

大学入学系列丛书

# 大学英语

## 考试阅读突破

主编  
闫文军

百花洲文艺出版社

大学英语基础考试系列丛书

# 大学英语考试阅读突破

丛书主编：闫文军

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编    者：完定晨  占  婷  
          李梦雨  房  烨

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# 大学英语考试阅读突破

适用于普通本科院校、高职高专、  
民办高校学生使用

# 前 言

《大学英语考试专项突破》系列丛书是严格按照《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》以及《高等学校自考英语考试大纲》的要求,由北京市各大著名高校从事多年大学英语教学,一直潜心高等学校英语应用能力考试研究的老师编写而成。编写本书的目的是希望通过大量专题项目的模拟训练和详尽的答案解析帮助参加英语考试的广大学生迅速而全面地了解考试的出题形式,抓住考试重点,掌握基本的应试技巧,逐项攻破考试难关,进而胜利地通过高等学校英语的考试,包括英语应用能力考试,英语自考,以及大学英语四、六级考试。

本系列丛书一共 5 本,包括:《大学英语考试词汇突破》、《大学英语考试阅读突破》、《大学基础英语考试语法考点突破》、《大学英语基础考试翻译技巧突破》、《大学英语应用文写作基础》。

本系列丛书具有以下特点:

1. 弥补高中基础,衔接大学英语学习

本系列丛书以高中英语为起点,弥补大部分学生高中

英语基础不足,同时按照大学英语学习要求,有重点对大学英语各种能力进行训练。

## 2. 紧扣大纲,出题形式多样

本丛书严格按照《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》,《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》以及《高等学校自考英语考试大纲》的要求,分别对词汇,语法结构、阅读、翻译以及写作的具体要求来精心编写。

## 3. 分析透析,考试技巧俱全

本丛书对考试题型做了详细的分析,并针对不同的题型给出明确的应试技巧,同时归纳出相应的知识点,为学生学好英语以及备考取得事半功倍的效果。

## 4. 命题科学,答案注释详尽到位

本系列丛书在命题过程中严格做到题型设置,考点分布和覆盖范围与《高职高专教育英语课程基本要求》,《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》以及《高等学校自考英语考试大纲》完全一致,同时与考试样题和历年真题也基本保持一致,既考虑到难易适中,同时有突出难点重点,以确保模拟题目的信度和难度。同时,在答案讲解过程中,根据不同题型的特点,尽可能做到详尽透彻,并注重相关知识的横向拓展。

## 5. 题量充足,完全满足学生需要

本系列丛书的不同分册配有足够的模拟训练题,完全能够满足广大学生学习英语以及备战考试的训练。

当然,本书在编写过程中难免会有不妥之处,恳请广大学生、老师加以指正。

编者

2006年5月

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## 一、基础阅读部分

### 题型分析与阅读技巧

#### 题型分析

本部分主要测试考生以下阅读能力：

1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意；
2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节；
3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系；
4. 对句子和段落进行推理；
5. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
6. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思；
7. 了解语篇的结论；
8. 进行信息转换。

测试题主要类型：

1. 主旨题
2. 细节推理题(包括对作者态度和观点的推理)
3. 是非判断题
4. 词汇释义题(熟词辨义,超纲词汇含义的推断)



## 阅读技巧

### 主旨题

#### (1) 主旨题的常见出题形式

The main point of the passage is...

The passage mainly deals with...

What does the passage mainly discuss?

Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?

The author apparently asserts that...

A suitable title for the passage would be...

#### (2) 解主旨题的关键

1. 确定中心思想;

2. 主题句在文中的位置;

3. 主旨题干扰项的特点,一般有以下三种情况:

(1) 局部信息,或是一句未展开论述的话,或是某一段的主要内容。

(2) 概括内容太大,此项把文章的内容过于一般化,所包括的内容多于文章阐述的内容,过于笼统。

(3) 无关信息:在文章中找不到语言根据的信息。

#### [例题]

The snow was falling very heavily. The sky was very cloudy. The wind was blowing very hard-about 45 miles per hour. It was 18 degrees outside. It was hard to see objects only a few feet in front of you.

Which of the following sentences best expresses the main idea of the paragraph?

A) It's cold outside.

B) It's winter time.

C) The weather is changeable. D) The weather is story.

### 例题解析

本段共三句,没有一句可概括段落的主题思想,所陈述的都是细节,但每一句都从不同方面讲述一点:天气恶劣.因此,总结全文才能归纳出本段的主题: The weather is stormy. 分析其选项, A 项太片面, B 项太笼统, C 项不准确,文中无 change 的迹象. 故 D 项为答案.

