

根据教育部2005年《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》编写

新

大学英语四、六级
考点透视丛书

全方位培养听、说、读、写、译

助你插上能力的翅膀迎接四、六级新挑战

丛书主编：李华田

本册主编：陈琳

阅 读 理 解

级



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

四级阅读理解/陈琳主编. —武汉: 武汉大学出版社, 2006. 3

(新大学英语四、六级考点透视丛书/李华田主编)

ISBN 7-307-04911-2

I. 四… II. 陈… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 000551 号

责任编辑: 黄朝昉

责任校对: 黄添生

版式设计: 支 笛

出版发行: 武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件: wdp4@whu.edu.cn 网址: www.wdp.whu.edu.cn)

印刷: 湖北省通山县九宫印务有限公司

开本: 787×980 1/16 印张: 11.75 字数: 214 千字

版次: 2006 年 3 月第 1 版 2006 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-307-04911-2/H·421 定价: 16.00 元

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前 言

为了帮助广大英语学习者,特别是准备参加大学英语四、六级考试的学生学好《大学英语教学大纲》所规定的教学内容,能在有限的时间内突破语言和技能两大难关,加强复习备考的针对性,提高英语应用能力,从而顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试,编者从考生的实际需要出发,根据科学性和实用性相结合的原则,兼顾针对性、系统性和多位性的原理,遵循“循环往复、循序渐进”的教学理念,并结合自己多年的课堂教学经验和四、六级考试辅导的经验,编写了《大学英语四、六级考点透视丛书》。

本丛书在精神上严格遵照《大学英语教学大纲》和教育部 2005 年颁布的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的规定,在难度上分别符合四级和六级考试的要求,在内容上严格结合《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》所规定的考点,各分册从不同的侧面帮助大家进行系统复习、全面提高。

本丛书的编写选材广泛,内容新颖。除了从近年的全真考试题中有针对性地选取材料外,还从 INTERNET 和英文报刊中选取了一些最新材料。

本丛书结合全国大学英语四、六级考试“新要求”的题型,四级和六级部分各分为 5 个分册:①听力理解,②阅读理解,③综合测试,④写作,⑤最新题库。

本书为《大学英语四、六级考点透视丛书》的《四级阅读理解》分册。其内容主要分为两个部分:

上编为理论指导篇,不仅向大家说明了大纲的基本要求,概述了与大学英语四级考试相关的阅读技能和有效阅读策略,重点介绍了在应试时的阅读经验。而且还详细地归纳大量的阅读技巧和解题策略,使考生了解到阅读的本质,并能用于考试之中。同时还为学生在平时的阅读活动提供了一些方法和途径。

下编为实践演练篇,所取材的内容大多与英语国家的文化和日常生活相关,涉及政治,经济,科技,医学,环境,社会现象或其他主题。所选的文章与四级考试中阅读理解部分短文长度相近,难易程度相仿,既注重文章的思想内容,又追求结构的规范性。使学生在阅读的同时,对英语文章的词、句、篇有独特的领会,也对西方文论的逻辑和文采铭记于心,触类旁通。在注释讲解部分中,不仅仅满足于给答案,而是就解题思路,答案位置等方面作了进一步地解释,使学生在阅读时,心中有数,游刃有余。

本丛书由华中师范大学外国语学院李华田副教授主编。本分册由华中师范大学外国语学院陈琳执笔完成。

在编写过程中我们参阅了大量国内外有关文献和资料,在此特向所有给我们提供帮助的朋友和老师表示最诚挚的谢意。

还需说明的一点是:虽然我们在本书的编写工作中投入了大量的时间和精力,但遗漏和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大专家和读者朋友批评指正。

李华田

2005 年冬

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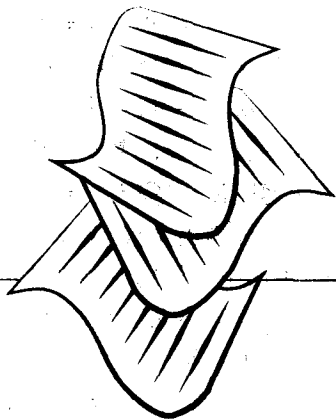
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上 编 理论指导篇



