21世纪高等学校新理念教材建设工程

新视野 大学英语学习指导

(第三册)

张祝祥 王冬杰 主编





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《新视野大学英语学习指导》 (第三册) 编委会

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前言

〈新视野大学英语〉是一套深受广大师生欢迎的大学英语教材,在众多的大学英语教材中,它的使用比例是相当高的,其应用前景日益看好。它不但在编写体系上较好地继承了我国大学英语教学的传统经验,而且在编写指导思想上也积极地吸收了新的学术成果。我们在教学中仍深感学生还需要一套自我评估、以题代练、深化重点、寓教于乐的自测题,也就是学生自我评估的"平台"。〈新视野大学英语学习指导〉是与〈新视野大学英语〉"读写教程"相配套的教材。它针对"读写教程"每一单元的题材和体裁,对学生进行启发性、思维性、扩展性、深化性和巩固性的语言操练,以求更完整地覆盖大纲要求的结构及读、写、译等综合技能的培养,从而使学生在更丰富的语境中培养出英语语言应用能力。同时,编写本书旨在帮助学生及时消化理解课文每一单元重点内容,以奠定扎实的语言基础。

《新视野大学英语学习指导》共分 4 册,前 3 册分别与《新视野大学英语》"读写教程"1—3 册配套。所有的单元测试均按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求的题型设计。其中词汇、语法结构和英汉翻译练习均根据《新视野大学英语》"读写教程"中每一单元的语言要点编写;阅读理解、完形填空和写作练习均按照"大学英语四级考试"的题型编写,旨在帮助学生熟悉考试题型并掌握解题技巧。第四册中的单元测试为四级模拟测试题,专门为学生备考国家大学英语四级考试而编写。全部采用国家大学英语四级考试的最新题型,选材具有一定的时代性、科学性和代表性。

本套教材的内容和特色如下。

每册均由专项训练和单元测试组成。专项训练部分为大学英语四级、六级

比为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

考试必考内容及解题技巧。单元测试部分由 10 套单元练习和 2 套阶段测试组成。

- 1. Text Intensive Reading 部分是根据〈新视野大学英语》"读写教程"中的重点词汇、语法和句型编写的练习,题型有补全句子、改错、单选等,是课文知识的补充与延伸。
- 2. Reading Comprehension 部分选择的材料均与各等级测试难度一致。旨在提高学生的阅读技巧、阅读速度和理解的准确性,并扩充其知识面。题型包括仔细阅读、阅读填空和快速阅读。
- 3. Comprehensive Test 部分是训练学生提高英语综合能力的练习。题型包括 完形填空、简答和中译英。完形填空、简答所选短文具有很强的知识性、趣味 性和可读性。中译英训练学生对课文知识点的灵活运用能力,帮助其进一步掌 握课文内容,进而达到提高学生英语实用能力的教学目的。
 - 4. Writing 部分旨在提高学生的英语写作能力。
- 5. 阶段测试部分主要测试学生对 Unit 1—Unit 10 的语言点的掌握情况。其中阶段测试一测试学生对 Unit 1—Unit 5 的语言点的掌握情况,阶段测试二则测试学生对 Unit 6—Unit 10的语言点的掌握情况。

由于时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,恳请各位同行和读者指正。

编 者 2005年12月

目 录

第一部分 专项训练

一、阅读理	解			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
二、模拟练	ਸ	••••••	••••••		10
	!	第二部分	单元测试		
Test One ··				••••••	29
Test Two ··	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••••••••	41
Test Three				••••••	52
Test Four ·				•••••	64
Test Five		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	75
阶段测试一		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	86
Test Six ·		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	98
Test Seven	••••••			••••	109
Test Eight				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	120
Test Nine	••••••				131
Test Ten		•••••			142

□ 第一部分 专项训练

一、阅读理解

大学英语四级考试的阅读理解部分包括仔细阅读(Careful Reading)和快速阅读(Fast Reading)。仔细阅读包括传统的篇章阅读理解和篇章选词填空。

