

四十个单元阅读与四十套真题题材100%吻合

主 编 / 北京外国语大学 卢建
审 校 / Martin Green

大学英语 **160篇**

阅读理解特训

4级

多功能索引 实现一书多用
逼真练习 快速提升阅读能力

赠：核心词汇手册

2006升级版

不管白猫黑猫，
能拿高分就是好猫！



新 华 出 版 社

四十个单元阅读与四十套真题题材100%吻合

主 编 / 北京外国语大学 卢建

审 校 / Martin Green

大学英语

160篇

阅读理解特训

4级

多功能索引 实现一书多用
逼真练习 快速提升阅读能力

赠：核心词汇手册

2006升级版

不管白猫黑猫，
能拿高分就是好猫！



新 华 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语阅读理解特训(四、六级)/卢建 主编. —北京: 新华出版社, 2004.8

ISBN 7-5011-6746-X

I. 四... II. 卢... 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(2004)第 075009 号

大学英语阅读理解特训(四、六级)

卢建 主编

*

新华出版社出版发行

(北京市石景山区京源路8号 邮编:100043)

新华书店经销

莱州市电光印刷有限公司印刷

*

850×1168 毫米 32 开本 27 印张 610 千字

2005 年 8 月第三版 2005 年 8 月第三次印刷

ISBN 7-5011-6746-X/G · 2446

总定价:27.60 元(四六级两分册)

《大学英语阅读理解特训(四级)》是甫一上市便引起广泛好评的“易通英语”系列图书的核心产品之一。本书紧扣大学英语教学大纲,顺应四、六级考试改革趋势,由国内众多知名英语教育专家及四、六级考试委员会委员共同参与精心打造而成,给您最及时、最权威、最有力的复习帮助,让您在学习和考试中领先一步,抢先一筹。

许多考生片面追求大量快速阅读,但是一段时间后发现收效甚微,问题出在阅读时重“量”而不重“质”,重“泛读”而不重“精读”,因而造成虽进行了大量泛读却不能真正地提高阅读能力的后果。阅读技能的提高只能通过“以精读提质量,以泛读拓视野”来实现。

为了帮助考生迅速提高阅读技能,有效提升应试水平,使考生在考试中游刃有余,信心十足,我们从最新英美时文报刊中精选出这 160 篇题材和体裁与四级阅读真题相近,难度又相当或稍难于四级阅读真题的文章。在文章选取、设问、讲解及全部文章的训练层次安排上,我们贯穿、渗透了精读精练的思路。相信这本书会成为广大考生备战四级考试的最佳选择。

本书有如下八大特色:

1. 编排新颖:本书共 40 个单元,每单元从题材上严格按历年真题出现的阅读文章编排。其中每个单元对应一次真题阅读,时间从 1996 年跨越到 2005 年。
2. 选材广泛:所有文章均选自英美最新报刊时文,紧随社会及语言发展的趋势,内容涉及经济、科普、体育、政治、历史、伦理等领域,精彩内容可助质的提高,广泛题材有益量的拓展。
3. 难度适当:各篇阅读的题目设置、难句含量、超纲词汇及文章长度均与真题吻合,并紧扣大纲,考生在练习时可以感受实战气氛,以便做到知己知彼,心中有数。
4. 文章精点:在“答案与详解”中对文章框架脉络给出简明梳理。帮助读者了解文章大意,把握文章结构,理清文章逻辑层次,这是提高阅读技能的必经之路。

5. 难句过关:分析近两年的四级试题,我们会发现长难句的数量有所增加,为此我们精选文中的长难句,然后分析句子主干,解析疑难词汇和理解难点,最后附上汉语译文,以帮助考生克服阅读障碍,从根本上提高阅读能力。
6. 答案详解:书中的所有答案皆由有多年教学及考试辅导经验的名师反复推敲论证后确定。解析精辟,切中要点,并把问题归类,找出同类问题的解答方式,使考生轻松掌握应试技巧。
7. 应试陷阱:在题目的解析中增设“应试陷阱”栏目,具体分析错误选项,找出错误缘由,总结解题思路及规律,举一反三,防止解题错误的再次发生,进一步强化应试技巧。
8. 词汇突破:词汇是阅读能力提高的基础,记忆理解单词最有效的方法是通过阅读上下文来理解记忆。因此,我们从每篇阅读文章中挑出重点、难点词汇,并给出词性和释义,做成了词汇小册子,以方便广大考生巩固记忆,同时便于查阅携带。

最后,我们希望这本《大学英语阅读理解特训(四级)》能对您的学习有所帮助,能使您的阅读水平有一个较大的提升,这也是我们最大的欣慰!

