

新东方经典篇章

# 英语三项式快速阅读

——攻阅读、记单词、练翻译

# 300词

刘五宁 主编

新词注释★难词练习★难句分析★长句详解

大学英语四、六级  
考试必备

阅读理解★多项选择★全文翻译★综合训练

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# 经典篇章

## 英语三项式快速阅读

# 300词

攻阅读、记单词、练翻译

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新东方校训:追求卓越,挑战极限;在绝望中寻找希望,人生终将辉煌。

校训让我们低头正视自己,抬头放眼希望;校训激励大家在平凡的起点上艰苦跋涉,去迎接人生的灿烂辉煌。同样的人生,却可以有大相径庭的人生道路。这其中一个重要的因素是个人的努力程度。把握自己,把我们的人生打造得灿烂辉煌。

时代的确变了,学习外语不再仅仅是应付考试。对许多人来说,是工作、生活的要求;对一些人来说,更是文化、精神的需要。英语阅读,帮我们打开地域界限,提供观察世界的窗口;英语阅读,帮我们开放文化眼界,感受时代与全球新风尚;英语阅读,帮我们提高人文素质,助我们确立自己的人生位置与目标。读与不读,大不一样。

正是出于这样的考虑,我们精心选编了这套丛书。

本套书特点:

1. 丛书按照大学英语教学大纲要求,把握阅读速度、难度、词汇量,以高考、4、6级、研究生国家考试大纲要求和考试题型为模板,确定阅读篇幅,设计题目和练习题。

2. 考虑到读者语言程度的不同,我们按篇幅长短分别成书:100词、200词、300词、400词和500词各自一本,一套五本,由读者选用;各册书均由三部分组成——测试篇、培养篇和提高篇。

3. 各册书阅读文章词数、难度、翻译量按各部分逐步增加。每篇文章后都有阅读训练、词汇练习、短句翻译、词汇注释、难点选评、全文译文和习题答案。

4. 本丛书由青年学者参加编著,因此选注的文章正是同龄人的兴趣所在,可以满足广大青年读者的要求。全套书选材广泛,题材时代感强:书中既有活跃世界政治舞台的风云人物,又有国内的经济弄潮儿;有核工业的事件,还有农业基因改造的法规……书中有读者感兴趣的东西。

5. 本册书既着眼于考试,更着眼于读者的兴趣与发展。选材语言材料丰富,揉和了英语教学中精读、泛读和快速阅读的综合要求。它有精读的细致讲解、泛读的题材广泛多样,还有快速阅读的练习速度要求。

本套丛书由于溪滨老师总体策划,由黄培辰、彭彤、邹映辉、程云艳、刘五宁、杨舒、祝甸、孙国男等老师编写而成。新东方图书事业部主任蔡菁老师为丛书的出版倾注了心血,孙轶、刘才、王超、李蕾也贡献了自己的力量。

在编书过程中,我们参考了许多国内外的书籍。在此,我们向所有这些学者、朋友真诚致谢!对于出版社在丛书的编辑出版工作中所给予的大力支持,我们也深表感谢。由于时间仓促,难免有疏漏之处,敬请广大读者、同行批评指正。

作者

2003年8月 北京

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# 第一部分

## 快速阅读能力测试篇

或许你刚刚跨入高校的大门,或许你刚刚学完  
大学英语,打开这本书,试试自己的英语水平吧。  
俗话说:“好书使人开卷有所求,闭卷有所获。”看  
看你做完这四套自测题以后会有什么感受吧!



## Test 1

## Passage 1

## Reading Seen As “Cool”

Total: 333 words

Time required for reading: 3'20"

Time required for exercise: 11'

A consumer survey examining the children's and teenage book markets was conducted<sup>①</sup> by Bruno & Ridgeway<sup>②</sup> for PW<sup>③</sup> and BookExpo America<sup>④</sup> in June. A nationally representative sample<sup>⑤</sup> was randomly surveyed by telephone. In the case of teens, a portion of the sample was interviewed at malls<sup>⑥</sup> across the country.

The sample interviewed consisted of 400 adults who had purchased a children's book within the past three months and 100 teen book buyers in two age categories, younger teen (ages 12 - 14) and older teens (age 15 - 17), who had bought a book in the past three months.