(一) 仔细阅读 (Careful Reading)

(1) 篇章阅读理解。

一般说来, 篇章阅读理解的文章题材通常包括一般常识、历史、文化、文学、人物传记、科技、地理、生物、化学、医学和电子等方面; 文章的体裁可以是记叙文、说明文和议论文, 其中以说明文和议论文为多见。

篇章阅读理解的主要题型分类及解题技巧如下。

1) 主旨题。

主旨题考查学生对所给材料全文或某个段落中心思想的概括理解能力。常见的提问方式有:

What is the main topic/idea/subject/theme/point of the passage?
Which statement best expresses the main idea?
Which title suits this passage best?
The paragraph mainly discusses
The passage mainly deals with
The best title for this passage is
Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
What's the author's main purpose of this passage?
Why does the author mention?
The author's purpose in writing this passage
This passage is mainly about
The passage illustrates
The article was written to explain
Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
Which sentence best summarizes the article?

很显然,在判定是否为主旨题以及解答这类问题的时候,要注意如下的关键词语: theme, topic, subject, main point, main idea, summary, central/general idea 和 title 等。 当带着主旨题的关键词回到文章中去的时候,切记所要选择的主题思想的范围不能过宽,也 不能过窄,要尽量贴近文章的中心思想。为此,要注意查找和概括文中各段的主题句,以此 归纳全文的中心思想。主题句通常是文章的第一句,每段的主题句通常也是每段的第一句。 因此, 主题句是解主旨类问题的关键。由于文体不同, 主题句的位置相对灵活, 可以位于段落开头、段落中间和段落末尾, 或同时出现在段首和段尾, 也可能没有明显的主题句。

实例: Museums have changed. They are no longer places for the privileged few or for bored holiday makers to visit on rainy days. Action and democracy are words used in descriptions for museums now.

At a science museum in Ontario, Canada, you can feel your hair stand on end as harm-less electricity passes through your body. At Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, you can look at seventeenth century instruments while listening to their music. As these two examples show, museums are reaching out to new audiences, particularly the young, the poor, and the less educated members of the population. As a result, the number of visitors is increasing.

More and more museum directors are realizing that people learn best when they can somehow become part of what they are seeing. In many science museums, for example, there are no guided tours. The visitor is encouraged to touch, listen, operate, and experiment so as to discover scientific principles for himself. He can have the experience of operating a spaceship or a computer. The purpose is not only to provide fun but also to help people feel at home in the world of science.

Many museums now provide educational services and children's departments. In addition to the usual displays, they also offer film showings and dance programs. Instead of being places that one should visit, they are places to enjoy.

One cause of all these changes is the increase in wealth and leisure time. Another cause is the rising percentage of young people in the population. Many of these young people are college students or college graduates. They are better educated than their parents. They see things in a new and different way. They are not satisfied with standing and looking at works of art; they want art they can take part in. The same is true of science and history.

There is disagreement among directors concerning the kinds of service that museums should provide. Some believe that museums are already changing too much. Others feel that many museums still have too little connection with the world outside their walls. The problem is how museums can continue to serve as storehouses for treasures while encouraging the general public to enjoy visiting them.

Question: This article is mainly about _____.

- A) the advantages today's museums have
- B) the changes museums are undergoing
- C) the services museums can provide
- D) the role museums should play

解析:正确答案为 B)。文章在开篇第一句就提到: Museums have changed. 这是文章的主题句。

2) 细节题。

细节题的内容包罗万象,有什么样的内容就有什么样的细节。这类问题要求学生理解与

文章有关的事实依据,以及找出其他相关的细节或具体的数据等。这种题型可归纳为五个"wh-"型(即回答 what, why, when, where 和 who 等问题)。

在回答这类问题时,应该采用查读法。在查读时,注意寻找与题干相关的关键词语,然后在充分理解原文、原题的基础上确定正确答案。

实例: Theories concerning migration can be classified into three kinds. One theory is based on the premise that prehistoric birds of the Northern Hemisphere were forced south during the Ice Age, when glaciers covered the larger part of Europe, Asia, and North America. As the glaciers melted, the birds came back to their homelands, spent the summer, and then went south again as the ice advanced in winter. In time, the migration became a habit, and now, although the glaciers have disappeared the habit continues.

