

大学英语应试 阅读指南

主编 倪钧为



成都科技大学出版社

大学英语应试阅读指南

主编 倪钧为

编者 倪钧为 徐广联 钱 玲

成都科技大学出版社

内容提要

本书从分析英语文章的主旨、细节等方面入手,深入地探讨了英语阅读测试的题型和特点,详尽地阐述了确认主题、捕捉细节、归纳事实、合理推断和揣度词义的诸种方法。为培养读者分析判断英语文章的能力,本书还对所举例文进行了精心讲解,并配有各种题型的专项技能阅读材料,以便举一反三,各个击破,达到高效阅读的目的。六套综合测试题具有典型性和代表性,有一定难度,可供读者自测,以判断自己的实际水平,并找出差距,再专攻本书有关章节,全面提高阅读水平。

本书可供大学生、研究生及 TOEFL、WSK、BEC 应试者使用。

大学英语应试阅读指南

倪钧为 徐广联 钱 玲 编著

*

成都科技大学出版社出版发行

南京理工大学照排公司排版

南京理工大学印刷厂印刷

*

开本:850×1168 1/32 印张:7.655 字数:206 千字

1996 年 3 月第 1 版 1996 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000

ISBN7—5616—3182—0/H·330

定价:9.80 元

前 言

阅读是通过书面的形式来达到语言交际的目的。它绝非是一种消极被动的语言活动,而是一系列积极活跃的认识、判断、思维和理解的综合过程。读者为了获取所需要的信息,就得运用各种阅读技能对所读的内容进行分析、判断、推论,找出作者所要表达的观点和事实,掌握文章的中心思想以及了解作者对事物的态度等。

在我国举行的各类英语水平考试中,阅读理解均占有相当重的比例,这就说明了英语阅读的重要性。但从实际得分来看,比如大学英语四、六级考试,阅读理解部分常常是失分最多的部分。这种现象反映了几个方面的问题,但我们认为,最主要的有两个:一是没能很好地掌握英语阅读理解的技巧、策略和方法,二是英语语言功底不厚,阅读量少,对句子、篇章的理解不深不透。为此,我们编写了这本书,多角度、多层面地探讨了英语阅读中的各项技能、要求及特点,结合实例进行分析,并配以专项技能练习,以期从解题思路、策略和文章理解深度两方面提高应试者的水平。这就是本书编写的宗旨和力求达到的效果。

编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏不妥之处,恳请读者不吝指教。

目 录

第一章 文章与主旨	1
第一节 确定主题句	1
一 位于段首的主题句	5
二 位于段末的主题句	6
三 位于段中的主题句	7
四 前后呼应的主题句	9
五 隐含主题的段落	11
第二节 主旨题的类型	12
一 主题问题	12
二 标题问题	14
三 体裁问题	15
四 意图问题	17
第三节 主题句与标题的区别	18
第二章 文章与细节	22
第一节 文章的结构方式	22
一 原因细节→隐含主题	23
二 例证细节→隐含主题	23
三 对比、对照细节→隐含主题	24
四 主题句→分类细节	26
五 主题句→逻辑分析细节	27
六 主题句→例证细节	28
七 主题句→主次顺序细节	30
八 主题句→时间顺序细节	33
九 主题句→因果细节	36
十 主题句→列举细节	40
第二节 细节题的类型	42

一 Wh-型问题	42
二 True-or-False 型问题	56
第三章 文章与推论	61
第一节 推断	61
一 正确信息和干扰信息	62
1. 次要、错误信息干扰	63
2. 语义干扰	64
3. 结构干扰	65
4. 修饰干扰	66
二 数字推断	67
三 出处推断	68
四 结构推断	69
五 语气推断	70
六 句子关系推断	76
七 广告文体推断	79
八 不同体裁文章的推断	81
1. 议论文的推断	81
2. 说明文的推断	86
3. 记叙文的推断	92
第二节 评价	98
第四章 词义推断与确认	104
第一节 Context 线索	104
一 直接解释	104
二 近义复述	105
三 比较举例	106
四 反义对照	107
五 因果时间	108
六 情景、经验、常识	109
七 移植法	110

