

大学英语六级考试

复习重点与应试技巧

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主编 郑天义 苏 颖

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世界图书出版公司

大学英语考试系列指导丛书

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前 言

为了帮助广大考生顺利通过大学英语六级考试,全面提高考生的应试能力及综合运用语言的能力,结合近年来六级考试试题,我们编写了这套《大学英语六级考试系列指导丛书》。共分三册,《大学英语六级考试词汇精解》、《大学英语六级考试复习重点与应试技巧》(词汇·语法篇)、《大学英语六级考试复习重点与应试技巧》(阅读·写作篇)。

本丛书以《大学英语六级考试大纲》为标准,以国家教委公布的新题型为依据,紧扣大学英语六级新大纲,新题型,从近年来六级考试的实际题目出发来分析试题的特点和解题技巧,对所学的知识进行系统的复习和总结,突出重点,针对性强,覆盖面广,使考生在复习过程中感受到每一种考题真正的考察目的,帮助考生在短时间内掌握重点知识,熟悉新的考题形式,为顺利通过六级考试做好考前准备工作。

词汇篇 对六级考试中词汇部分应掌握的内容进行归纳和总结,通过例题讲解如何利用题目提供的信息和句子结构选择正确答案,每章后配以大量练习,使考生对六级词汇有熟悉、巩固的机会,加深理解、帮助记忆。

语法篇 针对六级考试语法结构题的特点和考题形式,对大学英语语法知识点及难点加以归纳,对英语语法中的特殊语法现象进行了总结。每个语法项目后附有大量练习,考生可通过大量反复的练习,进一步巩固所学的语法知识,提高解题能力。

阅读篇 通过例题讲解阅读技巧及阅读中应注意的问题。使考生掌握从阅读材料中获取相关信息的能力,养成良好的阅读习惯,做到有的放矢,这样在遇到较难的文章时才不至于感到茫然。

写作篇 从选择用词入手,讲解如何写好句子、写好段落,及各种文体的写作要求及方法。通过分析不同文体的写作范例,帮助考生在较短的时间内掌握英文写作的基本技能与应试技巧。

改错 通过例题讲解各种常见的错误形式,提高考生的分析能力。

模拟试题 按六级考试的难度设计了六套模拟试题,考生可通过自测来进行考前强化训练,进一步提高应试能力。

本书由郑天义、苏颖主编。参加编写的还有王艳美、祁雪梅、孟军、张凡、马悦、龙世杰、马海涛。限于编者水平和出版时限,其中难免有错误和不当之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000.4 于北大燕园

目 录

阅 读 篇

第一章 复习重点	3
第一节 阅读理解概论	3
第二节 如何解答词汇理解选择题	7
第三节 如何解答有关细节类型选择题	9
第四节 如何确定段落的中心思想	12
第五节 如何给文章一个合适的题目	16
第六节 如何解答推论类型选择题	18
第二章 考题分析	24
第三章 综合练习	53
参考答案	175

写 作 篇

第一章 写作要求	181
一、考查目的	181
二、评分原则和标准	181
三、写作步骤	181
第二章 常见作文考试形式	183
一、主题句作文	183
二、关键词作文	183
三、标题作文	184
四、提示作文	184
五、扩写作文	185
六、情景作文	185
第三章 常见文体的特点及写作方法	186
第一节 议论文	186
第二节 记叙文	192
第三节 描写文	194
第四节 说明文	196
第五节 看图表作文	198
第六节 看图作文	199
第七节 写作	200

改 错 部 分

第一章 复习重点	207
第一节 常见错误分析	207
一、冠词的误用	207
二、单复数形式误用	207
三、一些常用于修饰名词的限定词的误用	208
四、名词所有格形式的误用	209
五、动词形式的误用	209
六、动词虚拟式的误用	211
七、动词非谓语形式的误用	211
八、形容词、副词的误用	214
九、句子倒装的误用	215
十、句子结构(从句)方面的错误	216
第二节 试题分析	219
第二章 改错练习	221
参考答案	241