摸透考试规律,做熟精当试题,高分过关指日可待!

欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。来信必复,并表示衷心的感谢!

编者

CONTENTS

目录

<i>Test 1</i>	1	<i>Test 21</i>	191
<i>Test 2</i>	11	<i>Test 22</i>	200
<i>Test 3</i>	22	<i>Test 23</i>	210
<i>Test 4</i>	32	<i>Test 24</i>	219
<i>Test 5</i>	42	<i>Test 25</i>	229
<i>Test 6</i>	52	<i>Test 26</i>	238
<i>Test 7</i>	61	<i>Test 27</i>	247
<i>Test 8</i>	71	<i>Test 28</i>	256
<i>Test 9</i>	80	<i>Test 29</i>	266
<i>Test 10</i>	89	<i>Test 30</i>	275
<i>Test 11</i>	98	<i>Test 31</i>	284
<i>Test 12</i>	107	<i>Test 32</i>	294
<i>Test 13</i>	116	<i>Test 33</i>	303
<i>Test 14</i>	125	<i>Test 34</i>	312
<i>Test 15</i>	135	<i>Test 35</i>	321
<i>Test 16</i>	144	<i>Test 36</i>	331
<i>Test 17</i>	153	<i>Test 37</i>	340
<i>Test 18</i>	162	<i>Test 38</i>	350
<i>Test 19</i>	172	<i>Test 39</i>	359
<i>Test 20</i>	181	<i>Test 40</i>	368



Test One

Passage 1

总词数: 346

总句数: 22

建议做题时间: 7.5 分钟

How often do you sit still and do absolutely nothing? The usual answer these days is “never”, or “hardly ever”. As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, it is hard to slow down and unwind. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life. There is no way to avoid it, since it takes many and varied forms — driving in traffic, problems with personal relationships are all different forms of stress. Stress, in fact, is not the “baddy” it is often reputed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to level performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people thrive on stress, and such characters are obviously prime materials for managerial responsibilities. Others crumple at the sight of unusual difficulties.

When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we invoke the “fight” mechanism which in more primitive days made the difference between life and death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however minimal the stress, it involves the same response. ①All the energy is diverted to cope with the stress, with the result that other functions, such as digestion, are neglected.

It is when such a reaction is prolonged, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure, *coronary heart disease* (冠心病) all have established links with stress. The way stress affects a person also varies with the individual. Stress in some people produces stomach disorders, while others succumb to tension headaches. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives, we need to find ways to cope with it.

1. The reason why many people find it hard to relax these days is that

B _____.

- A) they are working harder than they used to be
- B) they are often too busy to find the time
- C) they are suffering from the effects of stress
- D) they are not clear of how to relax by themselves





2. We learn from the passage that _____.
- A) how much stress one can bear depends greatly on whether he knows the art of relaxation
 B) people in primitive days survived from stress because they found certain mechanism to cope with it
 C) if one gets into the habit of relaxing every day he can overcome stress easily
 D) stress can lead to serious health problems if one is exposed to it for too long
3. The sentence "Stress, in fact, is not the 'baddy' it is often reputed to be" in para. 2 suggests that _____.
- A) stress used to have a bad reputation of causing ill health
 B) we should not take it for granted that stress is unavoidable
 C) stress is not so terrible as people often believe it to be
 D) people do not think stress is as harmful as it was before
4. The pronoun "it" at the end of the passage refers back to _____.
- A) ill health B) reaction C) exposure D) stress
5. What is the writer's attitude to stress according to the passage?
- A) Stress as well as relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.
 B) Stress produces both positive and negative effects to people.
 C) Stress should not be eliminated completely from the life.
 D) People usually work better under stress if they are healthy.