Of the adult sample, 62% of the children's book purchasers were female, 38% male. The sample covered a full range of age groups; 22% were 18 - 19 years old, 28% were 30 - 44 years old, and 50% were 45 years old and older. Most were married (79%); 21% were single, divorced or widowed.

The teen sample included 53 girls and 47 boys. Fifty-seven were in the 12 - 14 age range, 43 in the 15 - 17 age range. Twenty-four teens were interviewed by telephone and 76 were interviewed in shopping malls across the country.

To shed some light on<sup>⑦</sup> the children's and teen book market, PW and BookExpo America examined consumer trends among children's and teenage book buyers. The survey evaluated<sup>⑧</sup> what kinds of children's and teenage books consumers choose, how they choose them and where they go to buy them. The findings<sup>⑨</sup> paint a positive picture of America's younger generations of readers and point optimistically toward a future country of book lovers.

Judging from responses, adults who buy children's books believe that books play an important role in a child's development. Consequently, the majority of children's book buyers take seriously the process of choosing books for children. For their part, teens feel that “reading is cool” and “makes you smarter.” An analysis of these attitudes and an examination of the book-buying habits of children's and teen book consumers could be useful in helping publishers, promoters and booksellers provide more appealing products and services.

## 一、即读即练

### 1. 多项选择(从四个答案中挑出最符合题意的选项)

- Who conducted the survey?
  - Bruno& Ridgeway.
  - PW.
  - BookExpo America.
  - All of the above.
- The purpose of the survey was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to count the numbers of adults and teenagers who had bought books
  - to exam the children's and teenage book markets
  - to exam what kinds of children's and teenage books consumers choose
  - to know how the consumers choose the books and where they go to buy them
- How was the sample surveyed?
  - By telephone.
  - At the smalls.
  - Randomly.
  - All of the above.
- According to the survey, the future of the children's and teenage book markets would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - prosperous and optimistic
  - sad and depressing
  - unimaginable
  - unexaminable
- Which is the best subtitle of the article?
  - Reading makes children feel "cool" and "smarter".
  - Consumers trend among children's and teenage book buyers.
  - Survey of children's book market offers good news to publishers and booksellers.
  - Books play an important role in a child's development.

### 2. 词汇练习

- The idea of not having to get up early every morning is rather \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
  - boring
  - interesting
  - appealing
  - welcome
- As an economist, he was able to shed some light on the problem.
  - explain
  - understand
  - solve
  - put forward
- The magician picked several persons \_\_\_\_\_ from the audience and asked them to help him with the performance.
  - by accident
  - randomly
  - occasionally
  - on average

## 二、难词、重点词及词组解析

- conduct a survey 进行一项调查
- Bruno& Ridgeway 美国一家专门进行市场研究的机构
- PW = Publisher Weekly 美国《出版周刊》
- BookExpo America 美国书展
- sample ['sæmpl]n. 取样, 样本

6. mall [mɔ:l] n. = shopping mall 购物中心

7. to shed/throw light on 解释,使...明白

8. evaluate [i'vælju:ei] v. 评价,估价

9. finding ['faɪndɪŋ] n. 研究;(调查)结果

### 三、长句、难句分析

1. The survey evaluated what kinds of children's and teenage books consumers choose, how they choose them and where they go to buy them.

基本句子结构: The survey evaluated what...how...and where...

句子结构分析: 这是一个主从复合句。the survey 是主语, evaluated 是谓语, what...how...and where... 引导三个并列的宾语从句。

2. Judging from responses, adults who buy children's books believe that books play an important role in a child's development.

基本句子结构: Adults who... believe that...

句子结构分析: 这是一个主从复合句。adults 是主语, believe 是谓语, who 引导定语从句修饰 adults, that 引导宾语从句。judging from responses 是分词短语作状语, 意为“从...判断”, “play an important role in...”意为“在...方面起重要作用”。

## Passage 2

### American Education

Total: 300 words

Time required for reading: 3'

Time required for exercise: 10'

American schools tend to put more emphasis on developing critical<sup>①</sup> thinking skills than they do on acquiring quantities of facts. American students are encouraged to express their own opinions in class and think for themselves, a reflection<sup>②</sup> of the American values of individual freedom and self-reliance. The goal of the American education system is to teach children how to learn and to help them reach their maximum potential<sup>③</sup>.

