



教育部所属出国
留学人员培训部
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GUOJIA GONGPAI LIUXUE RENYUAN YINGYU TONGKAO JIAOCAI
READING

国家公派 留学人员 英语统考教材

阅读

闻萃 马晓明 编著



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
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国家大量地派科研人员、大学教师、管理干部出国进修或攻读硕士、博士学位，是改革开放的一个重要组成部分。教育部旗下的十一个出国留学人员培训部（以下简称“出国部”）既是改革开放的受益者，也积极地参与了国家公派留学人员出国前的外语培训工作，为改革开放做出了贡献。

为保证公派留学人员的英语水平能够达到在国外学习、生活的要求，国家先后尝试了多种选拔、培训方式。从20世纪80年代的English Proficiency Test (EPT)，到后来的Visiting Scholar Test (VST)、Public English Testing System Level 5 (PETS5)等，直至今日的“公派留学人员英语统考”（以下简称“统考”），目的只有一个：让英语“过关”的人直接出国，让英语还欠火候的人培训后达到要求再出国。

目前执行的申请国家留学奖学金的方法是，业务审评由相关专业的专家负责；在英语水平评价方面，申请人需参加PETS5考试（每年举行两次，见教育部考试中心网页<http://www.neea.edu.cn>）。如果总分达到60分，听力达到18分，口语达到3分，就可以拿到“合格证”。国家留学基金管理委员会规定，如果总分达到55分，听力达到18分，口语达到3分，就视为英语合格，可以出国。如果不参加PETS5考试，或参加考试但未达到上述标准，就可以到某个出国部参加培训，并参加学期末举行的统考。统考合格的标准是：总分达到90分（满分160），听力达到20分（满分40），口语达到18分（满分30）。

统考于2004年6月首次举行。这个考试于每学期末在九个出国部（大连外国语学院和同济大学的出国留学人员培训部设有英语培训）同时举行，统一命题，统一阅卷，只面向各出国部的学员，不向社会开放。换言之，想参加统考的话，必须先先到某个出国部参加脱产培训。

统考的最大特点是，重点考查英语的使用能力，而没有语法、语汇等“知识型”的题目。它的分数构成如下：

科目	满分	及格分
听力	40	20
阅读	40	无最低要求
写作	40	无最低要求
口语	30	18
出勤	10	0.25
总分	160	90

根据相关的管理规定，到出国部参加培训有考勤要求：如果缺勤（不论任何原因）

达到40学时,就不能参加学期末的统考。如果全勤,就可以获得10分全勤奖励分。每缺勤一学时,扣0.25的考勤分。最多可以缺勤39学时内。考勤分计入总分,不能计入听力或口语成绩。

如果学员三个指标(总分、听力、口语)都达到要求,就可以得到出国部颁发的证书,并以此作为英语达到出国留学要求的证明。如果总分未达到90分,要在半年之后再次参加统考(不必再次参加培训)所有科目的考试。如果总分达到90分,但听力或口语未达到及格分,要在半年之后再参加相应科目的考试。

着重考查英语的使用能力的统考虽然始于2004年,但注重能力培养的教学方法一直为各个出国部所采用。在教材的选用与编写、教学方法、语言测试等多个方面,都体现着注重语言的“使用”。为了更好地配合教学,我部数名教师于2004年开始编写统考教材。本系列教材中的大部分内容均曾以讲义的形式在课堂上使用,并得到不断的修改、更正。应北京语言大学出版社之邀,这些教师于2006年开始,将自己所编写、使用过的讲义进一步完善,并赋予更多、更新的内容,终于得以出版。相信这几本凝结着教师的丰富教学经验和汗水的教材可以在有意申请国家留学基金的人士的英语水平提高方面发挥较大的作用。

北京语言大学出国留学人员培训部始于1952年。五十多年来,一直承担着为国家公派留学人员提供出国前外语培训的业务。北语出国部教师的工作理念是:“以自己的外语方面的优势成就他人”。曾经在北语出国部参加过培训的人都在各自的岗位上为自身的提高、为单位的发展、为国家的昌盛不懈地努力着,并取得了巨大的成绩。正所谓:“桃李不言,下自成蹊”。

陈卫东

2008年10月

附:教育部指定的为国家公派留学人员提供外语培训的十一个培训部:

北京语言大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://www.bleutraining.com>)