Passage 2

总词数: 365

总句数: 11

建议做题时间: 7.5 分钟

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies — and other creatures — learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards"; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological "drives" as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's response in situation where no milk was provided. ① He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "switched on" a display of lights — and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or

two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success that they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

6. According to the author, babies learn to do things which C.
- A) are directly related to pleasure B) will meet their physical needs
C) will bring them a feeling of success D) will satisfy their curiosity
7. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby C.
- A) would make learned response when it saw the milk
B) would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
C) would continue the simple movements without being given milk
D) would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
8. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to A.
- A) have the lights turned on B) be rewarded with milk
C) please their parents D) be praised
9. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because D.
- A) the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
B) the sight of the lights was interesting
C) they need not turn back to watch the lights
D) they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
10. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of DA.
- A) a basic human desire to understand and control the world
B) the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
C) their strong desire to solve complex problems
D) a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

Passage 3

18-28
总词数: 332

总句数: 12

13
建议做题时间: 7分钟

It seems odd that while three-quarters of the world's surface is covered with water, getting an adequate supply of it, that's fresh, clean and safe to drink, cook and wash, is one of the most pressing problems that faces humanity. Most of the earth's water is salt water in the oceans; only three percent is fresh and only a small part of that is accessible. ① It may be trapped deep underground, in polar ice caps and anyway is unequally



distributed around the globe, hence the occurrence of droughts and floods. Of the remaining fresh water, much is polluted and dangerous to use.

A large part of the work of United Nations Children's Fund is involved in bringing safe water to people and educating them in basic health care, hygiene and nutrition. *Diarrhoeal* (腹泻的) and *enteric* (肠的) diseases spread by polluted water and lack of hygiene are the most common causes of death and illness in children under five in the developing world.

Although water gives life, it can also transmit disease. Mosquitoes and flies that breed in water bring yellow fever, malaria and sleeping sickness in the wake, so adequate piped water supplies are needed to eliminate the need for people to gather in an infested area. In rural areas, women and children spend a major part of their time going out collecting water, often walking many miles each day to provide just the minimum family needs for cooking, washing and drinking. And they can't carry vast amounts while walking over rough roads bearing a heavy bucket.

Because children have to play their part in family life, and that includes getting water, they may be unable to go to school, or be so tired when they get there that they have difficulty learning. They may even have to spend the whole day without a drink, as there may not be any clean water there, either.

11. It can be learned from the passage that _____.
- X A) more than 1% of the earth's water is fresh
B) only 3% of the earth's water is fit for drinking
C) 3% of the earth's fresh water is accessible
D) half of the earth's fresh water is polluted
12. According to the passage, droughts and floods occur in some places because _____.
- C A) fresh water and salt water is not well balanced on the earth
B) the ecological environment of the earth is being damaged
C) water is not distributed equally on the surface of the earth
D) a large part of fresh water has been either exhausted or polluted
13. The phrase "an infested area" (Lines 3 ~ 4, Para. 3) refers to an area _____.
- B A) that has been already crowded with people
B) that has been seriously polluted
C) where disease can be easily transmitted
D) which is full of mosquitoes and flies
14. A major problem for women collecting water in rural areas is that _____.
- B A) they can't afford the time necessary
B) the water is often a long way away
C) they can't leave the children on their own

D) their children can't help them all the time

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

- B) A) Insects can transmit disease through water, so many children in the developing world contract some terrible disease.
- R) B) While it is true that water brings life, it is also true that most of children die of it.
- C) Even if children in rural areas have to fetch water for the family, they should not miss school.
- D) The world's supplies of fresh water are limited, as there is not enough rain in some parts of the world.

Passage 4

总词数: 276

总句数: 12

建议做题时间: 6分钟

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. ① There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

16. Teachers are different in their opinions about B.

- A) the difficulties in teaching spelling
- B) the role of spelling in general language development
- C) the complexities of the basic writing skills
- D) the necessity of teaching spelling

17. The expression "play safe" (Line 2, Para. 2) probably means D.

- A) to write carefully
- B) to do as teachers say
- C) to use dictionaries frequently



D) to avoid using words one is not sure of

18. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that BA.

A) students will be able to express their ideas more freely

B) teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes

C) students will have more confidence in writing

D) students will learn to be independent of teachers

19. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is CB.

A) reasonable

B) unfair

C) foolish

D) careless

20. The major point discussed in the passage is BD.

A) the importance of developing writing skills

B) the complexities of spelling

C) the correct way of marking compositions

D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition



答案与详解

Passage 1

本文为议论文,作者认为,压力的确是快节奏的生活所造成的社会问题,但也并非人们所认为的那样糟糕。一定的压力可以是动力,使生活更富有意义。当然,如果压力太大,会给身心造成伤害。



难句过关

难句① All the energy is diverted to cope with the stress, with the result that other functions, such as digestion, are neglected.