The development of social and interpersonal<sup>④</sup> skills may be considered as important as the development of intellectual<sup>⑤</sup> skills. To help students develop these other important skills, schools have added a large number of extracurricular<sup>⑥</sup> activities (activities outside classroom studies) to daily life at school. These activities are almost as important as the students' class work. For example, in making their decision about which students to admit, colleges look for students who are “well-rounded”. Grades on high school courses and scores on tests like the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) are very important, but so are the extracurricular activities. It is by participating in these activities that students demonstrate their special talents, their level of maturity and responsibility<sup>⑦</sup>, their leadership qualities, and their ability to get along with others.

Some Americans consider athletics<sup>⑧</sup> frequently called competitive sports, the most important of all extracurricular activities. This is because many people believe it is important for young people,

particularly young men, to learn how to compete successfully. Team sports such as football, football, basketball, and baseball are important because they teach students the "winning spirit". At times, this athletic competition may be carried to such an extreme that some students and their parents may place more importance on the high school's sports program than its academic offerings.

What do you think of American education? And what is the difference between Chinese education and American education?

## 一、即读即练

1. 多项选择(从四个答案中选择最符合题意的选项)

1) What is considered more important in American schools?

- A. Memorizing quantities of facts.      B. Getting high score.  
C. Developing critical thinking skills.      D. Attending extracurricular activities.

2) The word "demonstrate" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show      B. teach something by displaying  
C. attend an activity      D. learn

3) What kind of students will be admitted according to American colleges?

- A. Students who do well in athletics.  
B. Students who are well-rounded.  
C. Students who get high grades on high school courses.  
D. Students who can think for themselves.

4) The belief about education held by Americans is most likely to be related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the trend of international education  
B. the government's policy  
C. the latest educational theory  
D. the American values

5) What do American schools do in order to develop social and interpersonal skills?

- A. Add many extracurricular activities to daily life.  
B. Teach the students how to learn.  
C. Offer sports programs.  
D. Encourage the students to express their own opinions.

## 2. 词汇练习

1) We have \_\_\_\_\_ things to do.

- A. a large number of      B. a large amount of      C. much      D. a great deal of

2) Please add some sugar \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee.

- A. on      B. to      C. in      D. into

3) People now agree that this is a world full of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compete      B. competing      C. competitive      D. competition



二、难词、重点词及词组解析

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. critical ['kritikəl] adj. 批评性的                    | 脑筋的  |
| 2. reflection [ri'flekʃən] n. 反射; 反应                 | 6. extracurricular [eskstrəkə'rikjulə(r)] adj. 课外的 |
| 3. potential [pə'tenʃ(ə)l] n. 潜力                     | 7. responsibility [ris,pɒnsə'biliti] n. 责任         |
| 4. interpersonal [,intə'pɜ:sənəl] adj. 人际之间的, 人与人之间的 | 8. athletics [æθ'letiks] n. 竞技, 体育; 体育课            |
| 5. intellectual [inti'lektʃuəl] adj. 智力的; 用          |  |

三、长句、难句分析

1. American schools tend to put more emphasis on developing critical thinking skills than they do on acquiring quantities of facts.

基本句子结构: American schools tend to put... than they do...

句子结构分析: 这是一个主从复合句, than 引导的是一个比较状语从句。

2. This athletic competition may be carried to such an extreme that some students and their parents may place more importance on the high school's sports program than its academic offerings.

基本句子结构: This athletic competition may be carried such... that...

句子结构分析: 主语是 this athletic competition, 谓语是被动语态 may be carried to ... such... that... 结果状语从句结构, 表示“如此...以致于...”。

Passage 3

Teaching and Learning in Colleges

Total: 309 words

Time required for reading : 3'03"

Time required for exercises: 10'

The traditional pattern of classroom experience at the college level brings the professor and a group of 20 to 30 students together for a 45-to-50-minute class session two or three times a week. The most common mode of instruction<sup>①</sup> is the lecture. When lectures are the principal<sup>②</sup> method of instruction in larger classes, regular periods may be set aside for small group discussions under the leadership of an assistant instructor. In cases where a small class size encourages informality, lectures may be combined with discussion sessions based on assigned readings, required textbooks, and other outside materials.

