

迎考热身系列丛书

# 英语

## 阅读测验

赖世雄 编著

迎考热身 · 阅读测验 · 迎考热身 · 阅读测验 · 迎考热身 · 阅读测验

清华大学出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书针对台湾高考英语的阅读测验部分,精选短文 39 篇,内容涉及科技、寓言、经济、文化、社会和人文历史等众多方面,既富知识性和趣味性,又符合高考测验要求,其中亦不乏最新高考试题或各校优秀模拟试题。每篇文章之后均附有难句语法分析,关键词语用法示范及常犯错误剖析;为便于读者精读,每篇还给出了流畅准确的参考译文。该书出版后倍受当地师生的欢迎,首版两月内即售罄。经教学经验丰富的教师鉴定,此书确实可用于大陆学生的高考热身练习。

本书可供高中及其以上英语水平的读者选用。

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☆

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## 致 读 者

迎考热身系列丛书是为参加各类重大考试的读者设计的,试图协助应试者对考试指定范围内的知识作临考前的迅速而高度概括的回顾,针对要点和难点做适量旨在加强这部分知识综合运用能力的练习,以加深对整个科目的理解和掌握,达到考试的最终目的。

本系列丛书的编著者均系多年从事相应课程教学的教师。他们勤于教学方法的探索,并取得了显著成效,他们富有指导重大考试的经验,对应试者的心态和容易出现的失误了如指掌,有引导应试者摆脱干扰的一套办法。但愿这套系列丛书对读者的“迎考热身运动”能大有裨益。

本次向读者介绍的是台湾赖世雄老师编著的常春藤丛书中的四本:《英语阅读测验》《英语解析作文》《英语完形填空精解》《英语重要句型活用指南》,前三者在大陆英语考试中均有相应项目,后者着重增强读者的英文实力,是为前三者服务的。常春藤丛书是当地的高考用书,我们之所以向读者推荐乃出于下列考虑:(1)该丛书涉及的语言知识要点突出,讲解透彻,便于记忆;(2)作文选题广泛,范文结构紧凑,语言地道;模拟考题设计巧妙,答案有详解,并有同类词语、句型用法的列举与归纳,适于应考者作考前热身。

由于本套书以加强英语语言的实际运用能力为目标,并

不局限于当地教材所涉及的具体内容,因此有广泛的适用性,即适用于具有高中及其以上英语水平的广大的读者。鉴于两岸教学环境的差异,在出版过程中我们进行了术语的相应转换和个别地方的修改。但水平所限,疏漏难免,衷心希望读者不吝赐教。

清华大学出版社外语编辑室

1993年2月于清华园

## 编者的话

《常春藤解析英语》这一针对台湾大学联考(即高考——出版者注)的英语广播杂志自1988年7月创办以来,受到许多热爱英语读者的鼓励和喜爱。在大家热情的鼓舞下,我们秉持“常春藤”的精神再出发,推出常春藤丛书之一——《英文阅读测验》。

本书取材广泛新颖,内容充实丰富。包括最新联考试题,各校模拟试题以及报章杂志精选的佳作,涵盖科技、寓言、经济、社会、政治和人文历史各层面。在各篇文章之后,精辟的文法分析、详实的句构解释,符合现代美语文法修辞原则。关键字及重要短语的用法说明深入浅出,示范例句正确实用,说明文字简单清晰,因此这是一本自修即可完全吸收的最佳参考书。

阅读本书时,请先以原文部分自我测验,每篇10分钟,再精读“字词句型分析”并适时背诵佳句及重点,必能有所精选,而中文翻译仅供参考,希望读者不要过分依赖。

除了精湛的内容,版面设计大方、清新、文字印刷美观、精细,红色套印突显重点,以及纸张品质的考究都在于显示我们编著本书时所投入的心血和庞大的人力物力,这些都是坊间参考书所不及的。相信常春藤丛书的诞生将会带给英文参考书界一番新气象。

赖世雄

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## 1. Bringing Coke to the People

**P**eople who lived in **towns** and cities could easily **refresh** themselves in the hot summers just before **the turn of the century**. Coca-Cola had been **invented** in Atlanta in the 1890s, and it was **for sale** at thousands of drugstores and **candy store soda fountains** all over America. But people who lived in the country couldn't easily go into town **every time** they wanted a Coca-Cola or a **flavored soda water**. So Joe Biedenharn (bi den horn), a Vicksburg, Mississippi, candy store owner, decided soda should be taken out of the cities and into the country, where most Americans lived. He began to fill 10 1/2-ounce, wirestoppered bottles with Coca-Cola, shipping them by **wagon** and **boat** to the small towns along the Mississippi River. His business grew quickly; the **bottled** coke was so popular that Biedenharn was forced to move his bottling plant to a larger building. **Ironically**, the first bottling **operation** was **viewed as a curiosity** by the Coca-Cola Company. Biedenharn sent them his first two **cases**. He was **politely** thanked and then just as politely **ignored**.

1. The purpose of this paragraph is to

- (A) discuss the introduction of bottled Coca-Cola.
- (B) discuss the history of Coca-Cola.
- (C) Show the Coca-Cola Company's lack of concern for rural customers.
- (D) provide a short biography of Joe Biedenharn.

2. According to the paragraph, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Coca-Cola was invented in Atlanta in the 1890s.
- (B) Joe Biedenharn first shipped his bottled Coca-Cola to Vicksburg, Mississippi.
- (C) The first bottled Coca-Cola used wire stoppers.
- (D) Joe Biedenharn was a candy store owner.