一、《大学英语考试大纲》及《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》对大学英语四级考试阅读的要求

① 大学英语四级考试阅读理解内容与时间安排

大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分分值为 35 分,分为两个部分:快速阅读和仔细阅读。快速阅读安排在写作之后,时间为 15 分钟,分值为 10 分;仔细阅读安排在听力部分之后,时间为 25 分钟,分值为 25 分。

② 大学英语四级考试阅读理解基本组成部分

大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分分为两部分:快速阅读 (Skimming and Scanning) 和仔细阅读 (Reading in Depth)。

快速阅读部分为一篇文章,长度为 1 000 个单词左右,篇后有 10 道题。前 7 个为是非判断题,如果与文章内容相符,就选“Y”,不相符则为“N”,若所含信息文章中没有提到,就选“NG”(即 NOT GIVEN 没有给出);后 3 个为句子填空题,根据所读的文章,将不完整的句子补足。

仔细阅读分为两种题型:Section A 是篇章层次的词汇理解 (Banked Cloze), 选用一篇单词量为 200 左右的短文,文章中有十个空格,要求从文章后所给出的 15 个单词中选出 10 个填入文章中的空格中;Section B 是篇章阅读理解,这部分选用两篇短文,每篇不超过 250 字,文章后各有五道多项选择题。

③ 大学英语四级考试阅读理解应试知识与能力要求

根据 2004 年国家教育部制订的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,大学英语的教学目的是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,而在大学阶段的英语教学分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是每个大学毕业生必须达到的目标,要能基本读懂一般性题材的英文文章,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词;在快速阅读篇幅较长、难度略低材料时,阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。要能基本读懂国内英文报刊,掌握中心意思,理解主要事实和有关细节。要能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的材料。要能在阅读中使用有效的阅读方法。

大学英语四级考试阅读理解测试是一种综合性语言能力测试,它主要涉及阅读理解和阅读速度两个方面。主要考查学生以下几种能力:

- (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) 既能理解字面的意思,也能根据所读的材料进行一定的判断和推论;
- (4) 既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

此外,还应掌握一些基本阅读技能(reading skills),如快速查找某一特定信息(scanning for specific information on a single point),猜测生词含义(guessing unknown vocabulary),和在阅读过程中利用语言信息进行预测(using language signals to predict while reading)。

二、大学英语四级考试阅读理解出题规律与预测

大学英语四级考试阅读理解部分主要考查学生的必备的语言技能,即要求考生必须掌握基础英语,所以取材的内容大多与英语国家的文化和日常生活相关,涉及政治、经济、科技、医学、环境、社会现象或其他主题。体裁多样,主要可分为四种:记叙文(narrative)、描述文(descriptive)、说明文(expository)和议论文(argumentative)。

在大学英语四级考试阅读理解的一般出题思路中,涉及西方社会的一些伦理价值观、政治意识形态时,有些文章反对左派主张,反对平等主义,赞同技术性的解释;涉及自然科学题材时,对新发现、新发明、新材料作者一般持正评价,有时会对此有一些让步性说明,举出新事物存在的一些缺陷,但是不影响主要的正态度。另外,一般文章往往同情弱势群体及文化:黑人、女性、少数民族、土著;反对“仇视弱势群体”、“弱势群体在美国不重要”、“弱势群体的问题已经得到解决”等观点。比如:妇女已经得到了和男性同等的权利,这个观点必然是作者反

对的。还有些作者采取犬儒主义(cynicism)态度,就是说总是抱着瞧不起别人的观点。在某种角度上,他们否定广为接受的一些科学,对于新发现比较推崇。他们对科学家总是持着批判的态度,能够批评的地方就会批评。他们对于政府、政治和商人持不同的评价。在文学历史上,喜欢推崇一些风格独特、有个人见解的作家以及言论。