Another theory proposes that the ancestral home of all modern birds was the tropics. When the region became overpopulated, many species were crowded north. During the summer, there was plenty of food, but during the winter, scarcity forced them to return to the tropics.

And thirdly, a more recent theory, known as photoperiodism, suggests a relationship between increasing daylight and the stimulation of certain glands in the bird's bodies that may prepare them for migration. One scientist has been able to cause midwinter migrations by exposing birds to artificial periods of daylight. He has concluded that changes occur in the bodies of birds due to seasonal changes in the length of daylight.

Question: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a cause for the birds' migration?

- A) Their homeland used to be in the North.
- B) The tropics became overpopulated.
- C) Seasonal changes of daylight stimulate the birds.
- D) The heat of tropics drove the birds north.

分析: 正确答案为 D)。第一句是主题句, 从 can be classified into three kinds 可知, 本段是用分类法扩展主题的。用层次连续结构词 one, another, and thirdly 引出具体的三种理论,并分别对其根据加以表述。A, B, C 三项在文中都已涉及, 唯独没有提到 D。

3) 语意题。

语意题主要测试考生根据上下文判断生词或短语甚至句子意义的能力,要求就文章中的 某个单词、短语甚至句子等找出近义词或最合适的解释。常见的提问方式有:

The word "" in the passage means
The word "" (Line) could be best replaced by
According to the passage, the word "" is referred to as
As used in the passage, the phrase "" suggests
The sentence "" means that
The sentence "" can be paraphrased as
What does the sentence "" mean?
What does the sentence "" imply?
The word "it" (Line) refers to

The term "..." in paragraph... can be best replaced by _____. 这种题型有如下几种解题技巧。

- ① 释义(Definition)。这指生词的词义在其后面的一个短语或一个句子中得到解释。
- ② 重述 (Restatement)。即在某个篇章中作者对前面一句话作一重新或补充的陈述, 这种重新的陈述中往往包含前面句子中某个生词的词义。
- ③ 相关信息 (Related Information)。有时候,考生可以从上下文的有关信息获得某个 单词意思的线索或暗示。
- ④ 举例 (Examples)。有时,运用上下文所举的例子,考生也能够悟出某个单词的词 义。
- ⑤ 对照 (Contrast)。考生可以利用语句中所使用的对比表达法得到某个单词词义的线 索。
 - ⑥ 构词法。有些词可以通过前缀、后缀、合成等形式来判断其意思。
- 实例: The Quchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

Ouestion: The word "accentuate" (Line 5) most probably means _____. B) relieve

A) worsen

C) improve

D) accelerate

解析:正确答案为 A)。考核学生根据上下文推断词义的能力。Quchidas 夫妇是室内空 气污染的受害者,他们之所以没对室内空气污染问题给予足够的重视,部分原因是全国性的 节能运动。室内空气污染本身并不是一个新问题。研究污染问题的专家说,"节能运动在某 种情况下会引起室内污染。"再根据上下文的意思,不难判断出节能运动加剧了污染。

4) 是非题。

这种题型主要测试考生是否对文章有精确而全面的把握。常见的提问方式有:

Which of the following statements is NOT true?

The author mentions all of the items listed below EXCEPT _____.

From the passage we learn _____

Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

Which of the following questions is NOT answered by the information in the passage? 做这种题要求对整个原文理解透彻,抓住全文及每段的中心思想,而且对关键词亦有所 了解。

实例: As the South was beginning to find itself after the American Civil War, the North, too, focused its interest on the lands below the Mason-Dixon line. Northerners swarmed over the South: journalists, agents of prospective investors, speculators with plans for railroads, writers anxious to expose themselves to a new environment.