广东外语外贸大学出国人员培训部 (<http://www2.gdufs.edu.cn/Int-college/gpcflt/C1/c1-1.html>)

上海外国语大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://otc.shisu.edu.cn>)

北京外国语大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://ks.bwpx.com>)

西安外国语大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://www.xwpxb.com>)

四川外国语学院出国留学人员培训部 (<http://pxb.sisu.edu.cn>)

大连外国语学院出国留学人员培训部 (0411-86111050)

东北师范大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://pxb.nenu.edu.cn>)

四川大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://www.iltscu.org>)

同济大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://dk.tongji.edu.cn>)

中山大学出国留学人员培训部 (<http://fls.sysu.edu.cn/fls/ETC/index.aspx>)

一、国家公派留学人员英语统考阅读考试简介

国家留学基金委(CSC)自2004年6月开始实行公派留学人员统考制度。考试每年举行两次,含听力、阅读、写作、口语四项。其中,阅读、听力、写作总分均为40分,口语总分为30分。不过,阅读考试没有最低分数线的限制。阅读考试包括四篇文章,共40个题目,每题一分。一般来说,阅读量在2600~2800词,阅读时间为一个小时。但是,在考试实际实施的时候,阅读和写作的时间是共用的,一共为两个小时。考生可以根据自己的实际情况稍微延长或缩短阅读的时间。

阅读考试的常见题型包括句子填空、简答题、判断对错、段落大意、有选项小结、无选项小结、细节匹配、选择题、段落出处。其中,出现频率最高的题目是判断对错、填空题、简答题、段落大意和小结题(这些题型及解题方法见本书Chapter 4“Types of Questions”)。

二、本书的目的

本书专为准备参加国家公派留学人员英语统考阅读考试的考生而编写。通过本书的学习,考生可以了解和熟悉国家公派留学人员英语统考阅读考试的形式和内容,练习和掌握浏览、快读、细读等阅读策略和方法,加快阅读速度,为顺利通过考试奠定基础。

三、章节安排

本书共分三章,第一章为学习篇,含三个单元;第二章为训练篇,含两个单元;第三章为测试篇,含6套测试题。书后提供练习和测试题的参考答案。各单元内容简介如下:

第一章 学习篇

第一单元 运用构词法猜测词义。

列举10组常用的词干和词缀,配有例句和练习。

第二单元 运用上下文线索猜测词义

从行文规则和规律方面介绍如何通过句、段关系猜测词义,配有例句。

第三单元 综合运用

采用英语测试中信度最高的测试形式之一——完型填空,训练和考查考生全面理解和运用语言的能力,加强考生对词汇、语法、语篇结构的理解,从而提高语言运用的能力。

第二章 训练篇

第四单元 解题方法

针对国家公派留学人员英语统考阅读考试的不同题型进行讲解，帮助考生了解出题形式和解题方法。

第五单元 阅读训练

含 22 篇文章，按长度分为短篇和长篇，难度逐渐提高。之后是 22 篇文章的词汇表，重点词汇附有英文解释和例句。

第三章 测试篇

第六单元 提供 6 套测试题，每套 40 题。之后是 6 套题的词汇表。

四、本书的特点

1. 选材广泛，语言真实。所有文章均选自英美报刊、互联网等英文原版作品，除有些文章因太长采用节选之外，其他未做任何改动，保证了考生看到的均为原汁原味的英文。

2. 基础起步，层次分明。本书从运用构词法和上下文线索猜测词义，到英语的综合运用，再到单篇文章阅读训练，最后到阅读测试训练，一步一步地帮助考生掌握阅读的方法和策略。

3. 讲练结合，易于掌握。书中从猜词方法到阅读题的解题方法都有实例讲解，并提供大量练习，有利于考生理解和掌握。

4. 单元介绍，一目了然。每个单元开头都简要介绍了单元的内容和编写意图，同时提出了使用建议，便于考生有目的地练习。

五、学习建议

1. 第一章第一单元的词干和词缀学习是词汇学习的重要内容。掌握一些基本的构词知识是提高阅读速度的一个重要途径。建议考生利用 10 天时间系统学习和练习书中列出的 10 组内容，十日之后定会获得较大的收益。

2. 学习第一章的第三单元时考生要认真思考和练习。公派留学人员英语统考阅读考试中较难的题型就是段落（通常为文章小节或文章某一部分的小节）填空，它考查的是考生的综合理解能力和运用语言的能力。第三章的 12 段练习基本遵循难度逐渐增加的原则编写，旨在为考生提供一个由浅入深的操练平台；同时希望通过这些练习，提高考生的语言应用意识。简单地了解意义只是深入学习的第一步，只有进一步学习词的用法和句子的连接，才能真正提高语言水平。