三、大学英语四级考试阅读理解题型分析与解题技巧

大学英语四级考试阅读理解分成两部分:快速阅读和仔细阅读。

快速阅读测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。在此部分有两种题型:

① 是非判断题

题目是陈述句,要求根据原文所给信息,判断每个陈述句是否与原文信息相符(YES)、不符(NO),还是未提及(NOT GIVEN)。

在解题时,应注意通过对逻辑关系、标点符号、特征语言信息点以及寻读等方法积极运用,快速把握文章的主旨,并对随后的题目做出有效的判断。

(1) 逻辑关系在快速阅读中的运用

首先应该注意文章逻辑关系在快速阅读中的运用。逻辑关系散布在文章的句子内部、句句之间以及段落之间。最基本的逻辑关系有以下几种:

① 因果关系:as a result, therefore, hence, consequently, because, for, due to, etc.

② 并列、递进关系:and, or, then, in addition, besides, in other words, moreover, etc.

③ 转折关系:however, but, yet, in fact, etc.

这些逻辑提示词在文章中所起的作用,并非仅仅是衔接文章的句子与句子。从阅读的角度来看,其实同时也在给出某种提示,指出哪些句子是有效信息,是相对重要的信息。哪些信息是相对不重要的信息,因为在快速阅读中,我们处理文章的时候,必须有一条清晰的思路,即:阅读并非是为了完整地翻译文章,而是为了获取文章主旨。

例如:在样题中第一段:

You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you

push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about the waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

在这段的结尾处出现了“But”,说明作者陈述的内容的逻辑主旨发生了变化,因此,转折逻辑词之前的信息就变得不重要了,简单的处理方法是可以保留阅读转折词之后的信息。

相应地,并列、递进关系词的运用,则意味着它们前后衔接的信息从主旨的体现上没有发生变化,而更多地表现为前后句子主旨的相似性,所以可以选择其中的一半进行阅读。这样,在保证阅读质量的基础上,也极大地提高了阅读速度。

例如:样题“How Is a Landfill Operated?”中的一段:

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

注意“In addition”,该词的出现意味着其后内容和上一段信息主旨基本一致,可以放弃本句的阅读。

(2) 标点符号在快速阅读中的运用

可以运用标点符号(破折号、小括号、冒号)了解不认识的词汇或句子的含义,因为这些标点符号的出现就是为了更进一步地解释其前的信息。但同时,由于快速阅读用词相对比较简单,很容易理解和把握标点前的被解释信息,所以,可以将这些标点符号后面的信息删除,从而更加快速地把握文章的主旨。

例如:样题中有下列信息:

- Dump—an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)
- Landfill—carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.

● Sanitary landfill—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment

● Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill—landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment

注意到在“Dump”、“Landfill”之后分别有一个破折号,如果我们已经明白该符号的意义就在于后面的信息对前者进一步进行解释,那么就可以在明白这些单词基本含义的基础上,放弃其后信息的阅读,因为,在快速阅读中,更强调的是对文章主旨信息的把握,而不是具体的细节信息。

(3) 特殊信息点在快速阅读中的运用

所谓“特殊信息点”是指那些很容易在文章中识别的词汇,诸如时间、数字、大写字母等形式的语言点。这些形式的表达一方面很容易识别出来,另一方面,这些信息点表现的一般都是文章的琐碎信息,对于主旨的理解和把握而言,不过是更进一步论证而已。因此,可以忽略这些信息的阅读。如果后面测试的题点中确实涉及了,再回来细读也无妨,毕竟它们的表现形式非常利于查找和定位判断。

例如:样题“How Much Trash Is Generated?”中的一段:

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or *composted* (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

在这段中运用了大量的数字性的词汇,可以判断该部分信息为具体的描述,在处理的时候,就可以放弃阅读。

(4) 寻读在快速阅读中的运用

寻读的目的主要是有目标地去找文中某些特定的信息,也就是说,在对文章有所了解(即略读)后,在文章中查找与某一问题、某一观点或某一单词有关的信息,寻找解题的可靠依据。寻读时,要以很快的速度扫视文章,确定所查询的信息范围。值得庆幸的是,在四级快速阅读测试文章中,已经有了明确的小标题,这就能够帮助我们很快地锁定解题范围。

