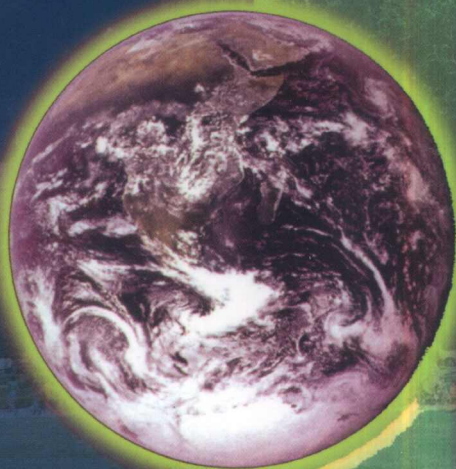


A Way to Successful Reading

大学英语阅读

第四册

李京平 主编



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A Way to Successful Reading

大 学 英 语 阅 读

第四册

主编 李京平

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内 容 简 介

本丛书是根据现今大学生的水平和大学英语的教学要求,组织编写的适合普通理工科院校学生使用的大学英语阅读辅助材料。本丛书共四册,第一、二册各 15 单元,适合大学一年级使用,内容注重休闲阅读,主要选材注重知识性、趣味性、情节性。第三、四册各 12 单元适合大学二年级使用,第三册注重介绍词法,根据上下文和构词法猜测词义,对多义词的词义的判断;第四册注重介绍长难句的理解,寻找篇章主题,读懂作者言下之意,领会作者的态度等等。

本书为第四册,适合普通理工科院校二年级学生英语阅读使用。

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前 言

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。我国大学生走上工作岗位后所需要的主要语言技能是阅读能力。因此《大学英语教学大纲》始终注重阅读能力的培养。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入,尤其是大量阅读的基础之上的。在多年的教学中我们深刻地体会到,仅仅依靠主教材的课文,难以达到“在大量的语言输入基础上提高英语应用能力”的目的。根据现今大学生的水平和大学英语的教学要求,我们迫切需要一套适合普通理工科院校学生使用的大学英语阅读辅助材料,这是本套教材的编写初衷。

《大学英语阅读》共四册,第一、二册各 15 单元,每单元阅读量为 5 000~6 000 词,适合在大学一年级使用。由于学生刚进入大学,各方面都处于适应阶段,这两册注重休闲阅读,选材以知识性、趣味性、情节性强的短文、小故事、小说为主,配合恰当的注释,扫清学生阅读中的障碍,适量的练习加深学生对文章的理解,加强他们对词汇的掌握,以达到通过大量的语言输入加强语感和语言实际运用能力的目的。

第三、四册各 12 单元,每单元含 4 篇与大学英语三级、四级要求长度、难度相当的短文,其中前 3 篇短文后各设 5 道选择题,第 4 篇短文后设 5 个简答题,每篇短文中各有一句话需要学生译成中文。后两册的前半部分配有阅读技巧介绍。第三册注重介绍词法,根据上下文和构词法猜测词义,对多义词的词义的判断等;第四册注重介绍长难句的理解,寻找篇章主题,读懂作者言下之意,领会作者的态度等等。通过这两册的训练,学生们将较大幅度地提高英语阅读能力,并能更好地把握大学英语四级考试的阅读理解题型。

本书为《大学英语阅读》第四册,由北方交通大学人文学院李京平主编,参加编写的有王云彤、王瑾、刘琛、许杰、李京平、胡志先、姜玉珍、戴丽萍等老师。

编 者
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大学英语阅读技巧

一、阅读理解测试简介

英语阅读能力的测试在大学英语四级考试中占有相当重要的位置。其重要性源于大学英语教学目的。我国教育部颁布大学英语教学大纲时明文规定:大学英语教学的目的是:培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。此处“较强的阅读能力”指具有较高的阅读速度和阅读准确率。考生要在 35 分钟的时间内,完成总量约为 1000~1200 词的阅读量,并达到一定的阅读准确率。大学英语考试的阅读理解主要测试以下能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既了解字面意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 根据上下文判断词汇、短语的含义,既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

