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辅导教材系列



# 研究生入学考试 英语 阅读理解专项 复习指南 (1997)

主编 陈民惠 严旭阳





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# 再论正确的考研英语复习战略

## (代前言)

在历届的研究生入学考试中,英语考试的淘汰率最高。1995 年达到近 90%,1996 年达到 80% 左右。英语入学考试的通过与否已成为考生整个研究生入学考试成败的关键!

分析目前考研英语的试卷结构,试卷已改变以前偏重于语法知识考核的倾向,转向侧重于对考生语言运用能力的考查。纯语法题型总共只有 10 分(语法填空 5 分,辨错 5 分),而阅读理解题型已占 40 分,是所有题型的重中之重。同时,与阅读理解能力密切相关的题型有完形填空、英译汉(较好的阅读理解能力是正确解答这两类题型的关键)及短文写作(“读书破万卷,下笔如有神”)。这三部分题型又占 40 分。因此整个试卷中,需要考生有较好的阅读理解能力的分数总共已达到 80 分。可见,阅读理解能力的高低又是考研英语成败的关键!

非常遗憾的是,许多考生仍然没有清醒地认识到这一点,仍然在传统型的复习用书引导下采用传统的复习应考方式。传统型的复习用书语法复习的篇幅庞大,而培养考生阅读理解能力的篇幅相对很小,与试卷分值比例极不协调,使考生把大量宝贵的时间花在分数并不多的语法复习上,忽视了至关重要的阅读理解能力的培养与提高,以致于不能顺利通过英语考试,直接导致了整个考研的失败!

本套复习指导书在去年版的前言中曾极力呼吁考生清醒地认识考研英语复习中阅读理解能力的培养与提高的极端重要性。部分考生认识并接受了这一点,从而对降低英语考试的淘汰率起到了积极的作用。但是仍有许多考生没有能清醒地认识到这一点,淘汰率仍然居 80% 左右,使许多有志青年无法踏进研究生阶段的学习殿堂,尽管他们其他课程的成绩可能都相当不错。这种结果实在是令人痛惜!在此,我们再次呼吁考生能清醒地认识阅读理解能力在考研英语考试中的关键性地位,摆脱传统型复习用书的束缚,采用正确的英语复习战略:词汇掌握是基础,阅读理解能力是关键,综合复习是总揽。

本套复习指导书是在去年版的基础上,坚持正确的复习指导原则,根据1996年《考试大纲》关于“增加阅读理解의总阅读量,适当降低语法题型的难度”的最新精神,集中国家教委、北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京外国语大学、中国政法大学、北京师范大学、北京商学院、北京邮电大学等单位的专家、教师的共同智慧,集体创作而成。紧扣《考试大纲》和认真仔细研究历年试题是本套复习指导书实用性、针对性最有力的保障。例如,去年本套复习指导书中《综合复习指南》一书的第262页上的短文写作例题,就与1996年考研试题的短文写作试题几乎一样!

预祝同学们考研成功!

《研究生入学考试英语词汇专项复习指南(1997)》

《研究生入学考试英语阅读理解专项复习指南(1997)》 编写委员会

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# 第一篇

## 基本阅读方法 及应试策略

- 基本阅读方法
- 不良的阅读习惯
- 不良阅读习惯的纠正
- 阅读测试中常见障碍
- 常见障碍的克服
- 阅读理解应试策略



# 第一章 导 论

近年来研究生入学英语考试的命题经历了重大调整,一个重要特征是阅读理解部分的比例越来越大。1990年前阅读理解部分是三篇短文,分值是20分。从1991年起这三篇文章的长度明显增加,主要表现在阅读量明显地增加,由1993年的总阅读量1200词增加到1995年的1800词左右,又增加到1996年的2000—2500词,几乎每篇都超过400词,难度也相应增大,文章后所附问题由10个增加到15个,分值也从20分增加到30分。从1994年起短文增加到五篇,所附问题增加到20个,分值增加到40分。由此可以看出阅读理解在研究生入学英语考试中的重要性。同时,直接与阅读理解密切相关的题型还有完形填空和英译汉,这三部分加起来占65分。可见阅读理解技能对研究生入学英语考试非常重要,可以说是英语考试成败的关键!

