本书紧扣最新英语专业八级考纲而编写

金莉◎主编

英语专业八级考试

总读寺训

Reading Comprehension

阅读助手,排除障碍 文章分类,各个突破

真题模拟,双管齐下 解析精辟,启发思路

何静等◎编著

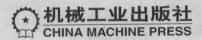


英语专业八级考试 了EN18 阅读特训

Reading Comprehension

主编: 金 莉

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2004年2月,教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语考试大纲修订组根据当前英语专业学生的水平和形势对大学英语专业学生的要求,颁布了新的专业四级、八级考试大纲和新的考试样题,并已于2005年正式实施。

本书紧扣最新专业八级考试大纲,深入剖析专业八级阅读考试的新走向,详细总结专业八级阅读应试技巧,以帮助考生有针对性地复习准备专业八级阅读考试。

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一前 **PREFACE**

2004年2月,教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语考试大纲修订组根据当前英语专业学生的水平及形势对大学英语专业学生的要求,颁布了新的专业四级、八级考试大纲和新的考试样题,并已于2005年正式实施。

相信多生能操人工解专人阅读题是标点和幂项技巧。中进行立分的练习后。

对于阅读部分的变化,新大纲中规定:阅读理解题由原来的4篇短文变为4~5篇短文,题目由15题增加到20题,删除了快速阅读题型,考试时间不变。 这意味着在一定程度上对阅读速度的要求有所增加。

本丛书之一的《英语专业八级考试 阅读特训》紧扣最新专八考试大纲,深入剖析专八阅读考试的新走向,详细总结专八阅读应试技巧,以帮助考生有针对性地复习准备专八阅读考试。

真颢模拟,双管齐下

研习真题和做模拟题是考生在考前的必备功课,本书为考生备考专八阅读提供了"一站式"服务,真题和模拟题双管齐下。本书特精选了80篇阅读文章供考生练习,分为20个单元,其中包括20余篇历年真题。以真题引领模拟,让考生既把握了真题的出题脉络,又得到了充分的模拟训练,一举两得。

文章分类,各个突破

根据历年真题阅读部分所考的文章题材,选文分为社会风貌、人物故事、文 化教育和历史变迁四大类。本书涵盖真题中出现的所有题材,文章比例严格按照 真题中各题材文章比例进行分配,便于考生有侧重地进行练习。考生不仅可以按 文章分类将各个题材逐一攻克,还可以科学有效地进行备考,避免了因盲目做题 而浪费时间。

阅读助手,排除障碍

文章后附加的阅读小助手包括:文章中出现的核心单词和难句释义。其主要目的是排除考生做题过程中遇到的种种障碍,方便考生对全文的理解与把握。考生可以在做题的同时复习巩固这些核心词汇,将做题和背单词完美结合,有效提

高学习效率。

解析精辟、启发思路

本书的答案解析精辟,详略得当。让考生困惑的难题力争做到抽丝剥茧、详细阐述,而一般试题则阐述清晰、点到为止。力图做到启发考生解题思路,让考生再遇到类似题目时胸有成竹,问题迎刃而解。

另外,本书中每个单元的"答案解析"前都附有"答案速查",方便考生快速核对答案。同时在"答案速查"的"参考答案"旁边还有"错误类型"一栏,供考生总结自己的错误类型和原因,以便日后复习时更有针对性。

相信考生在深入了解专八阅读题型特点和解题技巧、并进行充分的练习后, 定可从容应对专八阅读考试。最后预祝即将参加专八考试的各位考生马到成功!

在本书的编辑过程中,世纪友好工作室的蒋志华老师以及周利芬、邵红丽、 展萍、丁哲等同事对本书的结构及编排提供了大量的帮助,在此特向他们表示诚 挚的谢意。

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第一章 七专八阅读高分攻略

第一节概述

《高校英语专业八级考试大纲》(2004年新版,以下简称《大纲》)规定,专业八级考试范围包括听、读、写、译四个方面的能力以及英语专业知识。针对阅读理解部分,《大纲》规定的测试要求具体如下:

- 1. 能读懂一般英美报刊杂志上的社论和书评;
- 2. 能读懂有一定难度的历史传记和文学作品;
- 3. 能理解所读材料的主旨大意,分辨出其中的事实和细节;能理解字面意义和隐含意义;能根据所读材料进行判断和推理;能分析所读材料的思想观点、语篇结构、语言特点和修辞手法;
 - 4. 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。

