical pet-owner
(D) who has a weak personality
(E) who seeks group-oriented status
9. The sixth paragraph (lines 33-39) indicates that human females _____.
(A) are more like dogs than cats
(B) developed independent roles that didn't require group behavior
(C) had to gather food because they were not strong enough to hunt
(D) are not good owners for the modern dog
(E) were negatively affected by the division of labor of human societies
10. The author uses lines 40-41 ("The argument... positions.") to _____.
(A) show that the argument stated in the passage is ultimately futile
(B) disclaim glaring contradictions that are stated in the passage

- (C) qualify the generalizations used to make the author's point
 - (D) ensure that the reader doesn't underestimate the crux of the passage
 - (E) highlight a difference between individualism and dependency
11. The last four sentences in the passage (lines 41-44) provide _____.
 (A) an example of the argument that has been made earlier
 (B) a summary of the points made earlier
 (C) a reason for the statements made earlier
 (D) a modification of the position taken earlier
 (E) a rebuttal to opposing views referred to earlier
12. The passage as a whole does all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 (A) use a statistic
 (B) make parenthetical statements
 (C) quote a knowledgeable individual
 (D) restate an argument
 (E) make a generalization

Section Three

The two passage below are followed by questions based on their content and on the relationship between the two passages. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage and in any introductory material that may be provided.

Questions 1-13 are based on the following passages.

In passage 1, the author presents his view of the early years of the silent film industry. In passage 2, the author draws on her experiences as a mime to generalize about her art. (A mime is a performer who, without speaking, entertains through gesture, facial expression, and movement.)

Passage 1

Talk to those people who first saw films when they were silent, and they will tell you the experience was magic. The silent film had extraordinary powers to draw members of an audience into the story, and an equally potent capacity to make their imaginations work. It required the audience to become engaged—to
 Line supply voices and sound effects. The audience was the final, creative contributor to the process of making a
 5 film.

The finest films of the silent era depended on two elements that we can seldom provide today—a large and receptive audience and a well-orchestrated score. For the audience, the fusion of picture and live music added up to more than the sum of the respective parts.

The one word that sums up the attitude of the silent filmmakers is enthusiasm, conveyed most strongly
 10 before formulas took shape and when there was more room for experimentation. This enthusiastic uncertainty

often resulted in such accidental discoveries as new camera or editing techniques. Some films experimented with players; the 1915 film *Regeneration*, for example, by using real gangsters and streetwalkers, provided startling local color. Other films, particularly those of Thomas Ince, provided tragic endings as often as films by other companies supplied happy ones.

Unfortunately, the vast majority of silent films survive today in inferior prints that no longer reflect the 15 care that the original technicians put into them. The modern versions of silent films may appear jerky and flickery, but the vast picture palaces did not attract four to six thousand people a night by giving them eyestrain. A silent film depended on its visuals; as soon as you degrade those, you lose elements that go far beyond the image on the surface. The acting in silents was often very subtle, very restrained, despite legends to the contrary. 20

Passage 2

Mime opens up a new world to the beholder, but it does so insidiously, not by purposely injecting points of interest in the manner of a tour guide. Audiences are not unlike visitors to a foreign land who discover that the modes, manners, and thoughts of its inhabitants are not meaningless oddities, but are sensible in context. 25

I remember once when an audience seemed perplexed at what I was doing. At first, I tried to gain a more immediate response by using slight exaggerations. I soon realized that these actions had nothing to do with the audience's understanding of the character. What I had believed to be a failure of the audience to respond in the manner I expected was, in fact, only their concentration on what I was doing; they were enjoying a gradual awakening—a slow transference of their understanding from their own time and place to one that 30 appeared so unexpectedly before their eyes. This was evidenced by their growing response to succeeding numbers.

Mime is an elusive art, as its expression is entirely dependent on the ability of the performer to imagine a character and to recreate that character for each performance. As a mime, I am a physical medium, the instrument upon which the figures of my imagination play their dance of life. The individuals in my audience 35 also have responsibilities—they must be alert collaborators. They cannot sit back, mindlessly complacent, and wait to have their emotions titillated by mesmeric musical sounds or visual rhythms or acrobatic feats, or by words that tell them what to think. Mime is an art that, paradoxically, appeals both to those who respond instinctively to entertainment and to those whose appreciation is more analytical and complex. Between these extremes lie those audiences conditioned to resist any collaboration with what is played before them; and 40 these the mime must seduce despite themselves. There is only one way to attack those reluctant minds—take them unaware! They will be delighted at an unexpected pleasure.

1. Lines 9-10 ("For ... parts.") indicate that _____.

- (A) music was the most important element of silent films
- (B) silent films rely on a combination of music and image in affecting an audience
- (C) the importance of music in silent film has been overestimated
- (D) live music compensated for the poor quality of silent film images
- (E) no film can succeed without a receptive audience