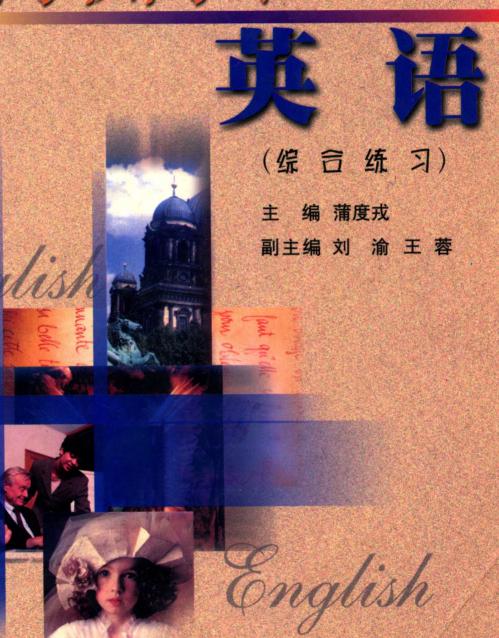
重庆市教育委员会组编 重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会组编

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高职高专



重庆大学出版社

重 庆 市 教 育 委 员 会 组编 重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会 总主编 王鲁男 总主审 余渭深

高职高与英语(综合练习)

主编 蒲度戎副主编 刘 渝 王 蓉

重庆大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高职高专英语.综合练习/蒲度戎主编.一重庆:重庆大学出版社,2000.8 重庆市高职高专规划教材 ISBN 7-5624-2240-0

I. 英... Ⅱ. 蒲... Ⅲ. 英语一高等教育—习题 Ⅳ. H31 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 39994 号

• 重庆市高职高考规划教材 •

重 庆 市 教 育 委 员 会 组编 重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会 高职高专英语(综合练习)

主 编 蒲度戎 副主编 刘 渝 王 蓉 总主编 王鲁男 总主审 余渭深 责任编辑:邱 慧 曾 戈 版式设计:邱 慧 责任印制:张永洋

重庆大学出版社出版发行 出版人:张鸽盛 社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A区)内 邮编:400044 电话:(023) 65102378 65105781 传真:(023) 65103686 65105565 网址:http://www.cqup.com.cn 邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (市场营销部) 全国新华书店经销 重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

开本:850×1168 1/16 印张:12.25 字数:297 千 2000年11月第1版 2002年9月第3次印刷 印数:20 001—33 000 ISBN 7-5624-2240-0/H·215 定价:16.00元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换 版权所有 翻印必究

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高职高专教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分。它是以培养适应生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的,德、智、体、美等方面全面发展的高等技术应用性人才为目标;其教学模式是打破学科的系统性,强调知识的综合性、实用性,建立以能力为基础的模式。这种新型教学模式决定了教材建设工作在高职高专教育体系中的重要地位。由于传统的本专科教材与现在的高职高专教育教学要求不相适应,因此,编写、出版一批高质量的、适应包括重庆在内的西部地区高职高专教育实际需要的规划教材,对于保证我市高职高专教育高质量、有特色、实现其培养目标等方面有着十分重要的意义。

为了贯彻落实《教育部关于加强高职高专教育人才培养工作的意见》和《教育部关于加强高职高专教材建设的若干意见》精神,确保教材建设适应我市高职高专教育发展需要,我委已着手实施"高职高专教育教材建设工程",并成立了重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会,采取统一组织、项目管理、专家参与、结合实际的方式进行教材编写、出版工作,力争在三年内开发和出版三十本左右具有职业教育特点和重庆特色的高职高专规划教材。整个教材建设工作分两步实施,首先,用两年的时间,由教材编写委员会统一组织编写、出版一批公共基础课程专用教材,解决好高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后,再用一至二年时间,通过滚动遴选的方式,推出一批特色鲜明的高职高专教育系列教材;同时,我们还将这些教材不定期地向教育部推荐,力争列入教育部高职高专规划教材。随着"高职高专教育教材建设工程"的实施,必将对我市高职高专教育的健康发展发挥重要作用。