3. 第二章和第三章的训练和测试部分，建议考生严格按照考试时间限制做题。由于时间限制，通常需采用先阅读题目、后阅读文章的策略。而且在阅读过程中要提取出关键词或引导词，做出标记，以便快速锁定答案。

4. 阅读习惯与阅读速度有着密切的关系。总体上说，高效的阅读习惯是以“意群 (sense group)”为单位的阅读，而不是以“词 (word)”为单位的阅读。因此，考生在阅读过程中要有意识地将文字分割成“意群”来读，有意识地训练目光由左至右的快速移动，只有在必要的时候才回读。那么如何具体操作才能养成快速移动目光的习惯呢？我们可以采取物理的方法：用一条纸板（宽度与书本页宽相当）盖住刚刚读完的一行，迫使目光集中在下面的内容，随读随盖，逐行移动，同时有意识地按“意群”消化含义。如有应试答题需要，在阅读过程中还要同时标出与问题中的关键词或引导词相同或相关的词，这样可以省下许多寻找的时间，提高效率。

5. 完型练习、单篇练习和成套测试的文章均提供词汇表，考生可以在阅读之后学习其中的重要词汇。有些词知道即可，有些词最好记住。建议考生在阅读之后趁热打铁地学习这些词，因为在语境中学习词汇要比孤立地记忆词汇效果好得多。

6. 阅读应为英语学习的一项长期工程。有规律地阅读和练习是提高阅读能力的根本，建议考生利用一两个月的时间集中学完本书，假以每天必学，何事不成？

祝愿考生能够从中获得一些体会和提高。

编者

2008 年 10 月

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Part One

Learning (学习篇)

Chapter 1 Word Attack Skills (1) —Morphology (运用构词法猜测词义)

- 本章通过学习词根和词缀帮助考生猜测单词的意义。
- 本章分 10 组列出英文常见的词根和词缀。建议考生用 10 天的时间学习完毕。
- 每个词根和词缀都有例句，每组后面有练习，以帮助理解和巩固所学内容。
- 运用构词法猜测词义只是猜词方法的一种，第二章将介绍如何通过上下文线索猜测词义。

Day 1

► **-er/-or:** (*after a verb*) a person or thing that does a certain action

Mr. Green **teaches** history.

He is a history **teacher**.

► **-ly** (*after an adjective*) in the manner of; this word tells how

Matt is a **quick** swimmer.

He swims very **quickly**.

(*after a time noun*) indicating how often things happen

The festival is celebrated every **year**.

It is a **yearly** festival.

► **re-**: (*before a verb*) do again

Randy has to **read** the text again.

He has to **reread** the text.

► **in-**: (*before an adjective*) not; negative

im- (in- 在双唇音 b、m、p 之前变为 im-)

il- (in- 在字母 l 之前变为 il-)

ir- (in- 在字母 r 之前变为 ir-)

Her answer was not **complete**.

Her answer was **incomplete**.

It is not **possible** that we will forget you.

It is **impossible** that we will forget you.

Half of the villagers are not **literate**.

Half of the villagers are **illiterate**.

The verb *have* is not **regular**.

The verb *have* is **irregular**.

► **un-**: (*before an adjective*) not; negative

He is not **familiar** with the roads here.

He is **unfamiliar** with the roads here.

Exercise 1

Complete each sentence by writing a word on the line. Use the word parts that you have learned in Day 1.

- There are many mistakes in the essay I wrote last week. The teacher has asked me to _____ it.
- David is not a responsible person. He is a(n) _____ young man.
- You must be careful when you drive in bad weather. In fact you should always drive _____.
- My uncle is not a mature person. He is very _____ for his age.
- I need to erase this word. May I use your _____?
- It is not a pleasant day today. We'd better cancel the picnic since the weather is _____.
- She loves singing very much. She wants to be a _____ when she grows up.

8. The legal age for drinking in America is twenty-one. So it is _____ to drink before that age.
9. Thousands of people have visited the school museum this summer. There are usually more _____ in summer than in winter.
10. You are supposed to pay for living here every month. The _____ rent is \$ 200.