### 推断性题

这类题要求在读懂原文的基础上,领悟作者的言外之意. 这种题的答案一般在原文中不能直接找到,需要一定的推理和判断. 主要包括: 作者的态度, 写作风格, 对数字的推断, 对细节的推断.

#### (1)常见的出题形式

The author implies that...

It can be easily guessed that...

We can learn from the passage that...

It can be concluded from the passage that...

The passage suggested that...

The passage is intended to...

We can infer that...

The tone of the passage may be...

In the author's opinion...

The author's purpose of writing the passage is that...

#### (2)解题技巧

这类题的答案并非原文的句子,阅读时要理解字里行间的含义. 有时需作一些判断,或需用表同义关系的词来替换. 解答此类题需注意: (1)从文章整体上把握、理解全文; (2)紧紧围绕相关部分提供的背景事实和常识进行推理; (3)把握推理范围,不只凭原文提供的信息. 下面进行分类介绍:

### (1)推断作者的态度/意图

褒义词包括: positive, useful, efficient

贬义词包括: negative, disgusting, critical, disapprove

中性词包括: indifferent, neutral, apathetic

要捕捉作者的态度,需要抓住文章的词汇暗示,才能弄清作者的态度是赞成还是反对,是肯定还是否定。

#### [例题]

It is true that city dwellers and suburbanites can enjoy facilities that may be denied to the inhabitants of small towns. What they miss, however, far outweighs such advantage which, in any case, the vast majority rarely has the time or energy to take advantage of.

#### 例题解析

本段中用来说明城市人所缺少的比他们所拥有的更为重要。紧接着后一句又补充说明,即便城市中拥有,但大多数人却没有时间享用,由此看来,作者对城市生活持否定态度。文中还会出现两种或两种以上的不同态度,作者先介绍一种观点,紧接着提出另一种不同甚至完全相反的观点,这就需要弄清作者真正的观点:其真正的观点经常出现在转折词之后,或者通过引出作者所关注的问题,表明作者的态度和观点。

### (2)推断作者的写作目的

分析作者的写作目的,也需建立在理解全文的基础上,有以下几种可能性:

批评时事—criticize

传达信息—inform

娱乐读者—entertain

揭示事实—disclose

如果是批评性文章,则用词较正式,语气偏主观,否定词较多;如果是传达信息的文章,则用词正式、和平,语气较客观,不会掺杂个人观点;如果是娱乐性文章,语气轻松、活

泼,用词偏于非正式。

[例题]

Mosquitoes are everywhere. They can be found all over the world and they come in more than 2500 species. Somewhere, at some time, you have surely met at least one. No one loves mosquitoes. But unfortunately, the mosquito may decide that she loves you. She? Yes. Did you know that only the female mosquito bites? Well, it's true. And it's not because she's unfriendly; she needs blood to reproduce.

Do you know how the female mosquito decides whom to bite? She's quite selective, and she chooses her victims carefully. First, she uses sensors to find her victims. These sensors are located on her two antennae and her three pairs of legs. With these sensors, if she likes what she finds, she bites; but if you don't appeal to her, she will reject you for someone more appetizing. The next time a mosquitoes bites you, just remember that you are chosen. You are special. All mosquitoes, male or female, ps through their early stages of development in or near water. In fact, mosquito eggs will not be surprising that heavy rain produces a large number of mosquitoes.

The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_

A) inform B) amuse C) entertain D) criticize

例题解析

这是一篇介绍蚊子生活习性的文章,语气轻松、和平,用词及句子的结构较简单。从几个 Do you know...问句可以断定,作者是在传递信息,告知我们所不知道的事情。另外,根据说明文的特点,也可推断出作者的写作目的是选项

A)inform.

### (3)对细节进行推理

作者为了说明一个问题或观念,通常会做出一系列的论述或解释,采用的方法可能是举例、论证、摆事实、提出问题或指出问题原因。在回答此类问题时,应从原文的字句中找到推理的依据,然后进行推理。

#### [例题]

Have you ever heard of a star that doesn't shine? Some stars have used up all their fuel. They are called "dead stars". Scientists believe these stars must be very large and heavy, because they seem to push and pull other stars around them. Since we cannot see these dead stars, how do we know that they exist? Scientists can determine their existence by studying the movements of stars that do shine.

The story implies, but does not directly state that dead stars \_\_\_\_\_.

