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英语专业(基础科段)

英语阅读(二)

考试指导与模拟试题

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前 言

随着中国进入 WTO 以及社会主义市场经济的不断发展,对外语人才的要求日益增加,尤其是英语阅读方面更是如此。而全国高等教育自学考试英语专业指定教材《英语阅读》(二)是英语考生的必考书,也是想提高自己英语阅读水平者的必修教材,为了帮助广大考生和自学者能更好地学好课程,提高阅读能力及能顺利地通过考试,我们组织编写了本书,相信能对您的学习起到事半功倍的作用。

本指导书的主要内容和特点:

1. 每课前用简练的中英文对课文进行了概括和介绍,帮读者掌握课文大意,写出纲要。
2. 对课文出现的难点、难句进行分析、讲解,以利突出重点,达到理解的目的。
3. 每课设有与考试大纲中一致的配套练习,以便使读者在学习每课课文时就对考试题型熟悉,以利考试。
4. 每课附有原书练习的“问题”和“翻译”答案,方便读者学习。
5. 本书配有模拟试题两套,编排合理,难易适中。

本书由北方交通大学英语部教研室主任马玉玲副教授主编,邹梅、孙贺、杨蕾、郭佳参编。

本书编者
2002 年 8 月

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Unit 1 Animal Education

一、内容概要

Animals are smart enough to learn many things. They can perform many useful and entertaining jobs. Dogs can guide the blind, protect property, find lost people and hunt criminals. Horses are used in guarding herds, carrying heavy things and helping farmers work on their land. Pigeons can carry messages. Wild animals are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures. People realize the value of animals and teach them to do things effectively. In training animals to do jobs, people must be patient and understanding. They must know how to give the orders to the animals. Sometimes they should give praise as well as food to those animals who understand the masters' commands and do things correctly.

动物都很聪明,能学会很多东西。它们能做许多有用或有趣的工作。狗可以给盲人引路、看家护产、寻找失踪的人,或追捕罪犯。马被用于保护畜群、驮运重物、帮助农民种地。鸽子可以送信。野生动物是马戏团和电影里深受欢迎的演员。人们意识到了动物的价值,教会它们做许多事情。在训练动物时,人们必须耐心而富有同情心。他们必须懂得如何向动物下达命令。有时他们要用表扬和食物来奖励那些听懂并正确地执行了主人命令的动物。

二、单词与词组

valuable *adj.* having great value 有价值的,极有用的,宝贵的

hunt *v.* follow rapidly in order to catch and kill (animals and birds)

either for food or for sports 打猎, 狩猎

herd *n.* a group of animals of one kind which live and feed together
兽群, 畜群, 牧群

pigeon *n.* 鸽子, 信鸽

smart *adj.* good or quick in thinking; clever 机敏的, 机灵的, 聪明的

command *n.* an order 命令

watchdog *n.* a fierce dog kept to guard property 看门狗, 看家狗

attack *v.* use violence (on) especially with weapons 攻击, 进攻

explanation *n.* (an act of) explaining 解释, 说明

object *n.* a thing that can be seen or touched 物, 物体

stick *n.* a small thin piece of wood 棍, 棒

eventually *adv.* finally 最后, 最终, 终于

high(ly)-strung *adj.* be easily upset or excited; nervous; extremely sensitive 易激动的, 神经质的, 十分敏感的

homing *adj.* having the ability to find one's way home 回家的, 有回归能力的

career *n.* the part of one's life that one spends working (工作的) 生涯

amusing *adj.* causing amusement; funny 引人发笑的, 好笑的, 有趣的

trick *n.* a clever or skillful action that someone does in order to entertain people 戏法, 把戏

gracefully *adv.* attractively; with grace 优美地

skunk *n.* a small black and white North American animal which gives out an unpleasant strong smelling liquid when attacked 臭鼬 (北美的一种小动物)

drag *v.* pull (sth. heavy) along with great effort 用力拖, 拽

track down — find by searching or following tracks 追踪到, 追查到

e. g. : I finally tracked down the dictionary I needed in a little bookstore.

我终于在一家小书店里找到了需要的词典。

be connected with — be joined or related with 与……有联系, 与……有关系

e. g. : The police believe that this incident is connected with some terrorists.

警方认为这次事件与恐怖分子有关。

be frightened of — be full of fear 受……的惊吓, 对……感到恐惧

e. g. : The child was frightened of the dog.

那孩子被狗吓着了。

It is necessary for sb. to do sth. — 某人必须(有必要)做某事。

e. g. : It is very necessary for young people to learn computer.

年轻人很有必要学习使用计算机。

become/grow accustomed to — be in the habit of, be used to something 习惯于……

e. g. : I've been accustomed to getting up early.

我已经习惯了早起。

by the skin of one's teeth — only just; with very little time or space to spare 好不容易才……, 侥幸, 差点就没……

e. g. : We had to run for the train and caught it by the skin of our teeth.