分析本句中 with 介词短语作结果状语。that 从句在介词短语中作 result 的同位语。

译文所有的精力都转向对付压力,结果是其他身体机能——例如消化机能——被忽略。

1. B) 推断题。根据文章第一段第二、三句可知,生活速度的加快使人们越来越不懂得去放松自己。一旦养成匆匆忙忙的生活习惯,人们就很难再去改变。由此可知,使人们难以放松的原因是繁忙的生活。

应试陷阱 A)项所述在文中找不到足够的依据,C)、D)两项在文中均未提及,都可以排除。

2. D) 推断题。D)项意为“如果人们承受压力的时间太长,健康状况就会受到威胁”,这实际上是对第五段第一句的重述,因此 D)是正确答案。

应试陷阱 由于 A)项所述与第三段第一句所说的“人所承受的压力取决于不同的人”不符,可知 A)项所述是错误的。根据第四段第二句“原始时代解决压力的身体机制所造成的生与死之间的差异比现在大”可知 B)项所述并非必然的结论,由此可以排除 B)项。根据第一段最后一句可知,放松对身心健康是必需的,但这并不

等于说每天养成放松习惯就能轻松解决压力问题,因此C)项属于过度推断。根据以上分析,A)、B)、C)三项均可排除。

3. C) 推断题。本题的依据是文章第二段。作者首先提到,压力是日常生活中自然存在的一部分。由于有各种不同的形式,压力是无法避免的。然后作者又说“Stress, in fact, is not the ‘baddy’ it is often reputed to be”,这里如果不知道“baddy”这个词的意思的话,可以由下文的意思猜测出来。下文中讲,一定的压力对于为人类提供动力和生活目标来说是至关重要的,只有当它失控时,才会对健康有不良影响。由此可以推断,这句话是暗示压力并不像人们想像的那么可怕,C)项所述与此相符,故为正确答案。

应试陷阱 A)、D)两项对句子的解释不够准确,均可排除。B)项所述与本句内容无关,故排除。

4. D) 语义题。本题可以在第五段上下文中找到答案。作者首先提到,如果人们承受压力的时间太长,健康状况就会受到威胁。但压力影响健康的方式却因人而异。最后作者说,由于我们无法消除生活中的压力,所以就找到解决它的办法。由此可知,“it”在这里指代的是“压力(问题)”,故D)为正确答案。
5. B) 观点题。根据文章第二段可知,压力并非像人们一般认为的那样是件坏事。一定的压力会给人提供动力和生活的目标。只有当它失控时,才会危及人们的健康。由此可以推断,作者认为压力对人有正负两方面的影响,这与B)项所述相吻合。

应试陷阱 作者在第一段最后一句中提到,放松对身心健康是必不可少的,而并没有说压力对人的健康是必需的,由此可知A)项所述是错误的。根据第五段最后一句,“人们无法完全消除生活中的压力”,可以排除C)项。根据第三段第一、二句“个人所能承受的压力取决于不同的人。有的人在压力下工作会更出色,而有的人面对压力会垮掉”,D)项所述“如果人在身体健康时,在压力下工作会做得更出色”是片面的,因此可以排除D)。

Passage 2

本文为说明文,旨在提出一项有关婴儿学习过程的新的研究成果。传统观点认为,婴儿在最初阶段学习某些动作是为了得到物质的“回报”。但新的研究成果表明,婴儿学习某些做法是因为对他来说这种学习行为会产生成功的结果。



难句过关

难句 ① He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “switched on” a display of lights — and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

分析 本句的难点在于谓语动词 found 后跟着两个 that 引导的宾语从句。

译文 他很快发现,如果向右或向左转头会打开灯光,四个月的婴儿就会学习这种动作。而他们也的确能够学会很复杂的转头动作来打开灯光,例如,向左转两下,向右转两下,甚至做出向一边转多达3次头的动作。

for instance,



6. C) 推断题。本题的第一个依据是文章第二段。文中讲过去人们广泛认为,对婴儿有效的回报与生理需要的满足有直接联系。但现在人们发现,婴儿学做动作不是为了得到回报,而是为了获取成功。另一个依据是第四段最后一句,Papousek 由实验得出了结论,实验中使婴儿愉快的原因不是他们看见了灯光,而是他们在解决问题、掌握技能方面获得了成功;因为人有一种基本的、强烈的理解世界并且有意识地控制世界的欲望。由上述内容可以看出,婴儿会学做那些给他们带来成功感觉的事情,因此 C) 是正确答案。