② 句子填空题

题型为一个不完整的句子,要求根据所读的文章进行填空,答案基本是原文中出现过的原词。

这类题主要考查的是学生在通读完全文后,能熟练地运用查读和推导法来找出答案。查读法指的就是学生在快速读完全文后,带着未完成的句子返回到

原文中去进一步地查找所需信息,这时不需要重新再通读全文,而是在文章中找到与句子相关的段落,找出关键词并完成句子;推导法即是根据所读材料进行一定的推理判断,理解句子的意义或上下文的逻辑关系,把分散的信息加以综合,并得出正确答案。如:

Landfills

You have just finished your meal at a fast food restaurant and you throw your uneaten food, food wrappers, drink cups, utensils and napkins into the trash can. You don't think about that waste again. On trash pickup day in your neighborhood, you push your can out to the curb, and workers dump the contents into a big truck and haul it away. You don't have to think about the waste again, either. But maybe you have wondered, as you watch the trash truck pull away, just where that garbage ends up.

Americans generate trash at an astonishing rate of four pounds per day per person, which translates to 600,000 tons per day or 210 million tons per year! This is almost twice as much trash per person as most other major countries. What happens to this trash? Some gets *recycled* (回收利用) or recovered and some is burned, but the majority is buried in landfills.

How Much Trash Is Generated?

Of the 210 million tons of trash, or solid waste, generated in the United States annually, about 56 million tons, or 27 percent, is either recycled (glass, paper products, plastic, metals) or *composted* (做成堆肥) (yard waste). The remaining trash, which is mostly unrecyclable, is discarded.

How Is Trash Disposed of?

The trash production in the United States has almost tripled since 1960. This trash is handled in various ways. About 27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. The amount of trash buried in landfills has doubled since 1960. The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal. The United Kingdom ranks highest, burying about 90 percent of its solid waste in landfills.

What Is a Landfill?

There are two ways to bury trash:

- **Dump**—an open hole in the ground where trash is buried and that is full of various animals (rats, mice, birds). (This is most people's idea of a landfill!)
- **Landfill**—carefully designed structure built into or on top of the ground in which trash is isolated from the surrounding environment (groundwater, air, rain). This isolation is accomplished with a bottom liner and daily covering of soil.
- **Sanitary landfill**—landfill that uses a clay liner to isolate the trash from the environment.
- **Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill**—landfill that uses a synthetic (plastic) liner to isolate the trash from the environment.

The purpose of a landfill is to bury the trash in such a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, will be kept dry and will not be in contact with air. Under these conditions, trash will not *decompose* (腐烂) much. A landfill is not like a compost pile, where the purpose is to bury trash in such a way that it will decompose quickly.

Proposing the Landfill

For a landfill to be built, the operators have to make sure that they follow certain steps. In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate. The whole process begins with someone proposing the landfill.

In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities. Before a city or other authority can build a landfill, an environmental impact study must be done on the proposed site to determine:

- the area of land necessary for the landfill
- the composition of the underlying soil and bedrock
- the flow of surface water over the site
- the impact of the proposed landfill on the local environment and wildlife
- the historical value of the proposed site

Building the Landfill

Once the environmental impact study is complete, the permits are granted and the funds have been raised, then construction begins. First, access roads to the land-

fill site must be built if they do not already exist. These roads will be used by construction equipment, *sanitation* (环卫) services and the general public. After roads have been built, digging can begin. In the North Wake County Landfill, the landfill began 10 feet below the road surface.

What Happens to Trash in a Landfill?

Trash put in a landfill will stay there for a very long time. Inside a landfill, there is little oxygen and little moisture. Under these conditions, trash does not break down very rapidly. In fact, when old landfills have been dug up or sampled, 40-year-old newspapers have been found with easily readable print. Landfills are not designed to break down trash, merely to bury it. When a landfill closes, the site, especially the groundwater, must be monitored and maintained for up to 30 years!