要全面有效地掌握上述技能,并非只靠认识几个孤零零的单词就能达到目的。这些技能需要在大量的阅读实践中不断地、有意识地锤炼。

要在有限的时间内做到保“质”(阅读的准确率)保“量”(阅读的速度)地完成阅读任务,除应具有宽广的知识面外,更重要的是必须具有相应的语言基础和阅读技能。毋庸置疑,想在四级考试中拿阅读的高分,须掌握一些必要的阅读技巧。但是需要说明的是,掌握必要的技巧并不意味着考生可以投机取巧。考生需要掌握大纲所规定的单词及词组,考生还必须认识到熟练掌握语法的重要性,因为语法是语言的结构,根据某些规则它把词和词组组织成句子来表达作者的思想。一定的词汇量和很好的语法知识是阅读理解的基础,在此基础上我们才能加强综合判断能力。句子的理解是文章理解的基础,句子的理解必须结合一定的上下文来进行,在整体水平上理解句子和句子之间的关系、段落和段落之间的关系,最后才能谋及全篇,从总体上把握文章结构、语体风格、作者的思路及观点态度。

四级阅读测试既充分体现了大纲要求,也很好地反映了考生在阅读技能方面的水平。大纲要求能读懂语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章,掌握必要的阅读技能。四级阅读测试的文章以议论文和说明文为主,有少量的记叙文,涉及的题材广泛。有人文类的,如人物传记、社会文化、日常生活、历史、教育等;有自然科学类的,主要涉及物理、计算机、生命科学、医学等方面的科普知识。题型有主旨题、细节题、推理题、词汇释义题等等。

二、句子的理解

在大学英语四级考试的阅读部分,很多题考察考生是否看懂了某个句子或某些句子。文章后面的题目用一种不同的表达方式重述文章中的某句话。因此,首先要正确理解句子。如:

Your account of the incident would be totally incredible if we hadn't witnessed it ourselves.

A) We cannot believe your story of what had happened.

- B) You are not telling the truth.
- C) We would not believe you if we didn't know you well.
- D) We believed what you said about the incident was true.

要正确理解上述句子,考生应掌握:①单词 account、incredible 和 witness;②重要语法项目虚拟语气的用法。在选项中出现了 story 来代替 account。另外,此句用虚拟语气表明了弦外之音——我们相信您的叙述。故此题的答案应为 D。又如:

Heredity as well as environment influences students' academic success.

- A) Where students live has more influence on them than who their parents are.
- B) Students' parentage is more important than the situation they are put in.
- C) Surroundings in which students grow up and the qualities passed on to them affect how well they do in school.
- D) Community expectations often motivate students to make better grades.

原句意思为:“环境和遗传影响学生的学习成绩。”在选项中,用了 where students live, the situations students are put in 来代替 environment; 用 qualities passed on to them 来代替 heredity。Environment 和 heredity 同样重要,不可偏废任何一方。因此,此题答案应为 C。

练习:读下列句子,选出意思最接近的选项。

1. A majority of American women who work do so because of real economic need, not because they want more spending money for luxury.

A) Although it is generally believed that most American women work for extra money in order to enjoy luxuries, the majority work out of financial need.

B) Many American women neglect their homes and work to earn more money to buy themselves expensive things.

C) Most wages earned by women are spent on daily necessities, whereas wages earned by their husbands are spend on larger monthly bills.

D) American women are not expected to spend money on luxuries.

2. Who can protest and does not is an accomplice in the crime.

A) If you do not protest about some wrongful act, you are more guilty than the actor.

B) Protesting about a crime is considered an effective way to stop crimes.

C) Indifference to or silence about a crime is the same as helping the criminal.

D) Non-violent resistance is a better solution to the problem of crimes.