八 排除法.....	111
第二节 词的结构方式.....	112
一 派生词.....	112
二 复合词.....	120
第五章 阅读速度与效果.....	121
第六章 阅读实践与测试.....	129
第一节 词义推断阅读.....	129
一 Context 线索阅读	129
二 Synonym 替代阅读	133
第二节 题型分类阅读.....	140
一 主题篇.....	140
二 标题篇.....	144
三 推论篇.....	148
四 意图篇.....	154
五 语气篇.....	158
六 观点态度篇.....	163
七 逻辑连贯篇.....	170
八 数字计算篇.....	175
九 结构出处篇.....	178
十 True-or-False 问题篇	185
第七章 英语阅读水平综合测试.....	191
Test 1	191
Test 2	197
Test 3	205
Test 4	213
Test 5	221
Test 6	228
参考答案.....	236

第一章 文章与主旨

阅读理解测试是一种综合性的语言运用能力的检验。通过这种测试,既可以检验学生的语言水平,也能检查学生的阅读速度和理解能力。在当前国内外的各种英语考试中,阅读理解部分往往是最难而且份量最重的部分。其特点是篇幅长、生词多、信息量大。这一部分要取得好成绩,需要较扎实的语言基础和较强的阅读能力,同时还应具备一定的科技、文化、政治、经济等方面的背景知识。

用于阅读理解测试的文章内容十分广泛,涉及社会文化、政治经济、科学技术、名人名著、艺术哲学、天文地理、历史掌故、动物、植物、物理、化学等领域。文章体裁包括论说文、记叙文、说明文和应用文。

阅读理解测试的题型设计主要有:①确定文章标题;②确定中心思想;③推断语篇或语段的含义;④逻辑推理;⑤猜度词义;⑥确定错误的或没有提及的选择项等。

第一节 确定主题句

阅读理解首先是对文章主题即文章的中心思想的理解,因为中心思想是对全文内容的概括,反映的是作者的写作意图。所以,考查并确定文章的中心思想是正确理解文章的关键。文章的中心思想可以从段落的中心思想中归纳出;而段落的中心思想,则可以从主题句中进行考察。对于不含主题句的文章或段落,可以从对具体内容细节的分析中总结出中心思想。在阅读过程中,我们时常会发现段落中的第一句话明白地表述了该段的中心内容,这就是通常所说的中心句(main idea sentence),即主题句(topic sentence)。

确定主题句是获取段落主旨大意的一个有效方法。主题句一般具有三个特点:1)表述的意思具有总括性,相对其他句子而言,这种句子概括性最为明显,是网之纲,是群之首,是众水之源头;2)句子结

构比较简单,简洁明了,一般不采用长难句式,常以现在时态出现;3)段落中的其他句子必定是用来解释或扩展主题句所表述的主题思想(main idea),使内容层层铺展,步步深入,直到把事物描述透彻,或把问题说清,事理讲明。

〔例解 1〕

The earthworm is a useful animal. Out of the ground, it is food for other animals. In the ground, it makes rich soil for fields and gardens.

Earthworms dig tunnels that loosen the soil and make it easy for air and water to reach the roots of plants. These tunnels help keep the soil well drained.

Earthworms drag dead leaves, grass, and flowers into their burrows. When this plant material decays, it makes the soil more fertile.

No other animal is so useful in building up good topsoil. It is estimated that in one year fifty thousand earthworms carry about eighteen tons of fine soil to the surface of an acre of land. One worm may add three quarters of a pound of earth to the topsoil.

这篇文章共有 4 个小段。第 1 小段第 1 句就开门见山地指出“蚯蚓是一种有用的动物”:离开地面,可以作其他动物的食物;在地下,可以使土壤肥沃。第 2 小段讲蚯蚓在地下挖洞疏松土壤,使其可以透气并利于排水。第 3 小段讲蚯蚓把落叶、杂草之类拖入地下的洞穴,日后腐烂,使土壤更肥沃。第 4 小段更进一步指出蚯蚓的无法匹敌的本领——造就地表的土壤耕种层。全篇都是围绕第 1 句“有用的动物”来展开,解释并扩展该主题句表述的思想。

〔例解 2〕

Finding enough meat was a problem for primitive man. Keeping it for times when it was scarce was just as hard. Three ways were found to keep meat from spoiling: salting, drying, and freez-

ing.

People near salty waters salted their meat. At first they probably rubbed dry salt on it, but this preserved only the outside. Later they may have pickled their meat by soaking it in salt water.