模 拟 部 分

大学英语六级考试综合自测试题一	247
大学英语六级考试综合自测试题二	256
大学英语六级考试综合自测试题三	266
大学英语六级考试综合自测试题四	277
大学英语六级考试综合自测试题五	287
大学英语六级考试综合自测试题六	297
参考答案	307

阅 读 篇

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第一章 复习重点

第一节 阅读理解概论

在大学英语六级考试中,阅读理解占有很大的比重,因此考生要想顺利地通过考试并取得较好的成绩,就必须要在阅读理解部分取得较好的分数。

阅读文章时,考生应该从语篇的整个角度进行整体理解与分析,而不只是理解和分析单句的意思。根据文章的布局结构、文章句和段之间的逻辑关系,确定文章的主题和支持主题的细节以及作者观点的阐述方式,理解作者的写作意图和风格。同时注意文章中直接或间接陈述的事实和细节,这些都是阅读测试中的常考内容。

在平时,要注意扩大阅读范围,熟悉不同体裁文章的特点,提高迅速捕捉信息(包括主题和细节)的能力。考试中的文章按题材和体裁的不同一般可分为科技文章、议论文、记叙文等。

科技文章一般是对现代科学的意义及价值的科学评论,或者是对科学分析和科学实践的经过和结果的记述。作者在科学评论中表达自己对科学的方法、发展、应用等的观点和看法,并提出论证这些观点和看法的理由。阅读这些文章时,要特别注意作者观点的表达,要注意区别作者所引用的观点和作者自己的观点。

议论文一般涉及文化、教育、艺术、法律、经济、宗教等内容,以表达作者的观点为中心。作者的观点通常出现在短文的开始,但有时也出现在中间或最后。另外也有一些文章,仅就议论的对象客观地提出几种不同的看法或观点,不一定陈述作者本身的意见或倾向。阅读此类文章时,除注意区分概述与细节外,还应注意区分事实与见解,从中确定作者本人的见解和倾向。

记叙文大致可以分为三类:第一类为按年代顺序的记述,即根据时代或时间的顺序而作的记叙。阅读此类文章时,应该把握住“时间与事件”和“时间与地点”之间的联系,这样就比较容易理解文章的内容,既有助于掌握具体情节,又便于记忆;第二类为对某一历史的或当今的人物或事件的记述。阅读此类文章时要注意作者对人物或事件的看法和评论;第三类为记述和比较某一时期与其他时期或某一事件与其他事件的关系。阅读此类文章时,要注意“原因”及这一原因导致的结果,同时还要注意各事件或各时期之间的比较和对照,分清他们之间的相同和不同之处。

文章后面的测试题是根据文章作者的观点而设计的。因此考生在阅读文章、解答问题时,切记要忠实原文,认真阅读文字资料,通过文章的字里行间准确理解文章所提供的信息,进行正确的判断、推理和引申。千万不要脱离文章的内容,而凭借自己的主观想法来判断、回答问题,否则会出现读者认为正确而实际上是错误的现象。

[例 1]

I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly, and if I were called on to

describe his character, it would be in these terms:

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order. His insight was strong, and as far as it went, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, not being aided by imagination, but it was sure in conclusion. As a result, we have heard the common remark of his officers that he derived advantages from the councils of war, where after hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best. Certainly no general ever planned his battles more wisely. But if any part of his plan was disturbed by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field but never failed against an enemy that was in camp. He was incapable of fear; he met personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence. He never acted until every circumstance, every consideration, had been maturely weighted. He held back if he saw a doubt, but once he decided he went through with his purpose no matter what obstacles stood in his way.

His honesty was extremely pure and his justice was the most inflexible I have ever known. No motives of interest, friendship, or hatred were able to prejudice his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a great man. His temper was naturally quick, but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual control over it. If, however, it broke its bonds, he was most tremendous in his anger.

On the whole, his character was perfect in its totality, bad in nothing, indifferent in a few points. It may truly be said that nature and fortune never combined more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with other great men who have merited ever-lasting fame.