3. It would be difficult to overpraise his newly published book.

A) His new book is too difficult and does not deserve any favorable opinion.

B) His new book is well-written and deserves much praise.

C) It is difficult to say anything good about his new book.

D) It would be wrong to praise his new book too much.

4. He wanted his teachers to think he was above average, as he could have been if he had used his talent to advantage.

A) His teacher thought that he was below average and he didn't use his ability to advantage.

B) He was not above average; nevertheless he wishes that his teachers thought he was——only if he had made good use of his ability, he could have done better than most of his classmates.

C) Try as he might, he could not have been better than the ordinary students, and he tried to convince his teachers of this fact.

D) He wanted to persuade his teachers into thinking that he was not a mediocre (中等的) student, because he was talented in many ways.

5. Although his conduct is considerably better, it still leaves much to be desired.

A) His conduct has not yet improved.

B) His conduct has improved but should improve still further.

C) His behavior used to be better than it is now.

D) His conduct will be better than it is now.

练习答案:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

三、题型分析

四级阅读理解题的提问方式各不相同,但万变不离其宗,题型相对稳定,也比较规范。常见的题型有:主旨题、观点态度题、细节题、推理题、词汇与释义(语义)题。

1. 主旨题

此类型题目旨在考察考生对文章的主题(topic)、标题(title)、中心思想(main idea)的理解程度,以及区分主要信息和次要信息的能力。此类题目常见提问方式:

1) What is the main idea of the passage?

2) What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

3) What is the passage mainly about?

4) Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

5) Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

6) Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion?

2. 作者观点态度题

这一类型的题目跟主旨题有着密切的联系。文章作者不会直接表露自己对某一事物的看法和倾向,而是希望读者从字里行间中体会而得。读者须通读全文并特别注意一些关键词和句子,推断出作者的语气。此类题目常见提问方式有:

1) What is the author's opinion?

2) What is the author's attitude toward ...?

3) What does the author think of "...?"

4) Which of the following can best describe the tone / the style of the passage?

5) Which of the following is the author's view on ...?

6) Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?

有关作者的态度,经常用来作选项的单词有:

positive(肯定的), negative(否定的), indifferent(漠不关心的), approving(赞成的), disap-

proving(不赞成的), hard to say(很难说), hard to determine(很难确定), argue for(赞成), argue against(反对), optimistic(乐观的), pessimistic(悲观的), cautiously optimistic(持谨慎乐观态度的), neutral(中立的,既不赞成也不反对的), formal(正式的), informal(非正式的), ironic(讽刺的), humorous(幽默的), objective(客观的), subjective(主观的), compromising(妥协的), disgusted(厌恶的), critical(挑毛病的), disappointed(失望的)等。

3. 细节题

细节类试题的提问方式千变万化,很难有程式化、规律性的东西,因为所问问题可能会涉及到文章的各种具体的细节,如:某一事件发生的时间、地点、原因、方式、结果等。此类题目中包括大量转述题,即出题者用同义词、同义词组或同义句来解释短文中的某项内容。

4. 推理题

此类题目与主旨题也是密切相关的,主要测试考生对所读材料进行推理、判断的能力。推理过程必须建立在事实之上,切忌主观妄想和臆断。考生应准确把握全篇或段落的主旨,分析句子和句子之间的关系,注意从语篇水平上进行推断。

此类题目常见提问方式有:

- 1) It can be inferred / concluded from the passage that _____.
- 2) It is implied in the passage that _____.
- 3) Implied but not directly stated in the passage _____.
- 4) It can be inferred in the first (second, third...) paragraph that _____.
- 5) It can be concluded from ...'s remarks that _____.
- 6) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

5. 词汇与释义题

此类题目考察考生在语篇水平上正确理解单词、词组或句子的能力。此类题目常见提问方式有:

- 1) The word in Line ... means _____.
- 2) The word in Line ... can best be replaced by _____.
- 3) By "...", the author means _____.
- 4) The word "..." stands for _____.
- 5) The phrase "..." is closest in meaning to _____.
- 6) The phrase "..." probably refers to _____.