In hot, dry lands, men found that they could eat meat that had dried while it was still on the bones. They later learned to cut meat into thin strips and hang it up to dry in the hot air.

Men in cold climates found that frozen meat did not spoil. They could leave their meat outside and eat it when they pleased.

这段文字也有4个小段。第1小段开头就介绍了这样的情况：对原始人来说，寻找到足够的肉食很困难，把肉食保存到日后饥馑时再吃也同样困难。于是人们找到了防止肉食变质的方法：盐渍、风干、冰冻。接下来的第2、3、4小段分别介绍了这3种保存肉食的方法。因此，文中第1小段的第3句是主题句，第1、2句只是起引题的作用。以下3段是对主题句的解释。

〔例解3〕

The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the rate at which they are being destroyed has increased. With mammals, for instance, the rate of extinction is now about one species every year; from A. D. 1 to 1800, the rate was about one species every fifty years. Everywhere, men are trying to solve the problem of preserving wildlife while caring for the world's growing population.

本段共有4个句子。第1句提出了一个观点：“保护野生生物在今天比以往任何时候都更有必要。”第2句解释这种必要性：大约一千个动物物种已濒临灭绝，而且其灭亡的速率在增加。第3句例举了哺乳动物灭绝的速率来证实第2句。这样，环环紧扣，使语义逐步展开，引出第4句：“在世界各地，人们在关心人口增长的同时，也正在

设法解决保存野生生物的问题。”第4句起承上启下的作用，引出另一段下文，但这一段的主题句应是第1句。

〔例解4〕

Whales—or their ancestors—were once land animals. Scientists believe that they roamed the earth about 150 million years ago.

The land-dwelling ancestors of this modern king of the sea were hunters with legs and the jaws and teeth of killers. Their favorite hunting grounds were probably shallow waters near the mouths of rivers or off a level stretch of coast, for fish, both finny and shell, were then more plentiful and easier to catch than animals. Because of this, these land mammals came to spend more and more time in the water.

Ages passed, and these creatures swam more easily than they walked; millions of years later they were able to do without legs altogether. They were now recognizable as whales. Their forelegs had turned into the flippers that today's whales use for steering; their hind legs had shrunk so that mere traces of them can be found under the skin when a whale is dissected.

本篇短文有3个小段。第1段的第1句指出：“鲸——或者其祖先——曾是陆地动物。”第2句作进一步的说明：科学家们认为它们早在一亿五千万年前就在地球上漫游了。第2段叙述这些当今海中霸王的陆上祖先是怎样“下水”的：浅水中丰富而且易捕的食物诱使它们愈来愈久地泡在水中。第3段讲经过千百万年的进化，它们在水中游泳反而比在陆地上行走更自如了，以至到后来腿已派不上用场。最后一句陈述了它们进化到今天的结果：两条前腿已变成了供调头转向的“鳍”；两条后腿已完全萎缩，如今只有在解剖鲸时才能在皮下找到它们的踪迹。纵观全文，第1句毫无疑问是点题的主题句，但最后一句作为概述，重申了全文的主题。因此，我们说，该文有前后呼应的两个主题句。

一 位于段首的主题句

在有主题句的段落中,主题句位于段首的可能性最大(据统计,概率达到 70%),因此在确定主题句时,我们应首先注意段落的开段句。一般步骤是:考察首句与第二句或第三句之间的关系,如果从第二句开始对首句进行说明、议论或描述,则表明从第二句起为支撑句(supporting sentences),从而判定首句为主题句。用演绎法写的英语文章,通常遵循从一般到个别的写作程序,即以概述开段,随之辅以细说,因此主题句往往在首段首句。科普题材的说明文、记叙文及新闻报导等都具有这一特点。

〔例解 1〕

Spiders are among the marvels of science. They dwell at higher altitudes than any other creature their size or larger. On the slopes of Mount Everest, at an altitude of twenty-two thousand feet—five thousand feet above the vegetation line—lives a species of black spider only a quarter of an inch long. This is an incredible environment for creatures so delicately constructed. To protect themselves from the chill of night, they take shelter in crevices where the twenty-four-hour variation in temperature is only twelve degrees, as against forty-four on the outside.