Questions:

1. The word "prudence" most nearly means _____.
 - A. subjectivity
 - B. flexibility
 - C. carefulness
 - D. firmness
2. Washington often failed in the field because _____.
 - A. he was not quick enough to act according to the circumstance
 - B. other generals planned battles for him
 - C. he spent too much time selecting the suggestion made by others
 - D. he refused to change his decision
3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. Washington seldom lost his temper.
 - B. No personal motives and relationships could influence Washington's decision.
 - C. Washington was not troubled by sudden circumstances.
 - D. Washington would show his most tremendous anger if he failed to keep it.

4. We can infer from the second paragraph that George Washington _____.

- A. made his decision based on his deep insight and good imagination
- B. was slow in thinking, but his ideas was perfect in conclusion
- C. was good at making suggestion
- D. never changed his mind because he was always right

【解题分析】

这是一篇记叙文,文章对华盛顿的人格以及其他方面进行了回忆,并对他作出了高度评价。文章的第一段是开场白,把读者的思路引入正题;第二段到第四段是文章的主要部分,从不同的角度对 Washington 的特点进行描述;最后一段是全文的总结。考题可以分为三类,一类是词汇意义的理解(第1题),一类是对段落事实的识别(第2,3题),一类是对文章中段落意思的推断(第4题)。

1. “prudence”是 Washington 的性格之一,“He never acted until every circumstance, every consideration, had been maturely weighted.”是对“prudence”的解释,所以 C 正确。

2. 在第二段中的“But if any part of his plan was disturbed by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment.”为本题提供了答案,所以 A 正确。

3. 上面题目的理由也为本题提供了答案,C 正确。

4. 第二段中的“It was slow in operation, not being aided by imagination, but it was sure in conclusion.”为本题提供了答案,B 正确。

[例 2]

Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the twentieth century. Early in the 1900s, most American towns and cities had a Main Street. Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was lined on both sides with many varied business. Here, shoppers walked into stores to look at all sorts of merchandise: clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries. In addition, some shops offered services. These shops included drugstores, restaurants, shoe-repair stores, and barber or hairdressing shops. But in the 1950s, a change began to take place. Too many automobiles had crowded into Main Street. Too few parking places were available to shoppers. Because the streets were crowded, merchants began to look with interest at the open spaces outside the city limits. Open space is what their car-driving customers needed. And open space is what they got when the first shopping center was built. Shopping centers, or malls, started as a collection of small new stores built away from congested city centers. Attracted by hundreds of free parking spaces, customers were drawn away from downtown areas to the outlying malls. And the growing popularity of shopping centers led in turn to the building of bigger and better-stocked stores.

By the late 1970s, many shopping malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to providing the convenience of one-stop shopping, malls were transformed into landscape parks, with benches, fountains, and outdoor entertainment. For example, one of the most spectacular shopping malls is The Galleria in Huston, Texas. Inside the Galleria, dozens of shops face balconies that rise for several stories above a floor-level indoor ice skating rink. Some of Huston's best restaurants are also here. Atop the whole mammoth structure is a soaring

new hotel. The Galleria, and other imaginative shopping centers throughout the United States, have led a magazine to title its recent leading article "The Mall of America".

Questions:

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the Main Street of American town in the early 1900s
 - B. the great changes in merchandise in the United States
 - C. the great change in shopping habits of American people
 - D. the rising of shopping malls in the U. S.
2. Which of the following is NOT correct?
 - A. Before the 1950s, many parking were available to shoppers who drove to any Main Street.
 - B. Before the 1950s, a Main Street was a shopping center in most American towns.
 - C. Main Street was usually in the heart of a town.
 - D. At the beginning of the twentieth century, all sorts of stores were located along Main Street.
3. The sentence "Shopping centers, or malls, started as a collection of small new stores built away from congested city centers" means nearly the same as all the following except that _____.
 - A. shopping centers were originally built outside the city limits
 - B. merchants started to build shopping malls next to congested city centers
 - C. the original form of shopping malls was a group of small new shops located a distance from downtown areas
 - D. shopping malls were really developed from many outlying stores
4. The Galleria in Huston, Texas is _____.
 - A. a huge modern restaurant
 - B. a beautiful guest house
 - C. a soaring new hotel
 - D. a magnificent shopping mall
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
 - A. Transformation of American Shopping Centers
 - B. Mall of America
 - C. Convenience of One-stop Shopping
 - D. Past and Present of the American People