通过我市高职高专规划教材编写委员会及在渝各高校的密切配合,经过有关专家的努力,重庆市首批高职高专规划教材由重庆大学出版社正式出版了。这批教材分别是"计算机应用基础"、"应用高等数学"(理工类、文经类)、"高职高专英语"(预备级、一至三册、听力、综合练习册)等。在编写过程中,编者们始终把握基础课教材要体现以应用为目的,基础理论以必须、够用为度,以讲清概念、强化应用为重点,突出内容的选取与实际需求相结合等原则,

并充分吸取了近年来一些高职高专院校在探索培养高等技术应用 人才和教材建设方面所取得的成功经验,使这批教材具有明显的 高职高专教育特色,适合各高职高专院校使用。

由于时间紧、任务重,我委在"高职高专教材建设工程"实施过程中及编写的规划教材中难免出现疏漏,敬请各院校及广大读者提出宝贵意见。让我们为重庆市"高职高专教材建设工程"的顺利实施,为繁荣我国高职高专教育事业而共同努力。

3/23/

2000年8月

《高职高专英语》系列教材是根据教育部 2000 年关于《高职高专英语课程基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)的精神编写的。本套教材重点参照《基本要求》的(B级)进行编写,要达到的培养目标是:(1)掌握基本的英语词汇和语法规则。(2)能听懂一般涉外活动中的英语小对话和简短陈述并能同时用英语进行简单的口头交流。(3)能阅读中等难度简短英语材料并能填写和模拟套写简短的英语应用文。(4)能借助词典翻译中等难度的英文材料。

把本套教材定位在 B 级要求的水平上是考虑到目前包括重庆在内的西部地区中小学英语教学相对落后,高职高专学生人学英语水平相对较低,再加上人学后受学制所限,英语教学学时也不可能太多的实际情况。因此,本教材以低起点,重实用为指导思想,以符合西部地区高职高专英语教学特点和学生水平,并力图体现高职高专教育"实用为主(技能),够用为度(理论)"的精神。

主教材分综合教材和听力教材。综合教材共四册,分三学期学完。预备级词汇起点为800词,四册共达到认知3800词左右。听说方面从基本语音知识的复习巩固开始,通过四册学习达到能进行简单的交际的目的。语法知识的系统学习放在预备级、第1册、第2册、第3册,主要是对难点进行复习巩固。写作方面考虑到学生的水平和实际需要,主要以填写和模拟套写各种常用应用文为主。阅读方面既照顾对各种应用文体的熟悉和理解,又兼顾对其他文体的了解;既考虑实用性,又注意丰富性和趣味性。通贯三册的"文化一瞥"部分力图为学生提供一些跨文化背景知识,使学生不但从语言技能和知识层面,也能从文化层面把握语言交际的效能。

听力教材主要是针对西部地区学生英语听力普遍较差,需要专门的教 学来提高而编写的。它既适合于同综合教材同时交叉使用,以强化听力训 练,也适合专门的英语听力课使用。综合教材中的听力部分主要强调实用 性,而听力教材着重听力的系统训练和强化提高。

综合训练既可作为课堂复习巩固和检测用书,也可作为学生课外自习教材。它的练习采用与B级考试题型相同的形式,以便于学生能在学完主教材后检测自己是否达到国家高职高专类英语B级考试所要求的水平;同时也可作为学生参加B级考试前集中复习的理想教材。





高职高专英语系列教材的编写力图体现高职高专英语教学学以致用,用以促学,学用结合的实用方向。教材编写强调培养学生的实践能力,通过学生对实际语言交际任务中各种问题的逐步解决来领会和掌握各种语言技能和知识。这是一种新尝试。但在编写中考虑到中国英语教学的实际,仍保留了不少传统的体例。由于受经验和水平所限,尽管我们有十分美好的预期目标,但不足和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大使用者批评指正。

系列教材在编写中得到重庆市教委有关领导的直接指导和关心。全国 普通高等专科学校英语课程指导委员会副主任委员、重庆大学余渭深教授 对本书的编写给予了具体的指导并对系列教材进行了审阅。重庆大学职业 技术学院和重庆市其他兄弟院校的领导对本套教材的编写也给予了大力的 支持。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