Question: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as the kind of people who went to the South after the Civil War?

A) Investment agents.

B) Newspaper writers.

C) Railroad speculators.

D) Northern statesmen.

解析:正确答案为 D)。原文出现了其他各项的列举。

5) 推理题。

在阅读中,考生首先理解的是文字的字面意义。然而,文字所表达的内容常常超过其字面意义。这就需要我们掌握逻辑判断和推理的方法,根据事物发展的自然规律以及语言本身的内在联系,从一定的文字符号中获得尽可能多的信息。

推理类题目要求考生依据自己掌握的综合知识,基于文章字里行间透出的直接和间接信息,对文章和作者的各种情形,作出合乎逻辑、准确贴切的推理、判断和结论。推理情形包括:文章内容(全文、段落或细节)、文章出处、文章的上下文、写作方法、写作目的,甚至作者的职业或身份等。常见的提问方式有:

The passage implies/suggests/shows that
It is implied/suggested/indicated in the passage that
It can be inferred/seen/concluded from the passage that
The author implies/suggests/indicates that
We can learn/conclude from the passage that
Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
Which of the following conclusions could best be drawn from the passage?
Based on the passage, we can assume/presume that
The writer implies but not directly states that
What might be the author's job/vocation/hobby?

实例: Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights." You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you," "I am interested in you." or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

Question: It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

- A) every glance has its significance
- B) staring at a person is an expression of interest
- C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
- D) a glance conveys more meaning than words

解析:正确答案为 A)。这篇文章主要讲的是目光接触在人际交往中的作用。第一段告诉我们,和别人交换个眼神,然后迅速转移视线,实际上已经透露了一些信息。如果再持续这种眼神交流一秒钟,那么我们想要表达的意思又变了。如果持续了 3 秒钟的话,那么又会传达另一种信息。也就是说,在不同的社交场合,目光接触有一个公众可承受的时间限度,那就是在不至于显得过分亲密、粗鲁和具有攻击性的前提下。也就是说,每一次目光接触都有其特殊的含义。

6) 观点态度题。

观点态度题主要测试考生依据整篇文章分析、理解作者的口吻、语气、态度及看法的能力。作者对一事物的态度可以是多种多样的,常见的有: positive (积极的,肯定的)、negative (消极的,否定的)、neutral (中立的)、approval (赞成)、disapproval (不赞成)、indifferent (漠不关心的)、sarcastic (讽刺的)、critical (批评的)、optimistic (乐观的)、pessimistic (悲观的)、amusing (有趣的)和 condemnatory (谴责的)。常见的提问方式有:

The author's view toward the matter is	
The writer's attitude of this passage is apparently	•
The tone of the passage is	
Which of the following is the author most likely to agre	e with?
The author seems to be in favor of the idea of	.•
What's the author's opinion about?	
In the writer's opinion,	
The word that best expresses the author's attitude is	

解答这类问题时,首先应注意篇章中起连接作用的词语;其次应注意有些表明作者观点的词汇,如形容词、动词等。通常情况下,往往可以通过分析作者使用的词汇或所采用的其他修辞方式来判断他的态度和语气。总的来说,这类题目比较难,对于这类问题的回答,应从简章的体裁着手,从文章的论述方法、语气和措辞中把握作者对事物的好恶,从而了解作者的态度和情感。

实例: The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridge-less Fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on, food deliveries have ceased; fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed — natural cooling, drying,

smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing — marketing hard-ware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house — while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

Question: What's the author's overall attitude toward fridges?

- A) Neutral.
- B) Critical.
- C) Objective.
- D) Compromising.