我们不得不跑着去赶火车, 差点就赶不上了。

三、难句注释

1. Horses are used in guarding herds, carrying men in lands where there are no roads, and helping farmers work their land. 人们用马来护卫畜群, 将人运送到没有道路的地区, 并帮助农民干农

活。☞ guarding, carrying, helping 等动名词并列作介词 in 的宾语,介词 in 表示在某个方面或领域。句中第一个 lands 为复数形式,表示地域、地区,第二个 land 为不可数名词,指 farming land(田地、农田)。

2. Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results. 把狗训练成看门狗常会产生意想不到的效果。☞ Training a dog to be a watchdog 是以动名词做主语。此时,谓语动词要用单数第三人称形式。
3. Masters of dogs who attack postmen can easily show the dog that the postman is a friend and that the dog does not need to treat him as an unwanted person. 有的狗总是攻击邮递员,它们的主人很容易就能教会他的狗知道邮递员是朋友,不能像对待不受欢迎的人那样对待他。☞ who attack postmen 为定语从句,修饰 dogs。
4. ...even if their masters command them to do so. 即使他们的主人命令他们这样做。☞ 这是由 even if 引导的让步状语从句。to do so 相当于 to cross a busy road。
5. Therefore, it is necessary for those people who train them to be very patient and understanding. 因此,训练这些赛马的人就必须十分耐心而富于同情心。☞ It is necessary for sb. to do sth. 表示某人必须(有必要)做某事;who train them 为定语从句,修饰 those people,从句中的 them 指 racing horses。
6. Animals can learn to do many things that, while not necessarily useful, are very amusing to watch. 动物能学会做很多事情,尽管这些事情未必有用,却让人看得饶有兴趣。☞ 句中 that... are very amusing to watch 为定语从句修饰 many things,中间插入语 while not necessarily useful 可扩展为完整的分句 while these things are not necessarily useful。其中 while 为连词,等于 although,表示转折。

7. All you have to do is to make a trail in front of the camera by dragging something that smells good to the animals over the ground. 你只需用某种让动物闻起来很香的食物在摄像机前的地上拖出一道痕迹。☞ All you have to do 为主语从句, to make a trail in front of the camera 为不定式短语做表语, by dragging something that smells good to the animals over the ground 为介词短语做方式状语修饰 make a trail, 短语中 that smells good to the animals over the ground 为定语从句修饰 something。

四、同步练习

I. Questions to the Text

1. If you are training a dog to obey our commands, what are important for you to follow?
2. When the tiger was taught to jump on the back of the elephant, they forgot they were natural enemies. Why?
3. How can you film a fox?

II. Match the words given under A with the meanings given under B.

A

B

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. herd | a. following animals and birds rapidly in order to catch and kill |
| 2. dangerous | b. pulling something heavy along |
| 3. career | c. a combination of qualities in a person's characters |
| 4. hunting | d. likely to cause danger |
| 5. object | e. an order |
| 6. dragging | f. a group of sheep, cattle or horses |
| 7. command | g. one's profession or part of life that one spends working |
| 8. make-up | h. a thing that can be seen or touched |

III. Choose from A, B, C or D the closest meaning to the underlined word or phrase.

1. People fasten small pieces of paper with messages to the pigeon's leg and make it send the message to a far-away place.
A. quicken B. seize C. tie firmly D. take and use
2. In teaching a dog to obey commands, you should follow two important factors.
A. controls B. ability of control
C. military unit D. orders
3. Animals are smart enough to learn many things.
A. neat B. clever C. fashionable D. forceful
4. All you have to do is to make a trail in front of the camera by dragging something that smells good to the animals over the ground.
A. track of smell B. path
C. footprint D. stream of dust
5. We can utilize the homing instinct of pigeons to send messages to other places.
A. make use of B. explain
C. understand D. consume
6. After many weeks of living in the same cage, the two animals became accustomed to each other.
A. became useful to B. became friendly to
C. became important to D. became used to
7. The tigers bounded happily back to their dinner.
A. marked B. sprung
C. went D. jumped
8. A pigeon can cover 500 to 600 miles a day.
A. lie over B. place upon

C. travel

D. protect

9. The audience may imagine that the actor escaped a terrible death by the skin of his teeth.

A. got away

B. ran away

C. avoided

D. ignored

10. In the sentence "Wild animals are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures," "popular" means "_____."

A. well-liked by many people

B. for the general public

C. suited to the public

D. needed by many people

IV. Answer the following questions by choosing the best alternative from A, B, C or D.

1. The following are the useful jobs animals can perform EXCEPT _____.

A. guiding the blind

B. helping farmers

C. carrying messages

D. performing in circuses

2. According to Paragraph 4, the dog who attacks postmen can learn that the postman is a friend because _____.

A. he is quite ready to do what his master wishes

B. he is always happy when he is praised to understand his master's command

C. he knows that the postman comes to the house often

D. both A and B

3. When a dog is trained with the skill of tracking down lost people or criminals, he should first learn _____.

A. to look for an object

B. to follow the straight line

- C. to follow more irregular lines
 - D. to follow an odor
4. People who train racing horses should be very patient and understanding because _____.
- A. racing horses can run very fast
 - B. racing horses are very strong
 - C. racing horses are quite high-strung
 - D. racing horses are not friendly
5. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- A. Wild animals are very popular performers in circuses but not in moving pictures.
 - B. Some dogs always attack the postmen because they think they are unwanted people.
 - C. Pigeons are used to send messages because of their homing instinct.
 - D. A well-trained animal will pay no attention to a nearby movie actor.