> 编 者 2001年6月

国家教育部已正式决定在全国范围内推出《高等学校英语应用能力考试》。该考试的 B 级适用于修完《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》所规定内容的高等职业技术教育、高等专科教育和成人高等专科教育各专业的学生。

遵循《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》,重庆市教委组编了高职高专英语规划教材。本书名为《高职高专英语(综合练习)》,是重庆市高职高专英语规划教材中的一种,实际上也是一本高等学校英语应用能力考试 B级辅导用书。本书以帮助广大师生了解 B级考试的性质、内容与测试要求为目的,因此,它是教学用书和考试用书的双结合。基于此,我们在本书中汇编了《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,2000年6月高等学校英语应用能力考试 B级试卷以及 10套模拟试题。同时,为了便于自学,书后配有答案、解析和听力录音原文。此外,本书听力部分配有录音磁带,欢迎邮购。

本书选材基本取自国外书刊杂志,语言规范。经过编者精心加工,习题 题型与最新考试题型吻合,难易度适当,具有很强的针对性和实用性。我们 有理由相信,它会受到参加 B 级考试者的青睐。当然,书中难免个别错误, 待修订再版时自当更正。

本书由蒲度戎负责全书内容规划和统稿,并编写了第7套模拟试题。 参编者有王蓉(第1套),皮晓红(第2套),陈刚(第3套),王贵彬(第4套), 鄢家琼(第5套),廖甫(第6套),卢敏(第8套),戴雪梅(第9套),刘渝(第10套)。全书审订工作由该丛书总主编王鲁男和总主审余渭深完成。

> 编 者 2000年9月





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高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲

总 述

我国高等职业教育、普通高等专科教育和成人高等教育的教学目标是培养高级应用型人才,其英语教学应贯彻"实用为主,够用为度"的方针;既要培养学生具备必要的英语语言基础知识,也应强调培养学生运用英语进行有关涉外业务工作的能力。《高等学校英语应用能力考试(试行)》就是为检测高职高专学生是否达到所规定的教学要求而设置的考试。本考试以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(简称《基本要求》)为依据,既测试语言知识也测试语言技能,既测试一般性语言内容也测试与涉外业务有关的应用性内容。

考虑到目前我国高职高专学生英语人学水平的现状,《基本要求》将教学要求分为 A 级要求和 B 级要求,本考试也相对应地分为 A 级考试和 B 级考试。修完《基本要求》规定的全部内容的学生可参加 A 级考试;修完《基本要求》B 级规定的全部内容的学生可参加 B 级考试。

考试方式为笔试,测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。口试正在规划中,待时机成熟实施。

客观性试题有信度较高、覆盖面广的优点,而主观性试题有利于提高测试的效度,能更好地检测考生运用语言的能力,为此本考试采用主客观题混合题型,以保证良好的信度和效度。

本考试按百分制计分,满分为 100 分。60 分及 60 分以上为及格;85 分及 85 分以上为优秀。考试成绩合格者发给"高等学校英语应用能力考试"相应级别的合格证书。

B级

一、考试对象

本大纲适用于修完《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教育、普通高等专科教育、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院各非英语专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的英语基础知识和语言技能,以及使用英语进行简单涉外业务交际的能力;其性质是教学—水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试,包括五个部分:听力理解、词汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作(或汉译英)。考试范围限于《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分: 听力理解(Listening Comprehension)

测试考生理解所听问题并作出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材料的语速为每分钟 100 词。

听力材料以日常交际和简单的业务交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的"词汇表"中 B 级2 500 词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的"交际范围表"所列的 B 级听力的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟。

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第二部分:词汇用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)

测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的"词汇表"B级(2500词)和"语法结构表"所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟。

第三部分: 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约800词。

本部分测试的文字材料以一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)为主,也包括简单的应用性文字,不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料;其内容能为各专业学生所理解。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的"阅读技能表"中与 B 级要求相应的技能范围和"词汇表"B 级(2 500 词)的范围;阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中"交际范围表"B 级读译范围,如便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简明规范等。主要测试以下阅读技能:

- 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. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点。
- 5. 根据上下文理解生词的意思。
- 6. 了解语篇的结论。
- 7. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的35%。测试时间为40分钟。