根据《大纲》的规定,取消旧大纲中的快速阅读题型,全部改为仔细阅读。阅读理解部分采用多项选择题,由数篇阅读材料组成(一般为4篇),共约3000个单词。每篇材料后有若干道多项选择题,共20题,学生应根据所读材料内容,从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,考试时间为30分钟。阅读材料题材广泛,包括社会、文化、经济、科技、历史、人物故事等。

下面是1997~2006年专八阅读全真试题题型分布表:

年份 题型	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	总数	比例
细节题	5	6	2	2	0	1	0	3	2	6	27	16%
推断题	9	8	10	13	13	12	12	9	12	12	110	67%
态度题	1	1	3	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	12	7%
主旨题	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	8	5%
语义题	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	8	5%

由上表可以看出,推断题在每套试题中都占有很大比例,而态度题、主旨题和语义题的比例较小;另外,细节题明显少于推断题,在 2002 年和 2004 年两次考试中,甚至没有出现细节题;04 年以前,主旨题和语义题几乎没有,每套题中除了细节题和推断题外只有一两道态度题;04 年以后,细节题和推断题以外的其他题型数量有所增加。

第二节(实用阅读技巧精讲

这一节我们首先从词、句、篇三个层次讲解阅读的基础知识,旨在帮助考生克服阅读中的"硬障碍",为题型训练作准备;然后将对上一节提到的各个题型进行深入剖析、针对不同的题型点拨应试技巧。

一、阅读基础知识

1. 推测词义

在阅读理解中,首先需要解决的是词汇问题。考生经常发现,尽管大纲规定的单词已经背了不少,但是在阅读文章时仍然有一些单词不认识,那些超纲词便成为很多考生做阅读理解时面临的第一道关卡。

这些超纲词大致可以分为两类:一类是不太重要的,或者说不会对文章理解造成任何障碍的单词,例如一些专有名词;另一类是比较重要的,需要大家明白其基本含义的单词,对于这部分单词,可以采用多种方法推测出其大致含义。此外,还有一些较为熟悉的单词,在特定的上下文中可能会使用其比较生僻的含

义,因此也需要采用一定的方法对其具体含义进行推测。

总的来说,通过上下文推测单词含义的方法有四种:同义法、反义法、逻辑 法和常识法。

(1) 同义法

即利用释义、定义推测单词含义的方法。在篇章中,作者往往会以各种形式给出某个关键性生词的定义或者释义,主要有以下几种:

● 通过 is, means, refers to 等意为"意思是……"的动词给出其前面生词的含义,例如:

Intellectual disability refers to a general slowness to learn and function within society, and the identification of intellectual disability is usually based on an assessment of a person's performance in a variety of tests.

intellectual disability 智力障碍

As social beings, we need to be able to deal with other people, which brings us to the next item on Goleman's list, namely: recognizing emotions in other people. This means, in effect, having or developing "social radar", i. e. learning to read the weather of systems-around-individuals or groups of people.

social radar 社交雷达 Washingstoo threat a as III 同量割算医的果因为

◎ 通过生词后括号内或者破折号后的内容给出其含义,例如:

British industry, in particular, has in recent decades often been criticized for its linguistic insularity — for its assumption that foreign buyers will be happy to communicate in English, and that awareness of other languages is not therefore a priority.

linguistic insularity 语言偏狭

● 通过生词的同位语给出其含义,例如:
That seems to be the message from the research conducted by <u>Europanel</u>,
an association of research companies across 23 countries which monitor
buying patterns using consumer panels.

Europanel 欧洲组

阅读特训

When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through <u>sign</u> <u>language</u> in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas.

sign language 手语

(2) 反义法

即利用句子间的转折对比关系推测生词含义的方法。此方法其实也是"逻辑法"的一种,但是由于使用广泛,所以编者将其单独列出加以讲解。在阅读的过程中,如果遇到表示转折的信号词 but, though, however 等和表示对比关系的信号词 unlike, different from, on the contrary 等,那么这些词语的前后就是两个相反的概念。考生可以利用这一关系推测相关生词的含义,例如:

Contrasted with the corporation, the risk and liability of a privately owned proctorship are much higher.

proctorship 代理, 私企

While his subjects were grieving over their dead, the king was filled with exultation over his military victory.

exultation 狂喜

(3) 逻辑法 weath, in effect, having or developing "soon sidt selections".