此类题目中包括大量转述题,即出题者用同义词、同义词组或同义句来解释短文中的某项内容,考察考生的理解能力。

此类题目常用提问方式:

- 1) The sentence "..." means / implies that _____.
- 2) What does the sentence mean / indicate / suggest / show?
- 3) The sentence can be paraphrased as _____.

四、阅读理解应试技巧及应注意的问题

1. 主旨题主要考察考生理解全文,区分主要信息和次要信息,进而总结归纳短文主要内容的

能力。考生应特别注意短文或段落的开头句、结尾句,一些转折词之后的句子。问题的答案一般不是文章原句,而是其信息的重新表达(restatement instead of repetition of the original sentence in the passage)。在做主旨题时,考生可先将短文浏览(skim)一遍,然后带着问题,再较为仔细地、有的放矢地将文章进行二读,然后运用自己的综合判断能力及逻辑推理能力,进行一些归纳、推理,得出正确的结论。

做主旨题时应注意以下问题:

(1)忌匆忙下结论。

有时一个叙述单独看没有问题,当和某一特定上下文联系起来看时,却失去了其意义。

(2)忌只见树木,不见森林。

主旨题应全面、充分地概括和总结文章的主要内容,所选答案的涉及面不应过窄,过于具体(即应避免 being too specific),也不应过于空泛(即应避免 overgeneralization)。

(3)忌放纵自己的想像,过分夸大作者的初衷。

(4)忌利用自己已有的常识和判断,进行脱离文章的无端推测。

2. 解细节题时应注意的问题

(1)做到“粗中有细”。“粗”指的是“快读”“略读”;“细”指的是带着问题去文章中找答案,准确理解句子的意思、句子和句子之间的关系。考生应在“细”上下工夫,尤其应加强理解释义(paraphrasing)的能力。

(2)按图索骥,找到出处,然后对比作答。

3. 解有关态度题时应学会 read between the lines,即读懂“弦外之音”。分析作者的遣词造句(wording),推测相关词、相关词组和句子(tracking down relevant words, phrases and sentences),透过句子的字面意思(literal meaning),理解句子的内在含义(implied meaning),然后确定作者的观点态度。

4. 解词汇释义题时应注意

(1)词汇题旨在考察考生在语篇水平上正确理解单词、词组和句子含义的能力。考点一般设在文章中的关键词,如生词、多义词、词组等。考生切记应根据上下文确定词义,切忌望文生义、断章取义,或将自己熟悉的词义作为答案,而无视其在文章中的含义。

(2)释义题旨在考察考生对某一句子的理解,即我们常说的 paraphrase。这一技巧对英语阅读来说尤其重要。出题者常常用同义词、同义词组、同义的解释来替换文章中的内容。释义理解(Paraphrasing)可以说也是做细节题的基础,只有理解了单句(individual sentence),才能很好地理解句子之间的联系,即顺利地由单句理解水平过渡到句间理解水平。

最后,提醒考生注意以下几个问题:

(1)快速浏览时适当做记号。当然不是所有内容都做记号,那样做会失去其意义。建议考生只对一些重要的信息做记号。需做记号的信息包括:段落主题句(topic sentence);结束语;表示特殊关系的信号词/词组,如:表因果关系的 because, so, therefore, hence, in that, with 结构;分词短语(用作表原因的状语):as a result, consequently, give rise to, result in / from, lead to, stem from, arise from 等;表转折的 but, yet, nevertheless, while, whereas, by / in contrast, still, although, on the other hand, on the contrary, in fact 等。

(2)合理利用排除法。排除法在解答 According to the passage, which of the following state-

ments is (not) TRUE? / Which of the following was NOT mentioned in the passage? 一类的问题时尤其有效。使用排除法,并非是根据自己的喜好和判断力盲目排除,而必须依据文章中的线索。