【解题分析】

第一题是对整个段落的总结,第二、四题是事实识别题,第三题是理解题,第五题要求给整个段落加上一个题目。

1. C 对。第一段的第一句话是"Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the twentieth century."文章的主题句,整个文章围绕它进行展开,所以 C 正确。

2. A 对。根据第一段中的“*But in the 1950s, a change began to take place. Too many automobiles had crowded into Main Street. Too few parking places were available to shoppers.*”看出,并没有介绍 1950 年以前的情况。

3. D 对。在“*Shopping centers, or malls, started as a collection of small new stores built away from congested city centers.*”这句话中,有两个重点:(1) *as a collection of small new stores*;(2) *built away from congested city*。由此可见, A, B, C 是和这句话的意思相近的,只有 D 不同。

4. D 对。从“*... one of the most spectacular shopping malls is The Galleria in Huston, Texas.*”可以得知, D 正确。

5. A 对。这段文章主要讨论美国的商业中心变化情况,因此 A 正确。

第二节 如何解答词汇理解选择题

对词汇理解的考查是阅读测试的一个重要方面,这类试题主要测试考生利用上下文猜测生词的词义或确定常用词汇在特定语言环境中确切含义的能力。在阅读文章中的生词可以大致分为两种类型:一类是单词本身并不复杂,但要求考生能够在特定的语言环境中判断出该词的含义,这类词一般是多义词;另外一类则为纯粹的生词,对于这类词,考生应该从生词的词性以及句子中所起的语法作用入手,用整个句子所具有的意思来分析词义,确定生词与上下文中的其他词是否具有同义、近义或者反义等联系。这类题目常见的形式有:

- (1) The word “...” in this passage means
- (2) According to the passage, the word “...” is known as
- (3) The word “...” could best be replaced by
- (4) According to the passage, what is “...”.
- (5) As used in the passage, the phrase “...” suggests
- (6) From the passage, we can infer that the word “...” is

拥有比较大的词汇量和一定的构词知识自然有助于理解短文意思和解答词汇理解类型题目,但由于测试文章题材广泛,体裁多样,并且同一单词在不同的语言环境中或上下文中有不同的含义,考生在测试时必然会遇到一些生词、多义词。因此,掌握正确的猜测方法有助于考生正确地解答词汇理解类型题。下面我们通过例文来练习这种方法。

[例 1]

Peace of mind was the great concern of the philosophers of the Hellenistic(古希腊文化的) Age. The Stoics insisted that happiness could be achieved when man learned to accept the events which were beyond his control and, at the same time, did his duty. The Epicureans espoused the idea that moderation in pleasure and the avoidance of pain produced the desired result. The Cynics stayed away from all desires and pleasures, and advocated a pursuit of virtue.

在这段话中,除了第一句话外,其余三句话在结构上是相互并列的,它们分别说明了在古希腊文化中三种不同的哲学派别的观点。第三句话中的“*espouse*”是个生词,根据它在句中的位置,可以推断出它是动词。从结构上说,它与“*insist*”和“*advocate*”的功能是相似的,由此可以猜测“*espouse*”在意义上和“*insist*”以及“*advocate*”相似,大意为“坚持,持有”,而该

词的准确含义是“信奉,拥护”。在这段文字中,还有三个生词,它们是“Stoics”,“Epicureans”和“Cynics”。我们通过上下文以及定冠词猜出它们大概表示某种学派,知道了这些词的大概含义就可以读懂全文。

[例2]

The modern world depends on mining and related industries to supply basic materials which have to be dug out of the earth. Coal was one of the first minerals to be mined on a big scale, to provide fuel for heating homes.

In England, in the 1800s, coal was found conveniently close to deposits of iron ore. So it was comparatively easy and cheap to make large quantities of iron—burning the coal to melt down the ores.

Today matters are seldom so easy. Conveniently located deposits of important ores have been used up. Mining companies now have to spend a lot of money exploring inaccessible places.

Mining is a difficult business because it is very expensive to find ore and build the necessary plant to get into production on a regular basis. Mining companies have to hope to recover their investment and make profits by mining for as long as the ores last. This might be more than 20 years. During this time the selling price, and so profits, will go up and down depending on world demand. For countries like Zaire, for instance, which depends on exporting copper to pay for imports, it is very difficult to cope with the way sales fluctuate.