即利用句子间的类比、因果、递进等逻辑关系推测生词含义的方法。考生在阅读中遇到表示类比的逻辑信号词如 likewise, similarly, in the same way 等,表示因果的逻辑信号词如 as a result, consequently, hence, therefore, because, due to, on account of 等,以及表示递进的逻辑信号词如 and then, even 等,即可合理地利用相应的逻辑关系来推测相关生词的含义,例如:

Because of Mary's <u>antagonistic</u> nature, she finds it difficult to make friends. antagonistic "敌对的,反对的",因果关系。

Tom never allowed himself to become angry with customers. Like a parent with spoiled children, he always listened <u>indulgently</u> to their complaints indulgently "放任地,溺爱地",类比关系。

The idea is not only silly, it is preposterous.

(4) 常识法

即利用普通的科学知识和生活常识推测生词含义的方法,例如: Scrooge was such a skinflint that he wouldn't give any of his employees a Christmas gift or even the day off from work.

skinflint 吝啬鬼 台景区自集团 蒙厥的華原原民語中以於日平原民主由

The man walked briskly to keep warm on the very cold night.

2. 分析难句

在阅读理解中,经常会遇到一些结构非常复杂的句子,这些句子往往是命题点。因此如果理解不准确,或者断章取义的话,就会做错题目。鉴于此,提高分析句子结构的能力是阅读理解必过的另一关。

在专业八级的阅读理解中,常出现的结构复杂的句子主要可以分为以下四种 类型:并列平行结构、多重复合结构、倒装结构和分隔结构。

(1) 并列平行结构

并列连词 and, or, so, not only...but..., as well, neither...nor..., either...or... 等以及标点符号,如分号或者破折号,可以把若干个在语义上有联系或者相互照应的句子成分或者简单句连在一起,同时中间有可能插入多个修饰成分,从而构成一种并列或者平行结构的长句。例如:

Gedogists believe that the warning signs for a major earthquake may include sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changes in the measured strain across a fault zone, and variations in the electrical properties of underground rocks.

在此句中,主句的谓语动词 believe 后是 that 引导的宾语从句。宾语从句的主语部分是 the warning signs for a major earthquake,谓语为 may include,其余全部是宾语从句的宾语部分。该宾语部分由四个名词性词组构成,为典型的并列平行结构,即: sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust, changes in the measured strain across a fault zone,以及 variations in the electrical properties of underground rocks。考生阅读时的难点主要在于无法清楚地辨识并列的成分有几个,以及他们分别是什么。例如此句就有不少人认为并列的成分是五个,他们错在将 tilting 和 other deformations 当成了两个并列成分;还有一些考生认为并列的成分是三个,误将 sudden fluctuations in local seismic activity, tilting and other deformations of the Earth's crust 视为一个成分。其实判断的方法很简单,并列平行结构中的几个成分一定是在语法上对等的,即如果有一个是动词原形,那么几个成分就都是动词原形;如果有一个是分词,那么几个成分就都是动词原形,如果有一个是分词,那么几个成分就都是分词。此句中,四个并列的成分都是"名词复数+介宾

阅读特训

短语"的结构,依据这一点进行判断,就不会出错了。neve to flig asmirand?

由于并列平行结构中会出现列举的现象,因此往往是命题点所在,尤其容易出现 Which of the following statements is (NOT) TRUE 的细节题型,需要考生在准确判断列举成分的基础上,利用排除法进行选择。

(2) 多重复合结构

英语句子的主干有以下五种基本类型:

◆ 主语+谓语 (SV)	He can run fast.
◆ 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (SVP) 美一层的 5 名 第 章	She is a student.
◆ 主语+谓语+宾语(SVO)	She teaches English.
◆ 主语 + 谓语 + 双宾语(直接宾语和间接宾语) (SVoO)	She teaches me English.
◆ 主语 + 谓语 + 复合宾语 (宾语 + 宾语补足语)(SVOC)	I heard him singing.

其他的各种句子结构都是由这五种基本句型转换或者变化而来的。多重复合结构的句子就是句子主干本身或者句子主干以外的修饰成分由从句构成,且这些从句内又套有其他从句,环环相扣,因此又称"多重嵌套结构"。考生往往不容易分清各个修饰成分之间以及修饰成分和句子主干间的关系,造成句子结构分析混乱。例如:

A representative of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor contends that employers who offer benefits that permit employees to balance the responsibilities of home and world better will realize gains in attendance, recruiting, and retention.