3. We can conclude from the paragraph that

- (A) the Coca-Cola Company stole Joe Biedenharn's idea.
- (B) Joe Biedenharn finally went **bankrupt** because of poor management at his plant.
- (C) Joe Biedenharn eventually sold his business.
- (D) Joe Biedenharn's bottling business was very successful.

4. The paragraph suggests that

- (A) most of Coca-Cola's customers lived in the Mis-

Mississippi River Valley.

(B) the wirestoppered bottles didn't **preserve** the Coca-Cola well.

(C) at the time Biedenharn started his bottling operation, Coca-Cola was serving only a small part of the population.

(D) Biedenharn didn't serve Coca-Cola in his candy store.

5. As used in this paragraph, the word "curiosity" means

(A) **disaster**

(B) conscience.

(C) **threat.**

(D) novelty.

### 字词句型分析

1. *town* *n.* 城镇

**注意:**

该字若不接城镇的名称,则不加冠词。

**例:** He lives in town. (他住在镇上。)

He is out of town. (他出城去了。)

2. *refresh* [ri'fref] *vt.* 使提神,恢复

**例:** She refreshed herself with a cup of tea.

(她喝茶来提神。)

3. *the turn of the century* 在世纪交替的时候  
at the turn of the 20th century 在 20 世纪初

**例:** Linguistics started at the turn of the 20th century.

(语言学发轫于 20 世纪初。)

4. *invent* [in'vent] *vt.* 发明

**注意:**

该字也可表“捏造”。

**例:** The story was not true; he invented it.  
made it up.

(这项报道不实,是他捏造的。)

5. *for sale* 出售的  
on sale 打折拍卖

**例:** The book is not for sale. (这本书不卖。)

The book is on sale for only 50 dollars.

(这本书减价,只卖 50 元。)

6. *candy* ['kændi] *n.* 糖果

**注意:**

该字为不可数名词。

a piece of candy 一颗糖

7. *soda fountain* 贩卖汽水、冰淇淋和点心的冷饮站

8. *every time* 每一次

**注意:**

为副词短语,也可当副词连接词,等于 *whenever*。

例:	Every time	I see him, I get angry.
	Whenever	
	Each time	

(我每次看到他就生气。)

9. *flavor* ['fleivə] *n.* 滋味,香味 & *vt.* 调味

例: Chocolate and vanilla have different flavors.

(巧克力和香草的味道不同。)

Chinese are used to flavoring food with soy sauce.

(中国人做菜习惯用酱油调味。)

10. *soda water* 苏打水,汽水

*soda* ['soudə] *n.* 苏打,碳酸钠

11. 本文:

【He】【began】【to fill 10 1/2-ounce, wirestoppered

(1) (2) (3)

bottles with Coca-Cola】【shipping them by wagon and

(4)

boat to the small towns along the Mississippi River.】

(他着手将可口可乐装入十又二分之一盎司、以铁圈封口的瓶中,用货车和汽船运到密西西比河沿岸的小镇。)

(1) 主语

(2) 及物动词

(3) 不定式短语, 做(2)的宾语

(4) 分词句构, 由..., shipped them... 化简而来。因两句之间无法连接, 故将 shipped 改为现在分词 shipping。

句构分析如下:

..., **【shipping】** **【them】** **【by wagon and boat】**

(a)

(b)

(c)

**【to the small towns along the Mississippi River.】**

(d)

(a) 及物动词

(b) 代词, 做为(a)的宾语, 指前面的 bottles。

(c) 介词短语, 做副词用, 修饰(a)。

wagon ['wæɡən] n. 马车

boat n. 船

(d) 表示场所的介词短语, 做副词修饰(a)。

**注意:**

交通工具前的冠词可以省略, 介词要用 by。

**例:**

He came here by	bus.
	wagon.
	train.
	boat.
	plane.

(他搭 汽车/马车/火车/船/飞机到这里。)

12. 本文:

His business grew quickly; the bottled coke was so popular that...

(他的业务快速成长, 瓶装可口可乐大受欢迎……)

**注意:**

a. 分号有连接词的功能, 等于“and”。

**例:** He is nice; everyone likes him.

= He is nice, and everyone likes him.

(他人很好, 大家都喜欢他。)

b. *bottled* ['bɒtld] a. 瓶装的

13. *ironically* [ai'ɒnikəli] *adv.* 讽刺地

**注意:**

该字可放于句首做独立副词, 修饰全句。

**例:** She sings very well. Ironically, she can't dance, though.

= Ironically, she can't dance though she sings very well.

(她虽然非常会唱歌, 但有讽刺意味的是, 她却不会跳舞。)

14. *operation* *n.* 操作, 手术

perform an operation on... 为(某器官)动手术

**例:** The surgeon has performed an operation on his eyes.



(外科医师为他的眼睛动了手术。)

15. *view...as = look upon...as = regard...as* 视……为  
=*refer to...as = see...as*

例: *Taipei is viewed as the cultural center of Taiwan.*

(一般认为台北是本省的文化中心。)

16. *curiosity* [ˌkjuəri'ɒsiti] *n.* 好奇心

注意:

*'curious* [ˈkjuəriəs] *a.* 好奇的

该字通常与 *about* 并用。

例: *It seems that he was very curious about the problem.*

(他似乎对这问题很感兴趣。)

17. 本文:

*Biedenbarn sent them his first two cases.*

(比登罕把他最初生产的两箱制品送给他们。)

此处的 *them* 指 *the Coca-Cola Company* 的人员。

*case* [keɪs] *n.* 盒子

例: *The boys put the captured sparrow into the paper case.*

(男孩们把捉到的麻雀放进纸盒里。)

18. *politely* [pə'laɪtli] *adv.* 礼貌地