(3)科学合理安排时间。四级考试阅读理解要求考生在35分钟之内读完四篇文章并回答随后的20个问题,要求考生既要有质量,又要有速度。考生最好能在8分钟之内做完一篇短文,稍难一点的短文可用时9分钟。切忌前松后紧或前紧后松,两种情况都会影响考生冷静、理智地分析判断,还会影响后面其他题目的发挥。

(4)考生应注意长难句的分析和理解,使其不至于成为“瓶颈”。遇到此类问题时不要慌张,平心静气地分析句子的语法结构,找出主要的东西,提纲挈领,找到正确的答案。

下面我们就用往年真题里的几篇文章作例子,进行一番分析,来说明上述技巧,希望考生读者能够从中得到一些启发和收获。

五、实例分析

Passage 1

(1)People living on part of the south coast of England face a serious problem. (2)In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. (3)The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. (4)While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

(5)Erosion(侵蚀) of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. (6)Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. (7)Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

(8)Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. (9)Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, **this** is impossible. (10)New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. (11)The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. (12)Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. (13)You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

1. What is the cause of the problem that people living in part of the south coast of England face?
 - A) The rising of the sea level.
 - B) The experts' lack of knowledge.
 - C) The washing - away of limestone cliffs.
 - D) The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
2. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south England _____.

- A) will soon become a problem for people living in central England
 B) has now become a threat to the local residents
 C) can be stopped if measures are taken
 D) is quickly changing the map of England
3. The experts' study on the problem of erosion can _____.
 A) warn people whose homes are in danger
 B) provide an effective way to slow it down
 C) help to its eventual solution
 D) lead to its eventual solution
4. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect erosion because _____.
 A) house agents along the coast do not support the idea
 B) It is too costly and will endanger neighboring areas
 C) the government is too slow in taking action
 D) they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents
5. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____.
 A) take the quality of the house into consideration
 B) guard against being cheated by the house agent
 C) examine the house carefully before making a decision
 D) be aware of the potential danger involved

Answer to Passage1: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D

文章大意: 英国南海岸地区海水侵蚀海岸进而吞没沿海居民房屋及一些公共建筑物, 当地居民呼吁政府采取措施。但政府认为实现当地居民的建议太昂贵且会把问题转嫁给其他地区。当地居民只能对可能出现的危险有充分的认识。

这是一篇论述文。文章开始告诉读者英国南海岸地区居民面临的问题, 然后是造成这一问题的原因, 然后是当地居民和政府的看法。为方便起见, 短文中每个句子都编了号。本短文后面的 5 道题基本上是按照在短文中出现的顺序提出的。

Q1. 细节题。本题用排除法可知答案为 C。A 项文中没有提及; 文章也没有说房屋受侵蚀是专家缺乏知识所致; D 项和所提问题不能构成因果关系, 而且照抄原文的选项一般不会成为答案。此题答案的一个重要线索是同义替换, 文中的 erosion 和选项中的 washing - away 属同义。

Q2. 细节推理题。把第二段的 5、6、7 句概括一下, 然后再进行排除。

Q3. 细节题。主要依据是第 7 句。题干中提到 The experts' study, 我们可以利用这点线索按图索骥, 找到文章中有关的句子, 即第 7 句。

Q4. 细节题。要做对这道题, 首先要明白第 9 句中代词 this 的指代内容; feasible 和 possible 是同义词。第三段告诉我们愤怒的居民要政府建设防御海水侵蚀的设施, 而政府官员却说“这”不可能。“这”指的就是 to erect sea defenses。紧接着文章便说新建防海水的墙(即 sea defenses)要花很多钱, 而且海水会顺着海岸继续侵蚀, 这样便把问题转嫁给了其他地区。在最后一段提到了 house agent, 但并没有证据表明他们不支持 to erect sea defenses 的建议, 故 A 项可排除。从第三段可看