Although many mining companies are international, many of the useful minerals are concentrated in just a few countries. Most of the world's gold comes from South Africa. Iron ores are mined in Australia, Brazil and the U.S.. Copper ores are important in the African countries of Zaire and Zambia, and in Chile and Peru.

Questions:

1. The word “fluctuate” probably means _____.
 - A. are not good
 - B. are quick
 - C. go up and down
 - D. go down
2. The phrase “inaccessible place” might refer to _____.
 - A. places where people are not able to live
 - B. places which are difficult to reach
 - C. countries which have less minerals
 - D. mining areas

【解题分析】

1. “fluctuate”的意思可以从“During this time the selling price, and so profits, will go up and down depending on world demand. For countries like Zaire, for instance, which depends on exporting copper to pay for imports, it is very difficult to cope with the way sales fluctuate.”的句子中得到。“fluctuate”的意思是“go up and down”。

2. 从“Today matters are seldom so easy. Conveniently located deposits of important ores have been used up. Mining companies now have to spend a lot of money exploring inaccessible places.”可以看出,“inaccessible”和“convenient(容易接近的,方便的)”是意义相反的词,所以“inaccessible”的意思是“不容易接近的,不方便的”。

确定单词在文章中的准确含义,取决于对其所在的上下文的正确理解,并在理解的基础上推测词义。一般常见的方法有:

(1) 利用上下文与该词逻辑和意义上的联系。

(2) 利用文章中的定义或者解释。

(3) 利用对比关系。所谓对比关系,就是利用相邻两句(或者两个分句)结构上或意义上的对比来猜测词义。

(4) 利用同位关系。在一个句子中,有时两个或者两个以上的词构成同位关系,起同样的作用,意义大体相近或具有一定的联系。这种同位关系有时通过破折号表示,有时通过一定的解释性提示词来表示,如: particularly, mainly, chiefly, such as, say, for example, or, namely, in other words, that is to say 等。

(5) 利用定语从句。有时在某些生词或者重要的词后面,作者使用定语从句来进一步解释说明,考生可以通过了解定语从句的意义来猜测该词的意义。

第三节 如何解答有关细节类型选择题

大多数文章都包括主题和细节两部分。细节是对主题或者主旨的补充说明,或用来加强和支持主题或者主旨的有关理由、证据或过程,可以用来说明表示“为什么”、“如何”、“何时”、“何地”等内容。在阅读测试中,有些题目是根据文章中的细节而设计的,目的在于考查考生对组成文章的主体部分的理解程度。这类考题要求考生利用文章提供的具体信息回答问题。问题包括询问人、物、时间、地点以及文中的数据、事情发生的原因、结果等。

常见的问题提问方式有:

(1) According to the passage, what was the...?

(2) Which of the following is true?

(3) Which of the following is (not) mentioned as a fact?

(4) In what year(when) did...?

(5) Who was in favor of (against)...?

(6) Which of the following best support the idea of the passage?

(7) Which of the following statement is false (not true, not correct) according to the paragraph (passage, author)?

大部分细节题都可以在文章中找到答案,要注意的是,应根据问题和文章中的关键词或揭示词,迅速找到包含所需信息的句子或短语,因此“查阅”是解决事实与细节题目的有效途径。

为了增加测试题目的难度,有时考题本身(包括问题和干扰项)会包含一些文字干扰和意义干扰。文字干扰就是使用同义词或同义结构使考题中的词语或结构与阅读材料中所含信息的词语或结构不同但意义相近。意义干扰是指正确答案的细节与非正确答案的细节相

混杂,有的选择项部分正确,部分错误;有的选择项似乎在文章中能找到原词或原句,但仔细分析意义与答题不相符,在考试当中应该注意这一点。

[例 1]

Smith not only traveled light, he lived light. In all the world he owned just the clothes he stoop up in, a full suitcase and a bank account. Arriving anywhere with these possessions, he might just as easily put up for a month or a year as for a single night. For long stays, not less than a month, he might take a furnished flat, sometimes even a house. But whatever the length, he rarely needed anything he did not have with him. He was, he liked to think, a self-contained person.