但从目前情况看,大部分考生的阅读理解能力仍很差。一个重要的原因是他们缺乏良好的阅读习惯,没有掌握正确的阅读方法,不具备应有的应试技巧。这里我们就上述几个方面作一些简单的介绍,并辅之以具体例子,相信能对考生有所帮助。

阅读是一个积极的、解决问题的过程,需要多种阅读技巧的互相配合。聪明的读者会运用合适的方法解决阅读中遇到的问题。他们在开始阅读之前就知道自己为什么阅读这一部分,期望在阅读过程中发现所需要的信息。阅读中一个突出的问题是词汇。如果不具备基本的词汇量,就无法理解文章的意思。但任何人都不可能在阅读任何材料时都没有生词。遇到生词时怎么办?这是要解决的第一个问题。

遇到生词时,读者可采取几种不同的方法。首先,他可以继续读下去,因为一个词并不影响对整篇文章的理解。如果后面的阅读不能解决问题,他可以借助下面的方法理解词义。一是用语境所提供的线索,看其前后的词和语法结构是否提供关于该词词义的有关信息。二是用构词分析

的办法,通过对构成该词的各个部分的理解达到对该词的理解。三是用词典,找到对该词的合适解释。

根据语境猜测词义涉及下述信息:

1. 了解你正在读的文章的题目。
2. 了解生词出现的句子中其他词的意义。
3. 了解生词出现的句子的语法结构。

构词分析法是了解词义的另一种方法。许多英语单词是由古英语、希腊语和拉丁语的部分构成的。通过对词干的理解和对词的前后缀的分析可以理解一个词的词义。

有时候一个单词的意义关系到对整篇文章的理解。在这种情况下,如果语境分析和构词分析都不能解决问题,就有必要查字典找到恰当的词义。我们建议读者养成使用英英词典的习惯。

基本的阅读方法有四种:略读、寻读、细读和批评性阅读。略读是为了了解一篇文章的中心思想而进行的快速阅读。用这种快速阅读方法来决定认真仔细的阅读是否必要,或在没有足够的时间进行细读时使用。寻读也是一种快速阅读方法。但它的目的不是了解文章的大意,而是找出所需要的具体信息。当你为了找出某个日期、名字或数字时,你用的就是寻读法。细读是为了了解文章的全部意义而进行的仔细阅读。通过细读读者能够概述作者的观点,但尚不能对这些观点进行评价。批评性阅读要求读者对所读的内容作出评判。这种阅读要求读者提出并回答下述问题:我本人的经历与作者的观点吻合吗?我赞同作者的观点吗?作者的论点和论据使我信服吗?

研究生入学英语考试试题阅读理解题型大致可分为下述六类:1. 文章的主旨及大意(即主题思想);2. 主要事实、特定信息或细节;3. 逻辑推理判断;4. 篇章结构和语法;5. 语气态度;6. 词汇。解答第1类问题用略读法,解答第2类问题用寻读法,解答第4、第6类问题用细读法,解答第3、第5类问题用批评性阅读法。下面我们详细讨论。

## 第二章 基本阅读方法

### 第一节 略读法

这种方法的主要目的是通过略读,了解文章的大意和主旨,对所读材料的体裁、结构和逻辑关系有一定了解,并弄清问题的要求、提问方式,从而判断并确定问题的类型。略读时,应注意以下几点:

第一,注意提高速度,防止断续停顿;保持精力集中,避免心不在焉。由于略读的目的和回答对象是文章的中心思想,所以注意力不应用于记忆某些细节问题上,如数据、人名、地名等。试看下列:

#### Example 1

阅读下面段落,判断文章的中心思想。

Herbal medicine is common to all races and peoples—Asian, Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Indian and others. A Chinese herbal written in 2500 B. C. listed 365 herbs. Papyri from Egypt dated to 1550 B. C. revealed a knowledge of 700 plant medicines, many of which are known and used today: elder, juniper, gentian, fennel, linseed, myrrh and peppermint. During the Greek and Roman civilisations, Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides, Theophrastus and many other physicians extended herbal knowledge providing detailed medicinal descriptions. Following the advent of printing came many great European herbals, one of the most famous being Gerard's herbal printed in 1636 which gave the medicinal uses of about 3800 plants.