出,政府目前无法解决这个问题,一是从费用考虑,而是从大局考虑,政府并非动作迟缓,故C项可排除。文中并未提及 sea defenses 的质量,因此D项也可排除。

Q5. 题干涉及到了买房子,短文中只有最后一段后半部分提到了买房子,因此考生可将注意力放在这段上。该段的意思是此地区的房屋建在海边易受海水侵蚀,而政府目前又无法解决这一问题。文章最后一句(第13句)是一个忠告:在此地区买房价格上是打折的而房子的可靠性也是“打折了的”,言外之意是消费者对此应有一定的了解。掌握了这点就不难找到正确答案D项)了。需要提醒考生注意的是,A、B、C三项单独看都没有问题,因为人们在买房时的确应该考虑房子的质量,当心上房屋中介的当、在最后买房之前要仔细查看房子等,但这些内容文中并未提及,考生不应将自己的常识当作答案,而应从文章中找答案。

Passage 2

(1) Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. (2) Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). (3) Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. (4) Burnout had been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

(5) The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. (6) The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. (7) Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. (8) Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. (9) Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticism to heart and find a flaw(瑕疵) in themselves.

(10) Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. (11) The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. (12) In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. (13) Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. (14) Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. (15) Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. (16) Again, criticism can create high level of stress, which can lead to burnout.

1. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.

- A) to reduce their mental stress
- B) to increase their sense of success
- C) to make sports less competitive
- D) to make sports more challenging

2. According to the passage, sport is positive for young people in that _____.

- A) it can help them learn more about society
- B) it enables them to find flaws in themselves

- C) it can provide them with valuable experiences
D) it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
3. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes, _____.
A) believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
B) without realizing criticism may destroy their self-confidence
C) in order to make them remember life's lessons
D) so as to put more pressure on them
4. According to the passage, parents and coaches should _____.
A) pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
B) help children to win every game
C) train children to cope with stress
D) enable children to understand the positive aspects of sports
5. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
A) to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout
B) to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
C) to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
D) to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

Answer to Passage 2: 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C

文章大意:(这是一篇讨论心理、教育问题的议论文)文章讨论了运动比赛对年轻人成长的作用,以及教练、家长的态度对年轻人培养健康的人格心理、掌握成长过程中所必需的技能的重大影响。作者提醒教练及家长注意运动过程而不是比赛结果,减少他们的压力,使年轻人懂得运动比赛给他们带来的正面功效。

Q1. 推理题。题干中涉及到了 the burnout of young athlete,那么我们就可以把重点放在出现这个内容的第一段,尤其是第二句和第三句。文章说,体育在心理上具有挑战性,这种挑战主要来自教练、家长和想赢得比赛胜利的思想压力。第三句中有 it(指 stress) can lead to burnout,说明 burnout 的原因是 stress,消除或减少“原因”,便是防止 burnout 出现的方法。而 B、C 和 D 项正好增加了运动员的 stress,从而导致和增加 burnout of the young athlete。

Q2. 推理题。首先要知道词组 in that 意为 because。题干问:为什么说运动对 young athletes 有着积极的作用。文章第二段重点分析了原因。B 项极易排除,因为其含义与题干相矛盾。D 项文章也未涉及。A 项单独看似正确,但从第 6 句和第 7 句来看,C 项最能体现文章原义了。第 7 句是用来解释第 6 句的。

Q3. 推理题。第 8 句和第 9 句很委婉地说明,教练和父母的对孩子表现的反馈意见对孩子有极大的影响,如批评过多,孩子会很担心,经常会找自身的不足,长此以往自信心受损。

Q4. 推理题。第三段的大意:教练和父母应当注意的是参与体育活动不是孩子们的职业,不应过分注重比赛结果,而应强调事物的过程。作者指出目前的大环境使得年轻人过分关心输赢,而不能充分享受运动带来的乐趣。但文章又接着说 Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome,而 enjoying themselves and the sport 只是 positive reinforcement 的一部分,因此,D 项为正确答案。

Q5. 主旨题。看完全文, 做完了前面四道题, 就较容易推断出作者的写作意图了。

Passage 3

(1) Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five - star - general. (2) Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

(3) Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian (百姓的) clothes. (4) People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. (5) The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. (6) Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. (7) What an easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity (身份) than to step out of uniform?

