

2 分钟快 速阅读丛书

# 研究生英语 强化训练

主编：陈亦 杨晨



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# 研究生英语

## 强化训练

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## 出版说明

学过英语,尤其是达到一定等级(例如四级、六级及研究生以上水平等级)的人都明白阅读在学习和提高英语过程中所占的重要地位。尽管许多人明白这一道理,在日常学习中也阅读了大量的英文材料,但一到考试,总是不能达到自己预想的效果。这其中一条十分重要的原因就是在考试中不仅要充分理解所阅读的文章的内容,更重要的是提高阅读速度。如何做到快而准,达到事半功倍的效果?针对我国大学生中普遍存在的这种现象,我们在英语教学中,根据多年的实践,翻阅了国内外的大量资料同时吸收了国外在此方面的强化手段,精心编写了“2分钟快速阅读”丛书共三册,每册18元。这套丛书包括:

《大学英语四级强化训练》

《大学英语六级强化训练》

《研究生英语强化训练》

本套丛书是我们吸取了美国伊利诺斯州(Illinois)的一所名叫 Veblen 私立学校的教学方法,即在入学或毕业考试中,对学生(尤其是非英语国家的学生)进行简短抽测,采取计算机屏幕触键选答的形式,时间为一分半钟。每30道题为一组,以此了解学生的阅读理解能力。本丛书所选阅读文章每段100个单词左右,规定时间为2分钟,以快速读,快速答及自测形式对阅读能力进行训练,每100段为一章,每章都含有容易、中等、较难三个层次,三种层次的段落混排,但所占比例相等。每章后附有阅读自测表及答案,每册书后有每章的进度表。本书题材多选自近10年来英美等国的报刊、杂志、教科书等各种书籍,涉及到教育、政治、历史、艺术、宗教、科学技术、商业、体育、工农业及时事等,语言纯正、地道、规范。通过强化训练,学生在提高阅读能力的同时,也可以多方面、多层次地增加自己的知识。

本书既可用作学生能力训练的辅助教材,也可用作教师参考书。由于编者水平有限,经验正在探索和积累,错误及不当之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2001年7月 天津

## 使用说明

建议读者先阅读本书使用说明,按下列方法自己在阅读之前做出自测计划,争取在最短时间内达到预期效果。

1. 每章给出 100 段短文,每段为不完整短文。短文后给出四个选项,先读短文,然后在选项中选出最佳项来完成短文,使其完整。例如:

The car was completely wrecked, but fortunately no one was

A. saved.

B. known.

C. injured.

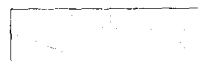
D. insured.

通过阅读,我们看出四个选项中 injured 为最佳答案,可以使句子完整且合理。

2. 在阅读前,计划一下自己此次阅读的时间。例如:你想只用 20 分钟进行阅读训练,那么在这段时间内必须完成 10 段短文阅读并将答案写在“本章检测表”上,然后对照其背面的答案,验证自己阅读的结果。

3. 每个单元阅读完毕后,将你检测后的结果记录在书后的“检测进度表”中,以待本书阅读完毕后检查自己的进度,及时发现问题。

4. 读者可将每章后的“本章检测表”撕下,自己按照书中的样式复制一份,在几个人中互相检测,达到共同进步的目的。



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## 第一章

### 001

A three-or four-movement musical composition played by one or two instruments is called a sonata. Although the movements are separate, they are written in related keys that give the composition

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. melody. | B. movement. |
| C. sound.  | D. unity.    |
- 

### 002

Greek philosophers, overly enthusiastic about the deductive method of Euclidian geometry, held to a naive faith in the power of reasoning. Even though they might have proved by this method that the sensed world is merely illusory, or that there is no such thing as change, they would not have been startled at their results because they believed

- A. reasoning to be infallible.
  - B. that their senses could not deceive them.
  - C. in a merciful deity.
  - D. that their reasoning could be faulty.
- 

### 003

In a cave near Peking, China, remains of at least forty skeletons identified by scientists as the "Peking man" have been found. These skeletons are believed to be about 300,000 years old. It is interesting that remains of hearths, fires, and instruments made from rock have been found with the human bones in the



cave. This finding suggests that these ancient people had learned how to build a fire and to make tools, indicating progress in the development of

- A. our information about primitive people.
  - B. early social institutions.
  - C. new theories about evolution.
  - D. human control over nature.
- 