略读上文,便知所有文字几乎都是针对 Herbal medicine is common to all races and peoples 进行说明解释,所以中心思想从这一主题句中获得。对于一些名称如:Asian, Chinese, Egypt,

tian, Greek, Roman, Indian; elder, juniper, gentian, fennel, linseed, myrrh, peppermint; Hippocrates, Galen, Dioscorides, Theophrastus; 以及数据:2500 B. C., 365, 1550 B. C., 700, 1636, 3800 等则没有必要一一过目,更没必要仔细推敲理解它们的词义和含义,否则,就不称其为略读。

第二,以关键词语为目标,快速扫视全文,避免逐词理解,逐词分析。关键词语主要有三种:一是文章中的标题、引号部分、粗体字、黑体字、斜体字和画线部分;二是一些起承上启下,表明原因结果的过渡词语;三是句子中的名词、动词、形容词等。

#### Example 2

试略读下面段落,根据斜体部分确定文章的中心思想。

There is a simple economic *principle* used to *determine prices*. It is called the *law of supply and demand*. *Supply means* the amounts of, or access to *certain goods*. *If there are more goods than wanted, the price of them falls*. On the other hand, *if the demand* for those goods is much *greater* than the supply, then *the price rises*. Of course *manufacturers prefer to sell more goods at increased prices*.

What is the best title which expresses the ideas of the passage?

- A. Economic Principle
  - B. Law of Supply and Demand
  - C. More Goods, Lower Prices
  - D. Fewer Goods, Higher Prices
  - E. Government Controls Supply and Demand
- 在回答这一问题时,我们略读一下斜体字部

分断断续续组成的“段落”便可作出正确选择：principle... determine prices; law of supply and demand; supply means... certain goods; if... more goods than wanted; the price... falls; if the demand... greater; the price rises; manufacturers prefer to sell... goods at increased prices。从这段语法不全的“段落”，可以获得意义完整的中心，就是“供求规律”对价格升降的影响，所以正确答案是 B。

第三，略读的要点是关键词语，而不仅仅是关键词。略读时应按词语、意群去阅读，如果略读是以单个词为单位，势必会改变略读的特点，特别是遇到词组时，尤为如此，应该把整个词组作为一个整体，而不是逐词阅读。如 get rid of，当阅读这一关键词组时，绝不能进行逐词理解，否则就势必先理解 get, rid, of 各个词的含义，从而放慢了阅读速度，影响了略读的效果。

第四，抓住题首句，辨明结论句。这两类句子基本概括了文章的大意，略读时正确地把握它们，便可水到渠成地回答有关文章中心思想的提问。

第五，不为生词所阻，根据文章的上下文关系及整体结构猜测词义。

### Example 3

By the time the first European travelers on the American continent began to record some of their observations about Indians, the Cherokee people had developed an advanced culture that probably was exceeded only by the civilized tribes of the Southwest; Mayan and Aztec groups. The social structures of the Cherokee people consisted of a form of clan kinship in which there were seven recognized clans. All members of a clan were considered blood brothers and sisters and were bound by honor to defend any member of that clan from wrong. Each clan, the Bird, Paint, Deer, Wolf, Blue, Long Hair, and Wild Potato was represented in the civil council by a counselor or counselors. The chief of the tribe was selected from one of these clans and did not inherit his office from his kinsmen. Actually, there were two chiefs, a Peace chief and a War chief. The Peace chief served when the tribe was at peace, but the minute war

was declared, the War chief was in command.