应试陷阱 A)、D) 两项在文中未提及,B) 项所述内容与第二段第二句不符,均可排除。

7. C) 推断题。根据第三段第二、三、四句,Papousek 在实验中注意到,婴儿被给予足够的牛奶之后会拒绝牛奶,而带着明显的愉悦神情继续学做各种姿势。所以他开始研究婴儿在未给牛奶的情况下所做出的反应。他发现四个月大的婴儿就能学会通过相当复杂的转头动作来打开电灯。由此可知,即使在不给牛奶的情况下,婴儿也会继续学做各种动作。C) 项所述与此相吻合,故为正确答案。

应试陷阱 A) 项所述内容在文中未提及,B)、D) 两项与上述内容不符,均可排除。

8. A) 细节题。答案参见第三段最后一句。文中讲 Papousek 通过实验发现,如果向左或向右转头能打开电灯,那么连四个月大的婴儿也能学会这种动作。他们甚至能学会相当复杂的转头动作使电灯被打开,比如向左或向右转动两到三次。由此可知,A) 项所述“婴儿学做转头的动作是为了让灯亮”是正确答案。

应试陷阱 B) 项所述与上述内容不符,C)、D) 两项在文中未提及,均可排除。

9. D) 推断题。作者首先在第二段中提出一种新的观点:婴儿学习某些动作并不是为了奖励而是为了获得成功。然后在第四段中作者介绍了实验结果,灯亮之后婴儿会微笑甚至咯咯大笑。Papousek 由此得出结论,使婴儿愉快的并不是他们看见了灯光,而是他们获得了成功。由此可知婴儿“微笑甚至咯咯大笑”的原因是他们觉得自己成功了,因此 D) 是正确答案。

应试陷阱 A)、B)、C) 三项在文中均未提及。

10. A) 推断题。本题的依据是本文最后一句话。Papousek 由实验得出了结论,婴儿在解决问题、掌握技巧等方面获得的成功使他们感到愉快。同时实验也表明,人们有一种基本的强烈欲望——理解并有意识地控制世界。选项 A) 对实验的理解与上述内容一致,故为正确答案。

应试陷阱 B) 项所述内容与作者的观点相反,可以排除,C)、D) 两项均与上述内容不完全相符,也可排除。

Passage 3

本文为说明文,介绍由于淡水资源分布不均所导致的一些农村地区的缺水现象,以及由此引发的种种问题,如妇女儿童花大量时间取水,儿童教育也因此受到影响。



难句过关

难句 ① It may be trapped deep underground, in polar ice caps and anyway is unequally distributed around the globe, hence the occurrence of droughts and floods.

分析 本句中的 hence 表示“因此,所以”,后面的动词通常省略。

译文 淡水可能深藏在地底下和极地的冰帽中,无论如何水在地球上分布是不平均的,因此才出现了干旱和洪水。

11. C) 细节题。答案 C) 参见第一段第二句话“地球上的大部分水为海洋中的咸水,淡水只占百分之三,而且可以采用的只是其中的一小部分。”

12. C) 推断题。根据第一段第三句话可知一部分淡水资源深深地埋藏于地下,其他的位于极地的冰雪覆盖区,可利用的部分非常有限。总之,淡水资源分布不均导致旱灾和洪水发生,这与 C) 内容相吻合。

应试陷阱 A) 中所说的淡水和咸水分布不均导致旱灾和洪水发生与此不符,可以排除。B) 中所述在文中未出现。D) “大部分淡水资源被采尽或污染”是导致水资源短缺的原因,也可排除。

13. D) 语义题。此题可根据上下文猜测。由于上文中提到水中滋生的蚊子和苍蝇会传播各种疾病,所以需要对这些蚊虫滋生的地区提供足够的自来水,据此可知 D) 为正确答案。

应试陷阱 从 infest 本义讲,C) 也有道理。但上文一直在讲蚊蝇在水中滋生带来了各种疾病。因此,铺设自来水管道的目的是为了使人们不必在 infested area 聚集。据此推断,infested area 不是指疾病肆虐的地区,而是指蚊蝇肆虐的地区。