- A)affect other stars B)are too far away to be seen  
C)force all smaller away D)do reflect light

#### 例题解析

从题干入手,此题与 dead stars 有关,其后的陈述是关于 dead stars 的,分析其用词的特点,首先用两个形容词 large 和 heavy 描述其特点,然后用 because 从句做进一步解释,最后一句是作者推理的结果。由此可推断项是正确答案。

### (4)推理作者的写作对象

常见考题形式:

The passage mainly addresses to...

The passage is written! for...

### (5)推断文章的来源

常见考题形式:

The passage is most probably taken from...

The passage comes from...

The passage is an abstract from...

是非判断题

这种题型测试考生是否理解得精确和全面,从四个选项找出与原文不同或文中未提到的内容。

词汇释义题

阅读理解中对词汇的测试,主要是测试考生利用上下文判断单词或词组在特定语言环境中的确切含义的能力。回答此类问题的关键是利用语法知识和根据上下文推测词义的能力。

下面介绍几种推测词义的方法:

- (1) 利用文中对生词的释义。例: Jane is punctual, that is, everyday she comes here on time.
- (2) 利用文中的同义关系。例: Put it in a prominent, or noticeable place in your room, or carry it with you.
- (3) 利用例子。例: Select any of these periodicals: time, Reader's Digest or New Yorker.
- (4) 利用比较关系。例: The snow was falling. Big flakes drifted with the wind like feathers.
- (5) 利用对照关系。例: Mary is talkative, but her sister is reticent.

利用常识。例: The door was so low that I h

## 1. 科技事物介绍篇 10 篇

### 1. TV Shows and Long Bus Trips

= (1) Long bus rides are like television shows. (2) They have a beginning, a middle, and an end—with commercials thrown in every three or four minutes. The commercials are unavoidable. They happen whether you want them or not. (3) Every couple of minutes a billboard glides by outside the bus window. “Buy Super Clean Toothpaste.” “Drink Good’n Wet Root Beer.” “Fill up with Pacific Gas.” (4) Only if you sleep, which is equal to turning the television set off, are you spared the unending cry of “You Need It! Buy It Now!”

The beginning of the ride is comfortable and somewhat exciting, even if you’ve traveled that way before. Usually some things have changed—new houses, new buildings, sometimes even a new road. The bus driver has a style of driving and it’s fun to try to figure it out the first hour or so. If the driver is particularly reckless or daring, the ride can be as thrilling as a suspense story. Will the driver pass the truck in time? Will the driver move into the right or the left-hand lane? After a while, of course, the excitement dies down. Sleeping for a while helps pass the middle hours of the ride. Food always makes bus rides more interesting. But you’ve got to be careful of what kind of food you eat. Too

much salty food can make you very thirsty between stops.

(5) The end of the ride is somewhat like the beginning. You know it will soon be over and there's a kind of expectation and excitement in that. The seat of course, has become harder as the hours have passed. By now you've sat with your legs crossed, with your hands in your lap, with your hands on the arm rests—even with your hands crossed behind your head. The end comes just at no more ways to sit.

### 词汇解析和词组：

television show 电视节目

show 翻译成“秀”，例如：talk show, 脱口秀等

commercial n. 电视(电台)广告

glide v. 滑过，滑行

toothpaste n[U]. 牙膏

thrilling adj. 兴奋的

### 练习：

1. What is the purpose of this passage?

A) To give the writer's opinion about long bus trips.

B) To persuade you to take a long bus trip.

C) To explain how bus trips and television shows differ.

D) To describe the billboards along the road.

2. The writer feels long bus rides are like TV shows because

A) the commercials both on TV shows and on billboards along the road are fun.

B) they both have a beginning, a middle, and an end, with commercials in between.



C) the drivers are always reckless on TV shows just as they are on buses.

D) both traveling and watching TV are not exciting.

3. According to the passage, what do the passengers usually see when they are on a long bus trip?

A) Buses on the road.

B) Films on television.

C) Advertisements on the board.

D) Gas stations.

4. the writer of this passage would probably favor

A) bus drivers who weren't reckless

B) driving alone.

C) a television set on the bus.

D) no billboards along the road.

5. The writer thinks that the end of the ride is somewhat like the beginning because both are

A) exciting.

B) comfortable.

C) tiring.

D) boring

## 2. Questioned Educational Function of TV

Children learn almost nothing from television, and the more they watch the less they remember. They regard television purely as entertainment, resent programs that demand on them and are surprised that anybody should take the medium seriously. Far from being over-excited by programs, they are bored with the whole thing. These are the main conclusions from a new study of children and