V. Translate Paragraph 5 of the text into Chinese.

VI. Passage Reading

A. Scan through the passage and find the words which have roughly the meanings given below. The numbers in the brackets refer to the paragraphs that contain the words.

- 1. _____ (1) believed (or made to believe) that sth. is true
- 2. _____ (2) a country or an area under the political control of a distant country
- 3. _____ (2) a person who lived a long time ago from whom one's family origins
- 4. _____ (3) all over the world

5. _____ (3) to say solemnly that sth. is true

The United States is a young country with a short history, but that does not stop Americans from claiming their place in it. A quarter of U. S. citizens are convinced that they are direct descendents of the original settlers who reached Cape Cod on the *Mayflower*.

When asked if they thought that their ancestors were among the intrepid band who set sail from Plymouth and formed the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620, one in four Americans said that they believed they were. With only 26 men surviving the harsh winter to celebrate the first Thanksgiving in 1621, it appears there has been rather a lot of myth-making in the years since.

The General Society of Mayflower Descendents estimates that worldwide there are about 35 million people descended from the original Pilgrim Fathers, but about twice that number in America alone claim their descent. Take people of other backgrounds out of the equation and just about every American of English descent would have the blood of Myles or one of the rest coursing through their veins.

The society has 25,000 U. S. members who trace their lineage back. Some celebrated Thanksgiving at the Mayflower Retirement Community near Orlando, Florida. "I think we are more mindful of Thanksgiving because of our heritage," Helen Morton, who traces her roots back to John Alden and Myles Standish, the captains, said.

B. Translate Paragraph 1 of the passage into Chinese.

Unit 2 Bargains

一、内容概要

Many people cannot resist bargains because they believe they can make money on bargains. They often buy too many of something or things utterly unnecessary, so instead of making money they actually waste it. In fact, a recent definition of bargain is: It is a dirty commercial trick to extort money from the pockets of silly and innocent people. However, if bargains were prohibited by law, our living standard would immediately rise.

许多人抵挡不了廉价商品的诱惑,因为他们相信自己能靠购买廉价商品而挣钱。他们经常买进过量的东西或是他们根本用不着的东西,所以他们不是在挣钱,实际上是在浪费。事实上,“廉价销售”一词的最新定义是:从傻瓜和头脑简单的人口袋里敲诈钱财的肮脏的商业诡计。尽管如此,如果用法律手段禁止廉价销售,我们的生活水平就会立即上涨。

二、单词与词组

bargain *n.* sth. for sale or bought for less than its real value 廉价货,便宜货

definition *n.* an exact statement of the meaning of a word or a phrase (词或短语的)释义,定义

offer *v.* hold out (to a person) for acceptance or refusal 提供,提出 (供接受或拒绝)

innocent *adj.* (of a person) having little experience of the world

and not able to recognize evil (常作贬义, 指人) 阅世不深的, 天真的, 单纯的

board *n.* an official body or group that has responsibility for a particular organization or activity 理事会, 委员会, 董事会

lines (*pl.*) *n.* a course or method of action (常作复数)(行动)步骤, 方法, 方式

decent *adj.* good enough 像样的, 相当不错的

attraction *n.* the power of attracting 吸引力, 诱惑力

sale *n.* (*pl.*) the total amount sold (常作复数) 销售总量; special offering of goods in a shop at lower prices than usual 减价出售, 大减价, 贱卖

reduce *v.* make less in size, amount, price, degree etc., 减少, 缩小(尺寸、数量等), 降低(价格、程度等)

reduction *n.* (a case of) making or becoming smaller 减少, 减低, 下降

whereupon *conj.* at once or soon after and because of which; at which point; as a result of which 马上, 不久之后; 因此, 于是

insult (*to*) *n.* a rude or offensive remark or action 侮辱, 辱骂, 侮辱性的言行

guilty *adj.* having broken a law or disobeyed a rule 有罪的, 犯罪的

defence *n.* arguments used in defending oneself, esp. in a court of law; argument used to answer an accusation or to support an idea (尤指法庭上的) 辩护, 辩词

occur (*to*) *v.* (of an idea) come to one's mind (无被动态)(主意、想法)浮现于脑中, 被想到, 被想起

store *v.* make and keep a supply of sth. for future use 贮藏, 储存, 积蓄

spacious *adj.* having a lot of room 广阔的, 宽敞的

commercial *adj.* of, related to, or used in commerce (无比较级)商