解析:正确答案为 B)。此题询问的是作者对冰箱持什么态度。要正确解答这道题,需要根据文章的内容,并在文中寻找相关的文字来进行判断。在文章第一段,作者首先说到自 20 世纪 60 年代以来,冰箱已经成了一种生活必需品;而在接下来的一段中,作者却说在他的童年时代,当冰箱还不是那么普及时,人们生活得很好、很健康,食物也不会被浪费;倒是当冰箱的使用率越来越高时,新鲜食物却越发难以得到了。由此可以隐约判断出作者对冰箱并不持肯定态度。这一判断在接下来的几段中得到了证实。尤其是最后一段,作者更是十分直接地表明了自己的观点——冰箱对环境的负面影响是显而易见的,而对人类幸福的贡献却是微不足道的。因此,可以清楚地判断出作者对冰箱的态度是批判的、不赞成的。

(2) 篇章选词填空。

这种题型是新增题型,实际上是将完型填空融入阅读理解,根据推理和词汇辨析从 15 个单词中选取 10 个。它考查考生在一定的语境中对词汇的灵活运用能力,比单纯考词汇题更科学。

解答这类题型有以下方法:第一,通读全文,理解全文大意,然后猜测空格处单词的词义,进而选出符合语境的词语。第二,如果很难把握空格处的词义,或者不清楚方框中部分单词的含义,就根据语法知识,分析空格处在句子中的成分,从而进行排除选择。第三,如果遇到词性一致、意思相近的词语,要结合上下文,或者考虑是否为某一固定搭配,从而进行选择。

实例:

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. You should fill the blanks with the words given in the list.

contrary	constantly	experience	enormous	nearby
inevitably	pleasure	discourse	communica-	delivered
rewarding	devote	remote	tion intensive	spare

Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with (S1) _____ and enjoy

from the first to the last. And good writers, good cooks, do not suddenly appear full

from the first to the last. This good writers, good cooks, do not suddenly appear fun-
blown. Quite the (S2), just as the cook has to undergo an (S3) train-
ing, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at his desk and (S4)long
hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose — schoolwork, matters of
business, or purely social (S5) You may be sure that the more painstaking the
effort, the more effective the writing, and the more (S6)
There are still some (S7) places in the world where you might find a public
scribe to do your business or social writing for you, for a fee. There are a few managers
who are lucky enough to have the service of that rate kind of secretary who can take care
of all sorts of letter writing with no more than a quick note to work from. But for most of
us, if there is any writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.
We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are (S8)
called on to put words to paper. It would be difficult to count the number of such
words, messages, letters, and reports put into the mails or (S9) by hand, but the
daily figure must be (S10) What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at
least hopes. We want whatever we write to be read, from first word to last, not just
thrown into "letters-to-be-read" file or into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we
bend our efforts toward learning and practicing the skill of interesting, effective writing.

解析:

- S1. pleasure, and 连接的两个名词, 意思应相近, 词性一致。
- S2. contrary, quite the contrary 意为 "正相反"。
- S3. intensive, 显然此处选择一个形容词修饰 training。
- S4. devote, 固定搭配 devote... to, 意为"把…奉献于, 专用于…"。
- S5. communication, 意为"(意见等)交换,交流,交往"。
- S6. rewarding, 注意结构 the more... "越…越…"。
- S7. remote, 修饰 places 用 remote "遥远的, 偏僻的"。
- S8. constantly, 修饰动词 call 用副词, 故选 constantly "经常地, 不断地"。
- S9. delivered, 动词搭配, 显然 words, messages, letters and reports 的动词用 deliver "投递, 传递 (信件, 邮包, 口信等)"。
- S10. enormous, 修饰 figure 用 enormous "巨大的, 庞大的"。

(二) 快速阅读理解 (Fast Reading)

选材一般偏向于短小而独立的说明性文字、报道性描述、广告和书信等,比较简单,一般不含有生疏单词。题型主要集中于主旨题、细节题、判断题等。在大学英语四级考试中,一般此部分包括 3 篇短文,每篇短文不超过 150 词,时间为 10 分钟。

对于快速阅读题的解答,考生要掌握快速阅读的技巧。根据阅读的目的可分为:查阅式阅读、浏览式阅读和快读。查阅式阅读与浏览式阅读、快读的不同点在于,考生对自己要阅读什么、需要什么是心中有数的,即考生在阅读前就清楚自己查阅的目的是什么;而在其他两种阅读中,考生对自己所要阅读的材料的信息是一无所知的,只有对整个材料全部了解之后,才会掌握所需要的信息。

实例:

Text One

First	read	the	following	questions.