Spiders inhabit other unlikely places—rabbit burrows, flowers, ant hills, and the desolate, drafty aeries of eagles. They have been found soaring through the air five miles above the earth. One species has been discovered in an African cavern more than two thousand feet underground.

本文介绍蜘蛛与众不同的生存本领,这种本领堪称为科学上的奇迹。全文第 1 句就概述了主题;其他文字则是举例陈述这种纤弱的生物居然能生存在极端严酷的、意想不到的自然环境中:在植被线以上五千英尺的珠穆朗玛峰山坡,在兔穴、花朵、蚁山、鹰巢,上至离地面五英里的高空,下至地底二千英尺深的洞穴,都有它们的踪迹——

真是不可思议!

〔例解 2〕

The helicopter has now become an extremely versatile machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses, they deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

这段文字介绍直升飞机的多种用途。第1句是主题句,概括了全文:“直升飞机已成了一种几近万能的机器了。”其余的各句则列举它的各种用途,以支持主题句提出的说法。

二 位于段末的主题句

用归纳法写的文章,通常第一段是阐述作者的观点,而最后一段是结论。归纳型段落的写作程序是:表述细节的句子在前,概括性的句子居后,并以此收段。作为收段的主题句往往陈述依据上文的细节推出的结论或建议,归纳的要点或共性,或者得出的观察结果或印象。

〔例解 1〕

Amoebas are tiny animals that live in freshwater ponds. They resemble the first animals, which lived about a billion years ago. Under a microscope their one-celled bodies look something like irregular drops of water.

The amoeba has never developed any special organs. No part

of its body does a special job. The amoeba moves by pushing some part, any part, of its body forward as a kind of foot and then flowing into it.

It eats by flowing around its food and surrounding it; any part of its body can serve as a mouth or a stomach. It breathes by drawing in oxygen from the water around it, and any part of its body can serve as gills. The entire body is sensitive to light and sound. So any part of it can act as an eye or an ear. *The amoeba's body is a jack-of-all-trades.*

这段文字由 3 个小段组成。第 1 小段介绍变形虫的外形象不规则的水滴。第 2 小段陈述变形虫不具有专司某职的器官：身体的任何部分都可充任脚的角色。第 3 小段更进一步叙述了它身体的“特异功能”：它身体的任何部分都可以充当口、鼻、眼、耳。最后一句得出结论，“变形虫的身体是个万能博士”，也是全文的主题句。

〔例解 2〕

When a piece of paper burns, it is completely changed. The ash that is left behind does not look like the original piece of paper. When dull-red rust appears on a piece of tinware, it is quite different from the gleaming tin. The tarnish that forms on silverware is a new substance unlike the silver itself. Animal tissue is unlike the vegetable substance from which it is made. *A change in which the original substance is turned into a different substance is called a chemical change.*

这一段文字用归纳法写成。它先叙述了 4 个细节：纸张燃烧成为灰烬，白铁制品生锈，银器表面失去光泽，植物转化为动物的结构组织。最后得出结论：“由一种物质转变成另一种物质的变化叫做化学变化。”作为全段结论的最后一句是主题句。

三 位于段中的主题句

当主题句位于段落中间时，开段的句子（一句或若干句）大都只

起引介主题的作用,即表述段落要论述的主题,而主题思想则由随之引出的句子(即主题句)来表达。此外,为阐明主题思想,在主题句之后,仍有适当数量的句子陈述细节或作合乎逻辑的引申。一般来说,这一类的段落包括三个层次:“引题——主题思想——解释”或“提问——回答——解释”。

〔例解 1〕

A child who stays up too late is often too tired to be successful in school. A child who is allowed to eat anything he wishes may have bad teeth and even suffer from malnutrition. Children who are rude and disorderly often suffer pangs of guilt. *Children who are disciplined are happy children.* They blossom in an atmosphere where they know exactly what is expected of them. This provides them with a sense of order, a feeling of security.