004

Ships are cheapest form of transport, but their use is impossible in many inland places. In the United States, more than twice as much freight moves by land as by water. On land, it is more expensive to move freight by truck than by rail, but trucks can pick up and deliver shipments in many places that trains cannot reach. Cost is important, but in many cases a more important factor is

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. accessibility.  | B. weight of goods. |
| C. value of goods. | D. speed of travel. |
- 

005

Mathematical ability appears as something strange and mysterious even in its simplest, undeveloped states. Yet, this capacity came into potential existence when people learned to talk, to reason, and to abstract. Through mastering the manipulation of such tools as numbers, logarithms, and the calculus, some have actualized this ability to a greater degree than others have, but all can do some type of numeration or other essentially mathematical operations. The capacity for mathematics is

- A. of little value in solving our really crucial problems.
- B. bound to progress to yet undreamed of heights.



- D. a product of the human type of mind.

## 006

A skilled platform speaker outlines the main points at the outset and, during the course of the speech, shifts from one topic to the next by using deft

- A. questioning .  
B. transitions .  
C. criticism .  
D. explanations .

## 007

A famous writer once said that in any of the learned professions a vigorous constitution is equal to at least 50 percent more brains. In other words, a superior intellect is put to the best use when its owner is

- A. brainy .    B. healthy .  
C. wealthy .                                        D. happy .

## 008

People think according to their inclination and speak according to their learning and infused opinions; but, when it comes to action, they do just as they did before. For the prime mover of us all is the force of

- A. wealth.  
B. learning.  
C. custom.  
D. arms.



2 minutes  
快速阅读



009

One of the most promising techniques of the physician is the transplantation of human organs. Researchers are developing procedures for keeping transplantable organs alive long after they have been removed from their original owners. A large university hospital has built equipment that has preserved the organs of dogs for relatively short periods of time. If this effort can be improved and applied to human parts, organ banks might be made practical. Then a dying person could leave to someone else a precious gift—

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A. a new hospital.        | B. the gift of life. |
| C. a medical scholarship. | D. a resurrection.   |
- 

010

It was said by Aristotle in his *Physics* that in studying any matter it is necessary to work from generalities to particulars. Any matter for study at first appears to us as a whole, that is, as a generality whose many particulars gradually become clear to us. Aristotle likened this to the very young child who begins by calling the whole class of women mother but later on

- A. distinguishes only one as mother.
  - B. seldom recognizes people.
  - C. befriends all women.
  - D. comprehends nothing.
- 

011

The intellect may seek seclusion because solitude affords an opportunity for quiet study, but emotions are more social. They seek to

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. personalize themselves. | B. know themselves. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|

C. communicate themselves.

D. distort themselves.

---

012

Not very long ago, teachers were expected to be strict disciplinarians. There was a set punishment for violation of each of the many rules of the classroom. Of course, teachers still must have a well-behaved class in order to teach effectively, but now most have adopted more positive means of fostering good conduct. The good teacher tries to understand why pupils misbehave and seeks to maintain an orderly classroom by emphasizing

A. new standards of good conduct.

B. learning by doing.

C. the rewards of good conduct.

D. the unimportance of obedience.

---

013

The possible number of designs that an architect may produce is substantially limited by the fact that all the designs must be functional. If even the most beautiful buildings that the architect has conceived are not useful, they are

A. designs for the future.

B. difficult to construct.

C. architecturally bad.

D. used as models by students.

---

014

There are some issues on which we would do well to maintain neutrality. If



2 minutes  
快速阅读



we would avoid errors of judgement in cases where there is equally good evidence for both sides of a question, the safest thing to do is to

- A. side with our opponents.
  - B. meditate in solitude.
  - C. reason with our opponents.
  - D. give ourselves up to neither.
- 

### 015

If we are satisfied when we have acquired facility in mere technical manipulation, we are in danger of failing to progress past technique. During the declining years of scholastic thought, there was available to novitiates a comprehensive set of technical distinctions, potentially useful but actually self-defeating because they were

- A. learned as an end in themselves.
  - B. so difficult as to make mastery impossible.
  - C. generated in a scholastic atmosphere.
  - D. manipulated to promote selfish gain.
- 

### 016

Beethoven believed that music should be a medium for the expression of the composer's ideas and that all other considerations were of secondary importance. For him, the primary emphasis was on

- A. content.
- B. popular appeal.
- C. style.
- D. orchestration.