此句为基本的 SVO 结构,其中宾语是由 that 引导的宾语从句。宾语从句也是 SVO 结构,其中主语为 employers,谓语为 will realize,宾语为 gains in attendance, recruiting, and retention。但是在宾语从句的主语后有一个 who 引导的定语从句,且该定语从句内又嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句,因此构成了一个多重复合结构的句子。

读懂多重复合结构的句子其实并不难,关键的也是首要的一步就是要学会抓住句子的主干,即上面所说的五种基本句型。在具体分析的时候,首先抓主句的主干,然后分析各个从句的主干,简单地说,就是从主句到从句"层层剥离抓主干",这样句子内部的逻辑关系和句意就一目了然了。

(3) **倒装结构** 对加及,崩毁其群而 smu s yman 鲁为愚疑了太星则反为。

为了突出强调某一句子成分或者某种表达语气,常常采用倒装结构,打破相对固定的常规语序。一般情况下所说的倒装指的是"主谓倒装",即谓语不再按照陈述句的语序放在主语的后面,而是提到主语之前。具体说来可以分为部分倒装和完全倒装两种。

部分倒装是指将谓语的一部分(即助动词)提到主语之前,而剩余的部分(实义动词)依然放在主语之后,构成"助动词+主语+实义动词原形"的结构。一般情况下,当表示否定意义的单词或者词组位于句首,only 开头的短语作状语位于句首,或者 so, such 等词语位于句首的时候,句子要部分倒装。例如:

Only with the aid of a rich businessman *could he finish* his further studies on frogs.

He will not go to Beijing, and nor will I.

So busy is he that he barely has time to have lunch.

完全倒装则是将全部的谓语提到主语的前面,常见于表示地点、方向的状语位于句首而句子的主语是名词或者名词短语时。例如:

Here comes the teacher.

以上所说的都是由于语法上的需要而进行的倒装,所以都属于"语法倒装"。然而在专业八级阅读理解中常出现的,则是为了突出强调某一部分(如表语、状语)或者为了平衡句子结构(避免主语或者宾语过长)而构成的主谓倒装,即"修饰倒装"。例如:

Included at this level are studies of the roles that specific kind of plants and animals play in the complex and self-perpetuation interrelationships that exist between the living and non-living world, as well as studies of the built-in controls that maintain these relationships naturally.

此句是典型的为了平衡句子结构而进行的倒装。句子的主语 studies 后有一个 of 引导的介宾短语作定语,直至句子结束,非常长;而谓语和表语部分 are included at this level 则是被动语态,较短。英语句子在结构上习惯"前短后长",如果将此句的主语和相应定语放在句首的话,不太符合英语句子的表达习惯,因此将句子的表语提前,同时主谓倒装。

又如:

Many a time did I stay up late practicing English pronunciation and intonation.

阅读特训

此句则是为了强调状语 many a time 而将其提前,从而构成主谓倒装。

主谓倒装的句子, 乍看上去很难, 但是只要熟知上文提到的使用倒装的情况和倒装的句子结构, 便不成问题。

(4) 分隔结构

一般说来分隔结构不难辨认,但是当句子较长,成分较多且复杂,被分隔的部分相距较远时,也容易造成一定程度的理解障碍。分隔结构主要有两类:插入语分隔和修饰分隔。

插入语分隔指用于增加补充信息的插入语将语法关系密切的两个句子成分 (如主语和谓语,谓语和宾语,宾语和补语)分隔开来的现象。例如:

The sight of the river clear and quiet at the foot of the mountain filled the troop with hope and energy.

此句中,两个破折号间的插入语将句子的主语和谓语分隔开来。

修饰分隔一般见于 SVOC 结构的句子,当句中的宾语后带有较长的同位语或者定语,而后面的宾语补足语又较短时,为了平衡句子结构,使语义严密,结构 紧凑,往往将同位语或定语放在句子的最后,形成分隔结构。例如:

The news that her fiancé had died in the war made the girl mad who had expected to get married after he returned.

此句是一个典型的 SVOC 结构, 宾语为 the girl, 宾语补足语是 mad, who 引导的定语从句修饰 the girl。但由于宾语补足语太短,为了平衡句子结构,将其提到了定语从句的前面,造成了定语从句和先行词分隔的现象。

在实际阅读中,插入语分隔可忽略插入语,而修饰分隔则要明确句子的结构,辨认出被分隔的两个成分。

alon 3. 辨识选项 to saibus as ilem as throw univil-non has saivil an usewied

专业八级阅读理解的难点,不仅仅在于文章本身,选项的复杂性和迷惑性,也是造成考生失分的一个重要原因。因此了解正确和错误选项的基本特征是非常必要的。

(1) 正确选项

正确答案一般都是对原文的同义改写,一般有三种方式:

- ◆ 句子简化:将原文中的难句简化成一个比较简单的句子。
- **◇ 替换关键词:** 即把原文中最关键的词汇用同义词或者短语替换,如原文说他很 important,答案说他的 significance 是显而易见的。

◆ 正话反说:如原文是主动语态,答案为被动语态;原文说 A 是 B 的原因,答案说 B 是 A 的结果;原文使用双重否定,答案使用肯定的表达方式等。

(2) 错误选项

错误选项非常具有迷惑性,有混、偏、反、无四种情况。

- 凝:即张冠李戴或者偷换概念,例如原文中说 A 是白色的, B 是黄色的, 选项中却说 A 是黄色的, B 是白色的。
 - ◆ 偏:指以偏概全,例如原文中说 A 在大部分的情况下是白色的,选项说 A 总是白色的。
 - ◆ 反:就是直接相反,例如原文中说 A 是白的,选项说 A 不是白的。
- ◆ 无: 就是原文未提及,例如原文中说 A 在 90% 的情况下是白色的,选项说 A 在有太阳照射的情况下是白色的,那么这个 90% 是否包括 "有太阳照射",原文并未提及,所以该选项错误。

现以 2006 年专八真题阅读 TEXT C 为例进行选项分析:

Campaigning on the Indian frontier is an experience by itself. Neither the landscape nor the people find their counterparts in any other portion of the globe. Valley walls rise steeply five or six thousand feet on every side. The columns crawl through a maze of giant corridors down which fierce snow-fed torrents foam under skies of brass. Amid these scenes of savage brilliancy there dwells a race whose qualities seem to harmonize with their environment. Except at harvest-time, when self-preservation requires a temporary truce, the Pathan tribes are always engaged in private or public war. Every man is a warrior, a politician and a theologian. Every large house is a real feudal fortress made, it is true, only of sun-baked clay, but with battlements, turrets, loopholes, drawbridges, etc. complete. Every village has its defense. Every family cultivates its vendetta; every clan, its feud. The numerous tribes and combinations of tribes all have their accounts to settle with one another. Nothing is ever forgotten, and very few debts are left unpaid. For the purposes of social life, in addition to the convention about harvest-time, a most elaborate code of honor has been established and is on the whole faithfully observed. A man who knew it and observed it faultlessly might pass unarmed from one end of the frontier to another. The slightest technical slip would, however, be fatal. The life of the Pathan is thus full of interest; and his valleys, nourished alike by endless sunshine and abundant water, are fertile enough to yield with little labor the modest material requirements of a sparse population.

Into this happy world the nineteenth century brought two new facts: the rifle and the British Government. The first was an enormous luxury and blessing; the second, an unmitigated nuisance. The convenience of the rifle was nowhere more appreciated than in the Indian highlands. A weapon which would kill with accuracy at fifteen hundred yards opened a whole new vista of delights to every family or clan which could acquire it. One could actually remain in one's own house and fire at one's neighbor nearly a mile away. One could lie in wait on some high crag, and at hitherto unheard-of ranges hit a horseman far below. Even villages could fire at each other without the trouble of going far from home. Fabulous prices were therefore offered for these glorious products of science. Rifle-thieves scoured all India to reinforce the efforts of the honest smuggler. A steady flow of the coveted weapons spread its genial influence throughout the frontier, and the respect which the Pathan tribesmen entertained for Christian civilization was vastly enhanced.

The action of the British Government on the other hand was entirely unsatisfactory. The great organizing, advancing, absorbing power to the southward seemed to be little better than a monstrous spoil-sport. If the Pathan made forays into the plains, not only were they driven back (which after all was no more than fair). but a whole series of subsequent interferences took place, followed at intervals by expeditions which toiled laboriously through the valleys, scolding the tribesmen and exacting fines for any damage which they had done. No one would have minded these expeditions if they had simply come, had a fight and then gone away again. In many cases this was their practice under what was called the "butcher and bolt policy" to which the Government of India long adhered. But towards the end of the nineteenth century these intruders began to make roads through many of the valleys, and in particular the great road to Chitral. They sought to ensure the safety of these roads by threats, by forts and by subsidies. There was no objection to the last method so far as it went. But the whole of this tendency to road-making was regarded by the Pathans with profound distaste. All along the road people were expected to keep quiet, not to shoot one another, and above all not to shoot at travelers along the road. It was too much to ask, and a whole series of quarrels took their origin from this source.

23. According to the passage, the Pathans welcomed	23.	According to the passage,	the Pathans welcomed	ra ; meratri lo l	
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- A. the introduction of the rifle B. the spread of British rule
 - C. the extension of luxuries D. the spread of trade