Select the statement which best expresses the main idea of the paragraph.

- A. The Cherokee chief was different in war time than in peace time.
- B. Before the arrival of the Europeans the Cherokees had developed a well-organized society.
- C. The Mayans and the Aztecs were part of the Cherokee tribe.
- D. Several Indian cultures had developed advanced civilizations before Europeans arrived.

从文中看出，A 不是该段的中心思想。它只是作者用来支持其论点的若干个例子中的一个。B 表达了该段的中心思想。段中其他各句是作者举的例子以说明 Cherokees 在欧洲人到达美洲大陆之前已有高度发达的文化。C 是不真实的，因此不可能是该段的中心思想。D 太空泛。该段中只描写了 Cherokee 人的社会结构。虽然作者也提到了其他发达的印地安文化，他这样做的目的是强化其主题，即 Cherokee 人已经有了高度发达的文化。

这些原则在做完形填空及英译汉练习中同样适用。英语中的完形填空，即 Cloze，也叫综合填空，用来测试考生综合运用语言的能力。既然是综合性填空，而不是独立的语句理解，那么，在真正动手做题之前，考生应该统读全文，切忌断章取义。应该抓住这种特点，略读全文，抓住主旨。请看下例：

### Example 4

Although interior design has existed since the beginning of architecture, its development into a specialized field is really quite recent. Interior designers have become important partly because of the many functions that might be 1 in a single large building.

The importance of interior design becomes 2 when we realize how much time we 3 surrounded by four walls. Whenever we need to be indoors, we want our surroundings to be 4 attrac-

tive and comfortable as possible. We also expect 5 place to be appropriate to its use. You would be 6 if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly change to look 7 the inside of a restaurant. And you wouldn't feel 8 in a business office that has the appearance of a school.

It soon becomes clear that the interior designer's most important basic 9 is the function of the particular 10. For example, a theater with poor sight lines, poor sound-shaping qualities, and 11 few entries and exits will not work for 12 purpose, no matter how beautifully it might be 13. Nevertheless, for any kind of space, the designer has to make many of the same kind of 14. He or she must coordinate the shapes, lighting and decoration of everything from ceiling to floor. 15 addition, the designer must usually select furniture or design built-in furniture, according to functions the need to be served. (1993 年考研试题)

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. consisted     | <u>B.</u> contained |
| C. composed         | D. comprised        |
| 2. A. obscure       | B. attractive       |
| C. appropriate      | <u>D.</u> evident   |
| 3. <u>A.</u> spend  | B. require          |
| C. settle           | D. retain           |
| 4. A. so            | <u>B.</u> as        |
| C. thus             | D. such             |
| 5. A. some          | B. any              |
| C. this             | <u>D.</u> each      |
| 6. A. amused        | B. interested       |
| <u>C.</u> shocked   | D. frightened       |
| 7. A. like          | B. for              |
| C. at               | D. into             |
| 8. A. correct       | <u>B.</u> proper    |
| C. right            | D. suitable         |
| 9. A. care          | <u>B.</u> concern   |
| C. attention        | D. intention        |
| 10. A. circumstance | B. environment      |
| C. surroundings     | <u>D.</u> space     |
| 11. <u>A.</u> too   | <u>B.</u> quite     |
| C. a                | D. far              |
| 12. <u>A.</u> their | B. its              |

C. those D. that

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 13. A. painted          | B. covered          |
| C. ornamented           | <u>D.</u> decorated |
| 14. <u>A.</u> solutions | B. conclusions      |
| C. decisions            | D. determinations   |
| 15. A. For              | <u>B.</u> In        |
| C. As                   | D. With             |

在做此题时,可首先略读全文,得知本文讲的是室内装修的重要意义,然后根据文章的上下逻辑关系及词语搭配知识,可轻易的做出如下解答:

- 1. B** contained(包含,容纳)是及物动词,故可作被动语态。其他三个备选词的基本意思是“由……组成或构成”,且有固定用法。考生若对一些搭配不甚了解,势必在选择时举棋不定。A. consisted 是不及物动词,不可作被动语态,其搭配为 consist of; C. composed 的搭配常为被动语态,但要接 of。D. comprised 可作为及物动词;若作不及物动词时须加 of。故选 B。
- 2. D** 当我们意识到多少时间要在室内度过时,内装修的重要性就很明显了。obscure(模糊不清)与本文意思不符;attractive(有吸引力)和 appropriate(适当的,合适的)与主语 importance 搭配都不行,因而只能选 evident(明显的,显然的)。
- 3. A** spend time 是常用表达法,意思是“花时间、度过时间”。require(要求),settle(安置),retain(保持,保留)从上下文看都不符合题意。
- 4. B** as(加形容词或副词)as possible(尽量,尽可能的)是固定搭配,只要能看出这一结构,便能判断出其他几项都是错的。
- 5. D** each(各个,各自),侧重于互不相同的每一个体,some 用在单数可数名词前时表示(不明确,不详)。some place(某地),any place(任何一个地方)强调其中之一。从上下文看,作者只是泛指,并非特指某地,所以,each place 是正确答案。
- 6. C** 四个词都表达人的感觉或感情。作者认为一个人见到卧室突然变得像饭馆一样时会有何反应,只能根据上下文意思判断。interested(有兴趣的)与 frightened(惊恐的,害怕的)都不合情理。也许会有人见到这

一变化时感到 amused(有趣,好笑),但因上句提到 expect,因而 shocked(大吃一惊)更符合本文思路。

7. A 动词 look 与不同介词搭配时意思不同。本句主语为 the inside of your bedroom, 所以 look for(寻找), look at(看), look into(调查,检查)逻辑上都不通,只有选 look like(看起来像……一样)正确。
8. C 本题四个选择词是同义或近义词,首先, B. proper 与 D. suitable 是同义词应同时排斥。correct 主要强调正确,所以以上三词都不符题意。right 除有“正确的,恰当的”等意思之外,还有“正常的,好的”等含义。not feel right 是常用搭配,意思为“感到别扭,不对劲”,在此最合题意。
9. B 此题对考生来说较难,四个备选词的确切意义及区别很难说清,极易选 C. 或 D.。B. concern 常常指某人的工作或利害等相关的事或感兴趣的事, A. care 常常指“烦恼事,操心事”等, C. attention 指“注意(力),关心”, D. intention 指的是“意图,目的,打算”等。
10. D 做此题可从三方面着眼。首先 B. environment 与 C. surroundings 是近义词,基本意义均为“环境,外界”,应同时排除,其次, A. circumstance 意思是“境域,境况,情态”。但须注意,如该词前无定冠词及形容词时,一般应用复数,故选其单数形式既不合语法,也不合语义。D. space 用于此处意思为“场地,场所,地方”等,相当于第二段第三句中的“线索词” place,

这也可作为解此题的第三个着眼点。如稍加留意,又可发现第三段第三句中有一个暗示,即“for any kind of space”。

11. A too few(太少)含否定意义,与该句列举的剧院的其他情况在语气上一致。B. quite few 无此种说法,若是 quite a few, 则意思是“相当多”。C. a few(有些,几个)表示肯定的意义,在语气上与前面的情况不符合。D. far few 不合语法, far 作为副词时可加强比较级的程度,如 far better(好得多), far fewer(少得多)。
12. B 此处 its 相当于 the theater, 如细心比较第二段第三句中的“its use”, 该题就迎刃而解了。其他三个备选均不具备此处应有的物主关系。
13. D decorate 常常指综合性的装饰或装潢,有时亦包括粉刷、油漆等, C. ornament 可作动词,也可作名词,意思为“以某种装饰物品点缀,使某物更好看或更华丽”, A. paint(粉刷,油漆)和 B. cover(覆盖,掩饰)均不合题意,故应选 D。
14. C 作此题时,一要看词义,而要看搭配。make decisions 或 make a/the decision 作决定;是固定搭配。A. solutions(解决,解决方法,解答), B. conclusions(结尾,结论), D. determinations(决定,坚定决心)不可与 make 等构成动词短语。
15. B in addition(此外,加之)常常用于句首,作插入语。有时 in addition 可加介词 to 再加名词,其他几个备选介词均无法与 addition 构成有意义的短语。