How Is a Landfill Operated?

A landfill, such as the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum can, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.

As customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$ 10 to \$ 40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating budget of approximately \$ 4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

Other structure alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil

for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and *methane* (甲烷) station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

1. The passage gives a general description of the structure and use of a landfill. ____
2. Most of the trash that Americans generate ends up in landfills. ____
3. Compared with other major industrialized countries, America buries a much higher percentage of its solid waste in landfills. ____
4. Landfills are like compost piles in that they speed up decomposition of the buried trash. ____
5. In most countries the selection of a landfill site is governed by rules and regulations. ____
6. In the United States the building of landfills is the job of both federal and local governments. ____
7. Hazardous wastes have to be treated before being dumped into landfills. ____
8. Typical customers of a landfill are ____.
9. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of ____.
10. Materials that are not permitted to be buried in landfills should be dumped at ____.

这是一篇字数在 1 000 个单词左右的较长文章,大标题是 Landfills,主要内容讲述的是垃圾填埋场。在引入性文字之后,文章的主体部分分设七个小标题,首先谈到在美国每年垃圾的数量和处理方式,由此引出垃圾填埋场这个概念,并且通过小标题的引导涉及垃圾填埋场的定义、规划、修建、运作等方面,从所给出的 10 道题来看,只有第 1 题考的是文章的大意,而其余 9 题全是文章中的重要细节,因此,寻读能力显得特别重要。

1. Y)。涉及的是全文的大意,根据阅读材料可知,本文正好讲的就是垃圾填埋场的规划及运作等方面的情况。
2. Y)。问及的是关于垃圾处理的情况,根据小标题,我们回到文章中“*How is trash disposed of*”,这一段给出了数据,即:27 percent of the trash is recycled or composted, 16 percent is burned and 57 percent is buried in landfills. 那么,57 percent 应该就相当于 most。
3. N)。问及的仍然是垃圾处理的情况,因此还是在同一段中,那么,由“The United States ranks somewhere in the middle of the major countries (United King-

- dom, Canada, Germany, France and Japan) in landfill disposal.”这一句可知与原文的意思是相悖的。
4. N)。此题与垃圾填埋场的定义有关,根据文章的小标题“What is a landfill?”下的内容,不难发现,最后一句正好与题目有关:“A landfill is not like a compost pile, ...”由此可知,此题与原文相悖。
5. Y)。此题涉及的是垃圾填埋场的规划,根据小标题“Proposing the landfill”的第一段中提到:“In most parts of the world, there are regulations that govern where a landfill can be placed and how it can operate.”,因此答案为Y。
6. N)。此题涉及的还是垃圾填埋场的规划,在同一小标题下,第二段第一句“In the United States, taking care of trash and building landfills are local government responsibilities.”,因此很清楚地表明,垃圾填埋场的修建是地方政府的责任,与联邦政府无关。
7. NG)。在文章中没有谈到。
8. 此题可从小标题“How is a landfill operated?”下的内容中找到答案,第一段第二句“Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.”,即说明垃圾填埋场的主要客户是市营单位及建筑公司,所以答案为:municipalities and construction companies。
9. 答案仍在同一小标题中,问及的是费用问题。第三段第三句“The tipping fees vary from \$ 10 to \$ 40 per ton.”清楚地指出答案应该是:\$ 10 to \$ 40。
10. 此题涉及的问题与前两题一样,还是垃圾填埋场的运作问题。由第四段第一句“Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill.”可知答案为:drop-off stations。

综上所述,在做快速阅读时的解题步骤应为:

首先是定位,即找出题目在原文中的出处。

Step1. 找出题目中的关键词,最好先定位到原文中的一个段落。

Step2. 从头到尾快速阅读该段落,根据题目中的其他关键词,在原文中找出与题目相关的一句或几句话。

Step3. 仔细阅读这一句话或几句话,根据第二大步中的原则和规律,确定正确答案。

Step4. 要注意顺序性,即题目的顺序和原文的顺序基本一致。