第四部分:翻译——英译汉(Translation — English to Chinese)

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落,包括一般性内容(约占60%)和实用性内容(约占40%);所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的"词汇表"B级(2500词)的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的20%。测试时间为25分钟。

第五部分:写作/汉译英(Writing/Translation — Chinese to English)

测试考生套写应用性短文、填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为25分钟。

测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题 型	百分比	时间分配
Ι	听力理解	1 ~ 15	问题、对话、听写	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
II	词汇用法和 语法结构	16 ~ 35	词汇用法、句法结构、词形变化等	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
Ш	阅读理解	36 ~ 60	语篇,包括简单的一 般性和应用性文字	多项选择、填空、简 答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV	英译汉	61 ~ 65	句子和段落	多项选择,股落翻译	20%	25 分钟
V	写作/汉译英		应用性文字(便条、通知、简短信函、简 历表、申请表等)	套写、书写、填写或 翻译	15%	25 分钟
	合 计		65 + 1		100%	120 分钟

2000 年 6 月高等学校英语 应用能力 B 级考试试题

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper answers to questions. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C), and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read: A) I'm not sure.

- B) You're right.
- C) Yes, certainly.
- D) That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C) Yes, certainly is the correct answer. You should mark C) on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- 1. A) Yes, I did.
 - B) No, I didn't.
- 2. A) It's over there.
 - B) It's 9:30.

- C) It was a waste of time.
- D) It lasts two hours.
- C) It's too late.
- D) It sounds good.

- 3. A) No, that's not good.
 - B) Yes, it is.
- 4. A) Yes, I look pale.
 - B) I've got a headache.
- 5. A) I'm looking for a gift for my wife.
 - B) You can do it right now.

- C) It doesn't matter.
- D) So do I.
- C) Nor am I.
- D) Don't mention it.
- C) I'd rather not.
- D) Thank you very much.

Section . 8

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. The dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D) given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

- 6. A) She didn't know the time.
 - B) She forgot her class.
- 7. A) 9:00.
 - B) 9:50.
- 8. A) In a store.
 - B) On a plane.
- 9. A) Vegetables.
 - B) Clothes.

- C) She didn't catch the bus.
- D) The bus was late.
- C) 8:45.
- D) 8:15.
- C) In the hospital.
- D) At the theatre.
- C) Fruit.
- D) Books.
- 10. A) Jason Daniel isn't home right now.
 - B) Jason Daniel doesn't want to answer the phone.
 - C) The man can call back later.
 - D) The man got the wrong number.

Section &

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the words or phrases that you hear on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Since World War Two, especially in the last few decades of the 20th century,

large groups of foreigners have come	and settled in the United Sta	ites. The <u>11</u> is that
many Americans speak a foreign lang	guage at home . Today, one in	seven Americans speak a
language12_ English. Spanish	is the leading foreign langua	ge spoken by 17 million
Americans. All togehter, 31.8 mi	Illion Americans speak 329	foreign languages in the
13 That means there is an incre	ease of 34 percent in foreign la	nguage usage since 1980.
Asian languages are used by 14 perce	ent of foreign language speake	rs. That <u>14</u> the new
wave of immigrants from Asian country	ries15 India, Japan, K	orea and the Philippines.
However, fewer European languages	are heard in American familie	es than before.
11		
12.		
13.		
14		
15	· ·	
Part II		
St	ructure	(15 minutes)
31	Tucture	(15 minutes)
Directions: This part is to test your ability	ity to construct grammatical	lly correct sentences. It
consists of 2 sections.		
Section 1		
Section \mathcal{A}		
Directions: There are 10 incomplete state	rements here, each with a li	blank. You are required
Directions: There are 10 incomplete state to complete each statement		
*	by choosing the appropri	iate answer from the 4
to complete each statement choices marked A), B), C)	by choosing the appropri and D). You should mark	iate answer from the 4 k the corresponding letter
to complete each statement choices marked A), B), C) on the Answer Sheet with a s	by choosing the appropri and D). You should mark single line through the centr	iate answer from the 4 k the corresponding letter re.
to complete each statement choices marked A), B), C) on the Answer Sheet with a s	by choosing the appropri and D). You should mark single line through the centr	iate answer from the 4 k the corresponding letter re.
to complete each statement choices marked A), B), C) on the Answer Sheet with a second to the Answer Sheet with a second to the A) visit	by choosing the appropriation of the control of the	iate answer from the 4 k the corresponding letter re. _ my country. ing visited
to complete each statement choices marked A), B), C) on the Answer Sheet with a second to the Sheet with a second to the Answer Sheet with a second to the Sheet with a sec	by choosing the appropriation of the control of the centre is looking forward to the centre of the c	iate answer from the 4 k the corresponding letter re. _ my country. ing visited visiting
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to complete each statement choices marked A), B), C) on the Answer Sheet with a second to the Answer Sheet with a second to the Answer Sheet with a second to the A) visit B) visiting 17. It is thought to be a wise A) put aside A like	by choosing the appropriation of the control of the centre	iate answer from the 4 k the corresponding letter re. my country. ing visited visiting for old age. en in out