## 练习一

### Passage 1

Finding that first job in radio or television may be the most difficult part of your career in broadcast journalism. Advice on finding first jobs is often sought from working journalists, all of whom have faced the same problem at some time in their lives. It's a familiar dilemma: you need experi-

ence to land a job, but you can't gain experience unless you first have a job.

The advice most journalists offer is to get experience before you leave college, in whatever broadcast-related field you can find. Work on the school newspaper or at the campus radio station, volunteer to sweep floors at the local radio and television stations, try to set up your own summer

work-study internship at a station of your choosing, but get experience.

Often, small commercial stations without union restrictions offer the most rounded experience. At such stations, given enough time, you may be able to sample most of the jobs that are available, from writing and reporting to on-air delivery. With such experience, you can determine which jobs are best suited to your interests and abilities.

Besides acquiring a well-rounded liberal arts education, which is essential for the broadcast journalist, you should immerse yourself in courses that offer hands-on experience in the practical and creative aspects of radio and television production, cinematography, film editing and writing for broadcast. You may encounter the occasional station that doesn't require the college degree as a condition for full-time employment, but it will be the exception. Other stations, particularly those on low budgets in small towns, may hire from the ranks of the so-called mail-order "schools of broadcasting," which may be fine for those pursuing disc-jockey careers, but which, in our view, fail to offer adequate preparation for a career in journalism.

1. Which of the following statements can be the best title of the passage?
  - A. Your first job
  - B. Broadcasting experience
  - C. Qualifications of starting a journalistic career
  - D. Where you fit in
2. According to the passage, you should \_\_\_\_\_ to find a job in radio or television station.
  - A. have rich experience
  - B. have a well-rounded liberal arts education
  - C. indulge yourself in some journalistic courses
  - D. all of the above
3. Some stations don't require the college degree as a condition for full-time employment, because of
  - A. low budgets.
  - B. no good applicants.
  - C. private ownership.
  - D. small population.

## Passage 2

Spurred by recent train derailments, the National Transportation Safety Board, Thursday called for emergency replacement of 300,000 steel wheels on railroad cars that carry hazardous materials.

The board acted after its investigators said fractures of such wheels — cast by Southern Wheel Co. in Birmingham, Ala. — had been involved in four railroad car derailments, including the Feb. 22 one near Waverly, Tenn. that cost 12 lives and injured 50.

In its recommendations to the Federal Railroad Administration (the NTSB itself had no enforcement powers), the board urged FRA to use its emergency powers to prohibit the use of cars equipped with Southern high-carbon wheels from carrying hazardous materials or being placed in trains moving hazardous materials.

The replacement will take a year to 18 months and will cost private railroads about \$85.5 million, James L. King, the NTSB's chairman-designate, estimated.

The cast-steel wheels fractured after they were subject to overheating, Elmer Garner, the NTSB's chief railroad investigator, told the board before it issued its recommendations Thursday afternoon.

They were cast with high-carbon content to make the wheels wear longer, King and Garner said, but the carbon also made them brittle and subject to cracking.

1. What's the main idea of this passage?
  - A. The high carbon made wheels brittle and subject to cracking.
  - B. The NTSB urged to replace some train steel wheels moving hazardous materials.
  - C. The replacement will take a lot of time and money.
  - D. James L. King was the NTSB's chairman-designate.
2. According to the passage, the wheels would



\_\_\_\_\_ in case of overheating.

- ☒ A. fracture
  - B. get derailed
  - C. wear longer
  - D. stop moving
3. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
- ☒ A. The replacement will take at least 12 months.
  - B. Elmer Garner is the NTSB's chief railroad investigator.
  - C. The NTSB would use its emergency powers to prohibit the use of high-carbon wheels.
  - D. One of the recent train derailments cost 12 lives and injured 50.