017

Mathematics teachers are often concerned more with the quality of the students' reasoning than with quantitative precision. The situation will be reversed with employers; hence, education must give some recognition to

- A. metaphysical speculation.
  - B. memorization of facts.
  - C. numerical accuracy.
  - D. selection of employers.
- 

018

It is not necessary that all members of a group seek or attain unity of opinion. In fact, some groups function better when all the members are not in agreement, as in an informal discussion group. Other groups, however, must seek a consensus. Examples of such groups are

- A. debating societies.
  - B. theatrical groups.
  - C. professional associations.
  - D. policy-determining groups.
- 

019

All attempts to establish a scientific basis for the common notion that the moon influences weather have failed. Those who continue to support this notion are backed solely by

- A. extensive weather observations.
- B. popular belief.
- C. scientific validation.



D. reports made by astronomers.

---

020

Mark Twain once wrote, "I said... that I, like all other human beings, expose to the world only my trimmed and perfumed and carefully barbered public opinions and conceal carefully, cautiously, wisely, my private ones." And again, "It seemed to me that I could be as frank and free and unembarrassed as a love letter if I knew that what I was writing would be exposed to no eye until I was dead, and unaware, and indifferent." Some of his notes were labelled "not to be exposed to any eye until the edition of A.D. 2046." Again, "I think we never become really and genuinely our entire and honest selves until we are dead—and not then until we have been dead years and years." Then followed the wry comment, "People ought to start dead

- A. because none of us are immortal anyhow."
  - B. so that no one would never misjudge them."
  - C. to avoid having to leave only honest writings."
  - D. and then they could be honest so much earlier."
- 

021

Many universities have added another to their already many functions—that of public entertainment in the form of athletics. Public interest in this particular aspect of university life is greater than in many of its educational activities. To some it seems strange that less attention is given to a university's appointment of a dean than to the choice of

- A. a physical education program.
- B. a new athletic coach.



- C. student enrollment.
  - D. a policy of education.
- 

022

The supreme law of life is the law of moderation. It is expressed in Buddha's statement that extremes are barbarous, but ancient India did not learn the lesson. The Greeks, however, in saying "nothing too much," not only recognized this law of measure but also saw the inevitable penalty that

- A. overtakes every form of excess.
  - B. violates the law of measure.
  - C. punishes those who are temperate.
  - D. follows shoddy thinking.
- 

023

Many Japanese hope someday to climb Mount Fuji and watch the sunrise from the top. For them, this is a religious pilgrimage as well as an outing. Women were not allowed to climb Fuji or any other sacred mountain in the past, but they are permitted to do so today. All over the modern world women do many such things that

- A. used to be taboo.
- B. were strictly women's domain.
- C. are sacrilegious.
- D. get them equal suffrage.



2 minutes  
快速阅读



024

In colonial days in North America the diamondback turtle was an important source of food, though it was considered fit only for those who could get nothing better. Later, when the terrapin's tastiness was realized, it became a very popular dish. Turtle hunters might have wiped out the species, but the diamondback was saved by the prohibition of alcohol because the recipe for cooking diamondbacks called for simmering them in large quantities of

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. sherry.     | B. salty water. |
| C. beef broth. | D. cream.       |

---

025

Nature is constantly breaking down, mixing, combining, and building up the various elements of the universe. The chemical processes in nature are of infinite variety and are constantly operating, not the least of these being those in our bodies that change food into nourishment. This nourishment in turn changes into flesh and bones and energy in animals and into leaves and flowers in plants. The greatest production of chemicals is found in

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. our bodies. | B. the elements. |
| C. nature.     | D. food.         |

---

026

A newspaper reporter must work rapidly to get a story published. To merit newspaper space, news items must be

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A. unusual.     | B. timely.    |
| C. interesting. | D. important. |





027

Protoplasm, which has a very high water content and is thus not easily compressed, tends to keep a fairly constant

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. position. | B. volume.     |
| C. heat.     | D. coloration. |

028

There is this difference between two temporal blessings, health and money: money is the most envied but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest person would not part with health for money, but that the richest would

- A. be indifferent to health.
- B. gladly exchange health for power.
- C. gladly part with any amount of money for health.
- D. feel secure in being able to afford the best doctor.

029

One of the earliest weapons that is still in use today is the spear. Spears are made in a wide variety of forms, but the most effective for hunting are the spears that are equipped with throwing devices because with them power and speed are added to the throw. A spear-throwing device, in effect,

- A. is difficult to see.
- B. requires little dexterity.
- C. cannot be controiled.
- D. is an extension of the hunter's arm.