. 6 .

	R) I have realized	D) I
Λ.	B) I have realized	D) I realized
J 19.	The ship took machines and other goods back to	
	A) form which	C) which
	B) to which	D) in which
V (20.	The new general manager is trying to find	to the company's financial
	problem.	
	A) a reaction	(c) a solution
	B) a reply cost so much much	an answer
1) 21.	The new evening dress her as much a	as 400 dollars.
,	Section 1997	C) spent
	B) took It three	C) spent D) cost
J 22.	. The chair looks rather hard but actually it is ve	ry comfortable to sit
	A) at	C) over
.0	B) on	D) under
23.	. This is one of the longest bridges that	on this river.
	A) is ever built	C) was ever built
	B) has ever been built	D) has ever built
XC 24.	. He suddenly left for Paris yesterday,	was more than we had expected.
	A) that	C) which
	what	D) this
√ 1 25	You should take care that you have not	any detail in the design.
	A) disappeared	delivered
	B) thrown	D) neglected
Section \mathcal{B}		
Directions: The	ere are also 10 incomplete statements here. \	You should fill in each blank with
the	e proper form of the word given in the bracke	ets. Write the word or words in
the	corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.	
		1 0
26.	. I didn't see your boss at the meeting. If he (c	come) will have told
	him the nave	
27.	. We have been informed that the (equip)	will be arriving here in ten
ž.	days.	
28	. It is advised that we (sign) \(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \) an agree a sincerely thank you for your (invite)	ement right after the discussion.
	I sincerely thank you for your (invite)	to the Industrial Exhibition.
6 •	具活剂	

- 30. That was the most (attract) A Wattr program they could think of.
- 31. I was (please)_____ to have received your letter dated May 20th last month.
- 32. He rushed (danger) dentations the busy street to catch the bus.
- 33. I am sorry to learn that you have made no (improve) more on the design at all.
- 34. I'm afraid you have been speaking too fast to make yourself (understand)
- 35. The machine does not seem to work properly. I think it needs (repair)_

- Top

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your reading ability. There are 5 tasks for you to fulfil. You should read the reading materials carefully and do the tasks as you are instructed.

Task 1

Directions: After reading the following passage, you will find 5 questions or unfinished statements, numbered 36 through 40. For each question or statement there are 4 choices marked A), B), C), or D). You should make the correct choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The sense of sound is one of our most important means of knowing what is going on around us. Sound has a wasted product, too, in the form of noise. Noise has been called unwanted sound. Noise is growing and it may get much worse before it gets and better.

Scientists, for several years, have been studying how noise affects people and animals. They are surprised by what they have learned. Peace and quiet are becoming harder to find. Noise pollution is a threat that should be looked at carefully.

There is a saying about it being so noisy that you can't hear yourself think. Doctors who study noise believe that we must sometimes hear ourselves think. If we don't we may have headaches, other aches and pains, or even worse mental problems.

Noise adds more tension (紧张) to a society that already faces enough stress.

But noise is not a new problem. In ancient Rome, people complained so much about noise that the government stopped chariots(四轮马车) from moving through the streets at night!