### Passage 3

Dorothea Dix left home at an early age — of her own free will — to live with her grandmother. At fourteen, Dorothea was teaching school at Worcester, Massachusetts. A short time after she had begun teaching, she established a school for young girls in her grandparents' home. Stress was placed on moral character at Dorothea's school, which she conducted until she was thirty-three.

She was forced to give up teaching at her grandparents' home, however, when she became ill. A few years of inactivity followed.

In 1841 Dorothea began to teach again, accepting a Sunday school class in the East Cambridge, Massachusetts, jail. Here, she first came upon insane people locked up together with criminals.

In those days insane people were treated even worse than criminals. There were only a few asylums in the entire country. Therefore jails, poorhouses, and houses of correction were used to confine the insane. Dorothea Dix made a careful investigation of the inhuman treatment of the insane. It was considered unfeminine for a woman to devote herself to such work at this time. But this did not stop Dorothea Dix in her efforts to provide proper medical care for the insane.

Gradually, because of her investigations, conditions were improved. More than thirty mental institutions were founded or reestablished in the United States because of her efforts. Dorothea also extended her investigations to England and to other parts of Europe.

During the Civil War, Dorothea served as superintendent of women hospital nurse in the Union army. When the war was over, she returned to her work of improving conditions for insane people.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
  - A. The Treatment of Mental Illness
  - ☒ B. The Life of a Young English Woman
  - C. Social Problems of the Nineteenth Century
  - D. An American Humanitarian
2. How did Dorothea Dix first become aware of the mistreatment of insane people?
  - A. Her grandmother treated the mistreatment of insane people.
  - B. She worked in an insane asylum as a young woman.
  - ☒ C. She taught Sunday school in a jail.
  - D. She was asked to investigate the problem.
3. Which of the following statements about Dorothea Dix is best supported by the passage?
  - A. She spent time studying criminal law.
  - B. Her grandmother was a teacher.
  - ☒ C. She considered most criminals mentally unstable.
  - D. Many people believed that her work was improper.
4. How are the events of Dorothea Dix's life presented in the passage?
  - A. In random order
  - ☒ B. In chronological order
  - C. In alphabetical order
  - D. From greatest to least significance
5. The word "Stress" in para. 2 could best be replaced by
  - ☒ A. Emphasis
  - B. Strain

## 第二节 寻读法

寻读是快速阅读,期望找到具体信息的一种方法。寻读的步骤如下:

第一步:弄清你要寻找的信息,然后想一想它可能以什么形式出现。例如,如果你要找事件什么时候发生,就要注意日期。如果你想知道谁做了什么事,要留心人名。

第二步:决定你要找到的信息可能在什么地方。在报纸的首页上一般不会有体育比赛成绩,在字母S下面也不会有Sam Potter的电话号码。

第三步:尽快用眼睛从上看到下,直到找到所需的信息为止。认真读你所需要的部分。

第四步:达到目的后,不要再接着往下读。

### Example 5

The Grand Canyon, a long, narrow gorge in Arizona is rich in geological history. Its record of past plant and animal life also makes it an exciting and invaluable object of study for biologist. Using samples from the two hundred and seventeen miles of canyon's wall, scientists analyze the building materials that form the earth's surface and study the natural processes which have affected the Canyon over its four-billion-year history. These processes include the eruption(爆发)of volcanoes, which were active as recently as one thousand years ago, and gradual decomposition by erosion (由侵蚀引起的解体). Scientists also study a

great variety of fossils that can be found in the canyon. These imprints of past forms of life are preserved in rock. The lower levels of canyon rock contains fossils of seashells and algae(海藻)while the upper levels contain fossils of such creatures as dinosaurs(恐龙)and other prehistoric land animals. All of these discoveries provide scientists with information both on the earth's history in general and on the area around the Grand Canyon in particular.