Accurate, legible<sup>③</sup> notes are invaluable aids to the student who is enrolled<sup>④</sup> in a lecture course. Notes should be taken during lectures, and when the student is reading the texts prior<sup>⑤</sup> to each session of the course. The key to good note-taking is to be able to listen a lot and to write only as much as is needed to record the essence of a point or idea presented by the lecturer. Thus, students should endeavor<sup>⑥</sup> to identify only the main points and ideas being presented and to write them down

in outline form. They should also strive to take good notes the first time and not play to recopy note—or to do so only when clarity and conciseness<sup>⑦</sup> demand it. Finally, they should review their notes for about five minutes on the same day that they take them, and go over them again for about half an hour at least once a week, according to a regular schedule or play. There are no course syllabus<sup>⑧</sup> to be memorized, instead, the examinations will be based on the material presented in the lectures and textbooks. So in order to get good performance in the examinations, students are supposed to make good preparation on their textbooks and notebooks.

## 一、即读即练

### 1. 多项选择(从四个答案中挑出最符合题意的选项)

- The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the teaching pattern in colleges
  - how to take good notes in class at college level
  - how to keep good relationship with teachers in colleges
  - both A and B
- The pattern of small class is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - it often has some discussion on some assigned readings
  - it has some group discussion under the assistant instructor
  - it has both lectures and discussions
  - it has only discussions
- In line 5, para. 2, the word “endeavor” means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - work hard
  - try
  - attempt
  - tend
- If you want to learn what you’ve noted by learn, you are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - review it for about half an hour at least once a week
  - review it for 5 minutes on the same day you take them
  - review it as much as possible
  - review it for 5 minutes after class
- From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the students are encouraged to have small-sized classes
  - the teachers like to teach large classes
  - reading more outside materials is the key to getting good performance in the exams
  - generally those who take good notes and make good revisions on the textbooks will get high scores in the exams

### 2. 词汇练习

- He \_\_\_\_\_ some money for his later use.
  - sets aside
  - sets off
  - sets up
  - sets about
- They missed the first train, so they arrived there behind \_\_\_\_\_.
  - time
  - schedule
  - time table
  - minutes

3) His wedding ceremony will be held on the day prior \_\_\_\_\_ National Day.

- A. for                      B. in                      C. with                      D. to

## 二、难词、重点词及词组解析

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. instruction [in'strʌkʃən] n. 教育                  | 5. prior ['praɪə] adj. 优先的, 在前的    |
| 2. principal ['prɪnsəp(ə)l] adj. 主要的 首要的 n. 校长, 负责人 | 6. endeavor [in'devə(r)] v. 努力     |
| 3. legible ['ledʒəbl] adj. 清晰的, 易读的                 | 7. conciseness [kən'saɪsnɪs] n. 简明 |
| 4. enroll [in'rəʊl] v. 参加, 招收                       | 8. syllabus ['sɪləbəs] n. 教学大纲     |

## 三、长句、难句分析

1. The traditional pattern of classroom experience at the college level brings the professor and a group of 20 to 30 students together for a 45-to-50-minute class session two or three times a week.

基本句子结构: The pattern... brings... and... together...

句子结构分析: 主语是 pattern, 但主语的连带部分较长, 谓语是 brings。

2. So in order to get good performance in the examinations, students are supposed to make good preparation on their textbooks and notebooks.

基本句子结构: Students are supposed to...

句子结构分析: in order to 引导的短语作目的状语, 主语是 students, 谓语部分是一个词组 be supposed to, 意思是“应该”。

### Passage 4

## Vocabulary and Success

Total: 332 words

Time required for reading: 3'19"

Time required for exercise: 11'

Your boss has a bigger vocabulary than you have. That's one good reason why he's your boss. This discovery has been made in the word laboratories of the world. Not by theoretical<sup>①</sup> English professors, but by practical, hardheaded<sup>②</sup> scholars who have been searching for the secrets of success. After a host of experiments and years of testing they have found out: that if your vocabulary is limited your chances of success are limited. That one of the easiest and quickest ways to get ahead is by consciously building up<sup>③</sup> your knowledge of words. The vocabulary of the average<sup>④</sup> person almost stops growing by the middle twenties.