Day 2

► **-(o)logy**: the science or study of (a field)

► **bio-**: life, living

Mary likes the study of living things most.

Biology is Mary's favorite subject.

► **geo-**: the earth

Her parents encourage her to study the science of the earth.

Her parents encourage her to study **geology**.

► **psycho-**: the mind

Robert studies the science of the mind at college.

Robert is a **psychology** major.

► **socio-**: the society

Laura is interested in the study of the development of human society.

Laura is interested in **sociology**.

► **-ist**: a person who is trained or skilled in an area or a person who practises something.

They have to hire someone who is good at **typing**.

They have to hire a **typist**.

He plays the **piano** very well.

He is a good **pianist**.

► **-ship**: the quality or condition of; the art of

You need to pay to become a **member**.

There is a **membership** fee for joining the group.

► **pre-:** before, prior to

Amy is not **school** age yet.

Her parents are sending her to a **preschool**.

► **-age:** state or action of; group of; cost of; quantity of

The jeans will **shrink** a little when they are washed.

You can expect some **shrinkage** when the jeans are washed.

The cost of **posting** the parcel is 2 dollars.

The **postage** on the parcel is 2 dollars.

► **co-:** together

They **work** with me.

They are my **co-workers**.

Exercise 2

Complete each sentence by writing a word on the line. Use the word parts that you have learned in Day 2.

1. He knows a lot about the economy and he is a famous _____.
2. My little sister likes to study about plants and animals. The _____ class always fascinates her.
3. The word part *dent-* means tooth. The person who takes care of your teeth is called a _____.
4. *Marital* is an adjective indicating something is connected with marriage. Before getting married, the couple signed a _____ agreement on their own properties.
5. I am very interested in what is going on in human mind. I want to study _____ at college.
6. The word part *techno-* is the Greek word for art or skill. The science of methods and skills in industry is called _____.
7. Benefits and risks _____. We should allow the existence of risks.
8. Molly was offered a grant from the school to attend the graduate program. Her parents were so happy that she got the _____.
9. I can't operate this machine alone. We will have to _____.
10. We have to wrap the box carefully so that it won't break, because the insurance does not cover _____.

Day 3

- **over-**: too much; in excess

My mother **cooked** the fish too long and it was burned.

My mother **overcooked** the fish and it was burned.

- **-y**: an adjective; describing the condition or existence of . . .

It **rained** every day this week.

It was **rainy** all week long.

- **-ness**: (*after an adjective*) It makes an adjective a noun; the condition of . . .

He has been **weak** and his mother is worried.

His mother is worrying about his **weakness**.

- **dis-**: not; negative

I don't **like** purple dresses.

I **dislike** purple dresses.

- **-able**: adjective; capable of . . . ; deserving . . .

People could not **drink** the tap water due to contamination.

The tap water is not **drinkable** due to contamination.

- **-port-**: carry; movement

This typewriter is very small and convenient.

This **portable** typewriter is very convenient.

- **trans-**: across

This organization has offices in many **nations**.

It is a **transnational** organization.

- **-ment**: (*after a verb*) It makes a verb a noun; the action or condition of . . .

My grandparents will **advertise** their house in the local newspaper.

They will put an **advertisement** about their house in the local newspaper.

Exercise 3

Complete each sentence by writing a word on the line. Use the word parts that you have learned in Day 3.

1. Ellen was happy that she won the election. Everyone in her family felt her _____.
2. The doctor gave Jack some pills to treat his cold. Hopefully he would be better after the _____.
3. There are many clouds today. So we will not get a good suntan since it is so _____.
4. He is a guest of honor, because he has done many _____ services to the community.
5. Don't _____ at dinner. It is not good to eat too much at dinner.
6. Airplanes carry many products across the country. Airplanes _____ products much faster than ships.
7. She used to pick the food she ate. Now she is no longer so _____ about her food.
8. The plant is dying in the small pot. We have to _____ it to a larger pot.
9. I have weight problems. I have been _____ since I was a child.
10. Bob is very fond of visiting other places. He has a _____ for travel.

Day 4

► **-ful**: (after a noun or a verb) having the characteristic of...

Uncle John often **forgets** things.

He is getting **forgetful**.

You should take **care** when you speak to her.

You should be **careful** when you speak to her.

► **bi-**: two

Henry is fluent in both English and French.

He is **bilingual**.

► **under-**: not enough; less than normal or regular

I didn't think she could do such a good job.

I underestimated her.