(8) Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. (9) They save on laundry bills. They are tax - deductible (可减税的). (10) They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

(11) Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. (12) Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. (13) When people look alike, they tend to think, speak and act similarly, on the job at least.

(14) Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. (15) Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. (16) Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

1. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.

- A) still judge a man by his clothes
- B) hold the uniform in such high regard
- C) enjoy having a professional identity
- D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform

2. People are accustomed to thinking that a man in uniform _____.

- A) suggests quality work
- B) discards his social identity
- C) appears to be more practical
- D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes

3. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.

- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
- B) make the wearer catch the public eye
- C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
- D) provide the wearer with a professional identity

4. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.

- A) are usually helpful
- B) have little or no individual freedom
- C) tend to lose individuality
- D) enjoy greater popularity

5. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- A) Uniforms and Society
- B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
- C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
- D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Wearing a Uniform

Answer to Passage 3: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D

文章大意:这是一篇典型的议论文。文章分析了在崇尚个性的美国人为什么会喜欢千篇一律的制服,同时也指出了制服的弊端。

本文结构严谨,思路清晰。只要掌握作者的思路,理解每一段的 topic sentence,就不难找出文章的 main idea 或 best title. 文章第一段指出事实。后几段分析说明原委。重要的 topic sentences 包括:① Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian clothes. ② Uniforms have many practical benefits. ③ Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality. ④ Uniforms also give rise to practical problems.

Q1. 细节题。考生应特别注意短文中的转折词,如 but, yet, nevertheless, however, by contrast, while, 这些 logical markers 经常表示作者观点的改变,且作者的重点是放在转折词之后的内容上。此题并不太难,问题可能会出在选项的理解上。“hold sth./sb. in high regard”意为“非常尊敬某人/尊重某事”,此词组正好和文中的 yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform 意思接近。因此 B 项是答案。

Q2. 推理题。第二段中的第 1 句告诉我们:在老百姓看来,穿制服的人比不穿制服的人更专业一些,服务质量更好。注意:B 项里的 quality 为形容词,意为“优质的”。

Q3. 细节题。第 7 句话的意思是“像护士、警察、理发师、侍者等人脱去制服便失去了职业身份。”B 项 catch the public eye 意为“引起公众注意”。C 项意为“激励起穿制服的人的自信心”。

Q4. 推理题。线索重点在第四段,尤其是第一句(topic sentence)——反对穿制服的人认为制服缺乏多样性,因此会失去个性。第一段虽提到在美国制服虽受欢迎(popular),但并没有线索表明它比其他衣服更受欢迎(enjoy greater popularity)。从文章中不能推断出穿制服的人没有个人自由或有帮助。

Q5. 主旨题。此题考察考生对全文的概括归纳能力。第二段和第三段说的是制服的优点,第四段和第五段说的是制服的缺点。只要掌握了每段的段落主题句,正确答案便迎刃而解了。

综上所述,阅读理解题既考察考生的语言能力,也考察语言运用能力。考生应牢记:英语学习是有规律的,但这些规律是必须经过学习者的大量实践活动才能发挥其效用的。考生只有在平时进行大量的语言知识积累,并且要注意了解一些背景知识,进行大量的阅读练习,才能在英语阅读

及其测试方面取得理想的成绩。相信广大考生会明白“实践出真知”的道理,同时也希望考生在英语学习过程中充分领会一些学习策略,找出适合自己的学习方法和阅读技巧,在英语学习的道路上取得更大的成功。