本段讨论的是儿童的行为规范问题。前 3 句从反面来叙述:熬夜太晚往往成绩不好,乱吃东西导致坏牙甚至营养不良,言行粗鲁、不守规矩往往带给他们负罪的痛苦。接着就引出了作者的看法:“有规矩的儿童才是幸福的儿童。”这也是全段的主题句。作者接着再就自己的观点作一些补充和解释:儿童,只有处身于确切地明了自己该怎么做才符合要求这样的氛围中,才能象鲜花般盛开怒放。这样做,既赋予他们一种恪守正常秩序的意识,也使他们获得了一种完全感。

〔例解 2〕

What is to happen about transport? *Evidently there are huge and important changes in prospect.* A decade or so from now, there will have been yet another transformation in the way in which people and their goods are moved from place to place. Old techniques are being faced with attenuation or even extinction, sometimes because better methods of travelling have come along but sometimes simply because the old methods have become intolerable.

本段第 1 句以问题开头:“交通运输将会发生什么样的变化?”第

2 句对问题作了简略的回答,概括全段的主题思想。第 3 句阐明变化的程度:“今后 10 年左右,客货运输的方式将进一步更新。”第 4 句分析了造成这种更新的原因:“由于更完善的交通运输方式的出现,旧的方式相形见绌,旧的运输技术正面临被弃置甚至淘汰的命运。”言简意赅的第 2 句可看作全文的主题句。

四 前后呼应的主题句

根据前文介绍的有关主题句的三个特点,有时我们可能发现,有些段落的开段和收段都是概括性的句子,即都是主题句。一般来说,一个段落只围绕一个主题来表述其主旨大意,只是有些段落结构上比较严谨,采用了前呼后应,两次点题,从而更加突出主题思想的写法。这里必须提请读者注意的是,表述同一主旨的两个主题句,在句型结构和用词方面往往不相同,而且在内容上后者也不是前者的简单重复,多半有所引申或顺应其间细节的铺叙而另有侧重。

〔例解 1〕

Can trees talk? Yes—but not in words. Scientists have reason to believe that trees do communicate with each other. Not long ago, researchers learned some surprising things. First a willow tree attacked in the woods by caterpillars changed the chemistry of its leaves and made them taste so terrible that they got tired of the leaves and stopped eating them. Then even more astonishing, the tree sent out a special vapour—a signal causing its neighbors to change the chemistry of their own leaves and make them less tasty.

Communication, of course, doesn't need to be in words. We can talk to each other by smiling, raising our shoulders and moving our hands. We know that birds and animals use a whole vocabulary of songs, sounds, and movements. Bees dance their signals, flying in certain patterns that tell other bees where to find nectar for honey. *So why shouldn't trees have ways of sending messages?*

这篇短文有两个小段,采用了前后呼应、两次点题的方法写成。

开段第 1、2 句采用问答的方式开宗明义：树木能谈话，但不是用言语。作者接着举了一个例子：一棵受毛虫侵袭的柳树发出一种特殊的气味，让邻近的树木改变其叶子的化学成分，使毛虫难以下口。第 2 小段的第 1 句又进一步申述作者的观点：交流不一定非用言语进行不可。接着便举例支持这一论点：人们用微笑、耸肩和摆手，鸟类用鸣声和动作，蜜蜂靠特殊的飞行图式来传递信息。最后得出结论：“为什么树木不能有自己的方式来传递信息呢？”这是一个修辞性问句，形式否定，意义肯定，语气很强，既与第 2 小段的第 1 句前后招呼，又与开篇的主题句遥相呼应。

〔例解 2〕

Nomads are people who have no fixed homes but move regularly from place to place. Hunting people, such as the Bushmen, Pygmies, and Australian aborigines, move in search of larger animal populations. Pastoral nomads, in the Middle East and Central Asia, move with the seasons to find pasture for their animals. Other pastoral peoples, also dependent on the seasons, cultivate crops but are nomadic when their crops require no attention. Some agricultural workers, in the United States particularly, follow a nomadic life also, migrating northward during the growing and harvesting season and returning to the warmer southern regions in the winter. Generally speaking, the nomads' movements are regulated by the seasons and the effects of the seasons on plant and animal life.

本段的第 1 句概括了 nomads 的两个特征——无固定的住所和定期迁徙。随后的 4 句分别描述了狩猎民族、中东和中亚的游牧民族、其他的游牧民族和美国的农业工人，给 nomads 的特征提供了实例。在最后一句中，作者用 *Generally speaking* 作逻辑上的承接，再一次概括 nomads 的特征，但比较侧重于定期迁徙这一点，并且强调了季节对迁徙的影响。显然，首尾两句表述的都是 nomads 的特征这