1. The oldest parts of the Canyon date back how many years?

- A. 217                      B. 4000000  
C. 1000                     D. 4000000000

2. Scientists can learn about previous life in the area by studying \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. current animal life  
B. feeding habits of dinosaurs  
C. impressions in rocks  
D. construction materials

3. What is one natural phenomenon that is now taking place in the Canyon?

- A. Fossilization      B. Preservation of rock  
C. Erosion             D. Volcanic eruption

略读全文,阅读这三个问题及选项,记在心里,然后寻读全文,发现答案在文中画线部分,所以正确的选择应该是1.D,2.C和3.C。

## 练习二

### Passage 4

The great power of tornadoes is almost unbelievable. The speed of this whirling funnel-shaped wind may be more than 800 kilometers per hour. It can tear up trees, carry buildings away, and can even lift large trucks off the highway. The tornado

is like a giant vacuum sweeper that sucks up anything in its path. Experts believe that the most violent force of a tornado is found inside the funnel, where a vacuum is created because of a very low air pressure. When this vacuum moves over a building which is filled with air under normal pressure, the difference between the air pressure in-

side the building and that outside causes the building to explode. The largest tornado on record had a funnel two kilometers wide.

There are many interesting stories about the strange things that tornadoes have done in the United States. Common wheat straw has been driven several centimeters onto posts and trees. Buildings have been turned completely around on their foundations and have remained intact. People and animals have been carried hundreds of meters, often suffering no physical harm. Feathers have been removed from chickens. Cars, trucks, and even whole freight trains have been carried away.

A few years ago in the state of Indiana, three people were walking into a church just as a tornado struck. Two walked up the steps into the church building and the third person went down into the basement. In that moment, the church building was carried away and the two persons upstairs were killed, the one in the basement was not hurt.

Fortunately, a tornado does not last long, about 20 to 30 minutes on the average. Usually, it destroys an area about 26 kilometers long, and the great damage that it does in one place lasts only about 30 seconds. Tornadoes normally occur on hot, humid days but not necessarily in the summer. The biggest and most destructive tornado in the United States struck on March 18, 1925. Roaring along at a speed of 96 kilometers per hour, it swept clean a path two kilometers wide across the states of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. In its 354-kilometer long journey across these three states, the tornado killed 689 people.

More than 200 tornadoes strike in the United States every year. It is not possible to predict when a tornado will strike although the U. S. Weather Bureau gives storm warnings when conditions are right to cause a tornado. The safest place to be if a tornado seems likely is in some underground area such as a cellar or a basement.

1. Low air pressure inside the funnel of a tornado creates \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tension    B. vacuum

10 .

C. wind    D. speed

2. Wheat straw has been driven into \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. posts    B. freight trains  
C. churches    D. people

3. The average duration of a tornado is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. five to ten minutes    B. 20 to 30 minutes  
C. one hour    D. one day

4. A tornado may reach a speed of more than \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers per hour.

- A. 800    B. 1125  
C. 1600    D. 80

5. The best kind of weather for a tornado is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dry and dusty    B. hot and windy  
C. cloudy and rainy    D. hot and humid

6. The largest recorded tornado funnel was \_\_\_\_\_ wide.

- A. two kilometers    B. six kilometers  
C. ten kilometers    D. 18 kilometers

7. A safe place to be in case of a tornado is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in a church    B. in a tall building  
C. under a tree    D. in a basement

### Passage 5

Mental deterioration is by no means an inevitable consequence of aging, but it is common enough to be a significant public-health problem. Experts estimate that 15 percent of persons over age 65 have some mental impairment; of those, about 5 percent—more than a million—are so seriously affected that they can no longer care for themselves. Approximately half of the 15 percent have Alzheimer's disease, a disorder that is marked by progressive deterioration of memory, learning and judgement. No one knows its underlying cause, but some puzzling clues have been found.

For example, the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients may contain 10 to 30 times the normal amounts of aluminum, which can be poisonous to nerve cells. And brain cells that normally pro-