The extent of your vocabulary indicates the degree of your intelligence. Your brain power will increase as you learn to know more words. Here is the proof.

Two classes in a high school were selected for an experiment. Their ages and their environment

were the same. Each class represented<sup>⑤</sup> an identical<sup>⑥</sup> cross-section of the community. One, the control class, took the normal courses. The other class was given special vocabulary training. At the end of the period the marks of the latter class surpassed those of the control group, not only in English, but in every subject, including mathematics and the sciences.

The study of words is not merely something that has to do with literature. Words are your tools of thought. You can't even think at all without them. Try it. If you are planning to go down town this afternoon you will find that you are saying to yourself: "I think I will go down town this afternoon." You can not make such a simple decision as this without using words.

If you consciously increase your vocabulary you will unconsciously raise yourself to a more important station in life, and the new and higher position you have won will, in turn, give you a better opportunity for further enriching<sup>⑦</sup> your vocabulary. It is a beautiful and successful cycle.

### 一、即读即练

#### 1. 多项选择(从四个答案中选择最符合题意的选项)

1) Which is true according to this passage?

- A. The more words you know, the more likely you will succeed.
- B. The less words you know, the more likely you will succeed.
- C. Your boss has a bigger vocabulary than you.
- D. Your boss has a smaller vocabulary than you.

2) Who finds the relation between vocabulary and success?

- A. English professors.
- B. Bosses.
- C. Practical scholars.
- D. Successful people.

3) It can be inferred that the level of your intelligence can be suggested by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the scores on tests
- B. how many words you know
- C. which class you are in
- D. an experiment in the word lab

4) Students who are given special vocabulary training \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will do well in vocabulary test
- B. will get high marks on every subject
- C. will have a better understanding of literature works
- D. will have no difficulty in making decisions

5) The word "surpass" in 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. go by
- B. go down
- C. go up
- D. go beyond

#### 2. 词汇练习

1) If you work hard enough, \_\_\_\_\_ are that you will realize your dream.

- A. opportunities
- B. possibilities
- C. chances
- D. likelihood

2) After being treated carefully, the man regained \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. conscious
- B. consciousness
- C. unconscious
- D. unconsciousness



- 3) How many computers can workers in this factory \_\_\_\_\_ every year? Each \_\_\_\_\_ were the same. Each \_\_\_\_\_ the normal class \_\_\_\_\_ the other class \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the period the mark \_\_\_\_\_ of the latter class surpassed those of the control group, not only in \_\_\_\_\_ English, but in every subject, including mathematics and literature. The study of words is not merely something that has to do with literature. Words are your tools.
- A. turn in      B. turn up      C. turn off      D. turn out

## 二、难词、重点词及词组解析

1. theoretical [θiə'retik(ə)l] adj. 理论的, 理论上的  
 2. hardheaded [hɑ:d'hedid] adj. 头脑冷静的, 精明而讲求实际的  
 3. build up 集结, 积累  
 4. average ['ævərɪdʒ] adj. 一般的, 普通的  
 5. represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] v. 代表; 象征; 表示; 说明  
 6. identical [ai'dentɪkəl] adj. 同一的; 完全相同的  
 7. enriching [ɪn'ri:tʃ] v. 丰富

## 三、长句、难句分析

If you consciously increase your vocabulary you will unconsciously raise yourself to a more important station in life, and the new and higher position you have won will, in turn, give you a better opportunity for further enriching your vocabulary.

基本句子结构: If you consciously increase..., you will... and ...

句子结构分析: 这是一个主从复合句, if 引导的是条件状语从句, 主句是由两个并列句组成 (you will unconsciously raise yourself to a more important station in life 和 the new and higher position you have won will, in turn, give you a better opportunity for further enriching your vocabulary), 由 and 连接。you have won 是定语从句, 修饰 position。