1.	. According to the author, the game of marbles is called Gude in										
	A) Scotland	B) Brazil	C) Ireland	D) Turkey							
2.	In Australia, marbles	is played with	·•								
	A) balls of polished v	wood	B) steel ball bearings								
	C) the knucklebones	of sheep	D) balls of baked clay								
3.	In the United States,	marbles									
	A) are now collectors	s' items									
	B) have a long and in	nteresting history									
	C) are less expensive than elsewhere in the world										
D) are virtually infinite in variety											

Now go through Text One quickly and answer questions 1 to 3.

In the United States, the varieties of marbles are virtually infinite and the game is called Ringer or Immies or Mibs or simply Marbles. In England and in Scotland and Ireland, it is Taw, Hoss or Span. In Brazil children play it as Gude. In parts of Africa it is Jorrab and in Italy, Pallina di vetro. In West Virginia it is played with agates or glass balls. It has been played in Australia with balls of polished wood and on the streets of New York City with steel ball bearings. In Iran, Turkey, and Syria, it is played with balls of baked clay or with the knucklebones of sheep. Chinese children play at "kicking the marbles" and kids in Tasmania play at Pyramids.

分析:正确答案为 B), A), D)。采用查阅式阅读即可。

Text Two

First read the following questions.

D) nearly impossible to obtain

4.	In the U.S.S.R. information about agriculture and finance is
	A) printed in daily newspapers
	B) available in the government section of popular magazines
	C) available only by written request

5. Judgment:

() In the United States information is NOT readily available in the area of agricul-
	ture.

()]	ln th	e	United	l States	info	orma	tion	is	NOT	readily	available	in	the	area	of	finance	•
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^() In the United States information is NOT readily available in the area of national

defense.

() In the United States information is NOT readily available in the area of living standards.

Now go through Text Two quickly and answer questions 4 to 5.

Free access to information about what the government is doing is a primary feature of an open society. In closed societies it may be hard to obtain any information about government operations. In the U.S.S.R., for example, it is nearly impossible to obtain accurate information about agriculture, industry, finance, or living standards. In contrast, the United States information is readily available except in the areas of national defense and foreign affairs, and even in these areas the level of information is much higher than in the U.S.S.R. and other closed societies.

分析: 正确答案分别为 4. D); 5. FFTF. 第 4 题根据原文 "In the U.S.S.R., for example, it is nearly impossible to obtain accurate information about agriculture, industry, finance...", 便可判定答案为 D。第 5 题根据原文 "In contrast, the United States information is readily available except in the areas of national defense..." 便可判定。

二、模拟练习

Section A

Directions: There are 10 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage 1

Every change in exchange rates, whether upward or downward, helps some firms and individuals and hurts others. When a country's currency appreciates, its export industries suffer, as do industries that compete with imports. However, consumers benefit from the availability of low-cost imports, and they profit from efforts by domestic producers to cut costs and improve quality in response to foreign competition. Also, profits rise and the number of jobs increases in sectors that use imported raw materials and in those devoted to marketing and servicing imported goods.

When a country's currency depreciates, the effects are reversed. Consumers face higher prices; people who sell and service imported goods suffer; but export industries boom, and import-competing industries enjoy a relief from international competition. The former winners become the losers, and vice versa. These effects insure that exchange rates are a matter of constant concern for policymakers.

1. When a country's currency appreciates, its export industries _____.A) benefit B) suffer

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