Smith had one occasional anxiety: the suspicion that he owned more than would fit comfortably into the suitcase. The feeling, when it came, was the signal for him to throw something away or just leave it lying about. This was the automatic fate of his worn-out clothes for example. Having no choice for choice or variety, he kept just a raincoat, a suit, a pair of shoes and a few of shirts, socks and so on; no more in the clothing line. He bought and read many books, and left them wherever he happened to be sitting when he finished them. They quickly found new owners.

Smith was a professional traveler, interested and interesting. He was not one to "do" a country in a week or a city in three days. He liked to get the feel of a place by living in it, reading its newspapers, watching its TV, discussing its affairs. He always tried to make a few friends—if necessary even by stopping a suitable-looking person in the street and talking to him. It worked well in about one case in ten. Though Smith's health gave him no cause for alarm, he made a point of seeing a doctor as soon as he arrived anywhere. "A doctor knows a place and its people better than anyone," he used to say. He never went to see a doctor; he always sent for one; that, he found, was the quickest way to confidences, which came out freely as soon as he mentioned that he was a writer.

Smith was an artist as well. He painted pictures of his places and, when he had gathered enough information, he wrote about them. He sold his work, through an agent, to newspapers and magazines. It was an agreeable sort of life for a good social mixer, who lived nearly always in fine weather; and as Smith never stayed anywhere for long, he enjoyed the satisfying advantage of paying very little in tax.

Questions:

1. How did Smith feel about taxation?
 - A. It worried him, so he kept moving from place to place.
 - B. He hated it, so he broke the tax laws.
 - C. He was pleased he could honestly avoid it.
 - D. He felt ashamed of not paying taxes.
2. Smith did not keep books because _____.
 - A. he had no interest in literature
 - B. the books he read belonged to other people

- C. he had no room in his case for them
- D. he preferred to give them to his friends

【解题分析】

这是两个有关细节的题目,它们的答案可以在段落中找出。

1. 本题的答案可以从下面的句子找出: ... and as Smith never stayed anywhere for long, he enjoyed the satisfying advantage of paying very little in tax. 所以 C 是对的。

2. 从 "... he kept just a raincoat, a suit, a pair of shoes and a few of shirts, socks and so on; no more in the clothing line. He bought and read many books, and left them wherever he happened to be sitting when he finished them. They quickly found new owners." 的句子中可以看出: Smith 除了自己所必须使用的衣物外,其它的东西不帶,所以 C 正确。

[例 2]

The great river Nile flows gently in its course through the hot plains in the first half of the year but later on when the melting snows and the rains on the mountains far to the south swell its tributaries, the Nile overflows. It spreads rich, muddy soil from Ethiopia over its valley and forms deep stretches of green, fertile lands along its bank. The settlers found that in the soft rich earth barley and wheat and other crops could be planted, even without the use of the plough, and they began to make many settlements of farmers. They used stone implements for tilting the soil, and flint(燧石) for their weapons; and as time passed they learnt the use of copper.

In these early times they did not of course understand why the river overflowed each year. But they knew that their crops and, therefore, their lives, depended upon its magic floods, and they explained the miracle as the work of gods. But there came some years when there was a "bad Nile". Sometimes the floods were not full and did not bring enough soil, the crops were poor and the people starved. At other times the water were so great that they destroyed houses and villages and drowned men and beasts. It took perhaps many centuries before the farmers learned how to control the Nile waters. The need to do this led to many great discoveries and advances.

Wise men among them watching the position of the stars year by year found that they could foretell when the annual rising of the Nile would come. Thus they began to learn about astronomy and could make a calendar of the years. They also learnt how to store the waters for use in dry season and how to measure out the land so that it could be derived fairly again after the boundaries of the farms had been washed away by great floods. In this way there came about ancient knowledge of engineering and of geometry.

Questions:

1. The Nile is _____.
 - A. always a gentle flowing river
 - B. hot in the first half of the year but cold later on
 - C. likely to overflow at various times of the year
 - D. a life-giving river