14. B) 细节题。根据第三段第三句可知在一些农村地区妇女儿童花大量时间走很远的路才能找到维持每天基本生活的用水,这与 B) 内容一致。

应试陷阱 A)、C)、D) 三项在文中均未出现。

15. A) 推断题。这种题型一般采用“三误一正”或“三正一误”的形式,要求考生依据文章基本事实和有关细节,采用排除法,辨明是非。

应试陷阱 第二段第二句中提及由污水传播的疾病是导致发展中国家 5 岁以下儿童死亡和疾病的最普遍的原因,而 B) 对此内容表述不够确切,也未限定范围,故排除。文中最后一段提及由于儿童承担家庭重担而无法上学,因而 C) 也可排除。最后,文中第一段谈到淡水资源缺乏是由于水资源分布不均导致,并非由于某些地区无充足的雨水导致,故可排除 D)。

Passage 4

本文为议论文,主要阐明了老师该如何协调好拼写和文章内容之间的关系。作者认为,应当鼓励学生自由和自信地表达自己的思想,不要把写作的重点放在纠正拼写方面,这样会妨碍他们思想的表达。



难句过关

难句 ① There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability.

分析 本句重点在于 or 并列两个 how 引导的定语,限定 different ideas. give priority to something over something 表示“给予…比…更大的优先权”。

译文 然而,关于如何教授拼写,或者说相比较一般的语言发展和写作能力而言,给予拼写多大的优先权,有诸多明显的分歧。

16. B) 细节题。根据第一段第三句可知,学校意见分歧在于怎样教授拼写,或者说拼写在整体语言发展和写作能力中应占怎样的优先地位。B) 项内容与之相符。

thought thought



应试陷阱 A)、C)的内容在文中均未涉及。根据第一段第二句,教授拼写的必要性是教师们普遍认可的,对此并没有意见分歧,因此可排除D)。

17. D) 语义题。根据文章第二段,如果老师关注的惟一焦点就是拼写的话,那么聪明的孩子就可能会采取谨慎的态度,只用他会写的词而尽量避免那些把握性不大的词。由此得出 play safe 的意思是“稳扎稳打,不冒险”,四个选项中只有D)(避免用那些没有把握的词)与此意相符。
18. A) 推断题。文章第二段说,如果老师特别注重拼写的话,孩子们就会为了避免出现拼写错误而只用熟悉的词,因而限制了自己思想的表达。因此教师们经常鼓励学生尽早使用字典,使他们大胆使用能充分表达思想但拼写没把握的词。A)项所述与此相符。

应试陷阱 C)项所述是另一个概念,不符合上下文的逻辑关系,故应排除。B)、D)项在文中均未提及。

19. B) 推断题。由文章第三段可知,作者曾经在读了一位教师对学生作文的批语后感到震惊。评语中批评学生“拼写错误太多,笔迹难以辨认。”作者认为这位老师的批语可能是对学生写作能力的尖锐批评,但同时也反映了一个令人遗憾的事实,那就是老师没有仔细去阅读这篇表达了学生内心思想的文章。作者认为老师对作文的评价是不公正的,因而B)是正确答案。

应试陷阱 A)项意为“合理的”、C)项意为“愚蠢的”、D)项意为“粗心的”,这三项内容在文中均没有足够的证据。

20. D) 主旨题。本文第一段主要讲人们对于拼写在语言发展和写作能力中应占怎样的优先地位方面存在意见分歧。第二段主要讲教师应注意不要过分注意拼写。在第三段中,作者进一步举例说明教师应注意写作的内容,而不要过分指责学生的拼写错误。由此可以看出,本文主要论述的是文章的内容和拼写之间的关系,因此选项D)是正确答案。

应试陷阱 A)项内容在文中未提及。B)、C)两项虽在文中出现,但并非作者主要议论的内容,均应排除。



Test Two

Passage 1

总词数:342

总句数:12

建议做题时间:7分钟

Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. ①For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of pre-industrial societies that still exists, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them, botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of “knowledge” at all.



Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our *Neolithic* (新石器时代的) ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. ②From then on, humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild, and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE of early humans?

- A) They did not enjoy the study of botany.
- B) They thought there was no need to cultivate crops.
- C) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
- D) They placed great importance on the ownership of property.

2. What does the sentence “This is logical.” (Line 8, Para. 1) mean?

- A) It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.