

English Test

硕士研究生英语入学 考试复习指导 (下册)

阅读理解、英译汉、写作

主编 杨意章

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北京工业大学出版社

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(阅读理解、英译汉、写作)

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内 容 简 介

本书是专为参加国内硕士研究生入学考试的同学们编写的,由长期从事大学英语教学和考研辅导的资深教师编撰而成。

本书为下册,为阅读理解、英译汉以及写作部分。以历届考题为基础,对往年的题目做了详细的归纳和总结,并进行了系统分析,力求帮助学生有效地把握重点和难点。书中每部分之后都附有一定量的自测练习并提供了答案及解释,帮助同学边复习边总结,从而达到提高的目的。

本书还可供在校大学生及其他英语学习者参加四、六级考试,TOEFL 考试以及 EPT 考试时参考。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导 下册/杨意章主
编. 北京:北京工业大学出版社,1999.7

ISBN 7-5639-0644-4

I. 硕… II. 杨… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-习题
IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 19928 号

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北京工业大学出版社出版发行

各地新华书店经销

徐水宏远印刷厂印刷

※

1999 年 7 月第 1 版 1999 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

787mm×1092mm 16 开本 17.5 印张 420 千字

印数 1~5000 册

ISBN 7-5639-0644-4/G·357

定价:24.00 元

前 言

目前参加硕士研究生入学考试的人数越来越多。许多考生感觉英语考试难度大,在复习过程中投入很大的精力。如何帮助他们在较短的时间内尽可能快地提高自己的英语水平和应试能力是一件非常重要的任务。我们在长期的英语教学和辅导学生参加全国硕士研究生入学考试过程中积累了丰富的经验和大量的复习材料。本书将这些材料根据经验整理加工并做了大量改动润色,目的在于帮助广大考生顺利通过研究生入学英语考试。

本书划分上、下两册,是专门为参加硕士研究生入学考试的考生编写的。本册是下册,内容是阅读理解、英译汉和写作部分。书中提供了帮助考生提高应试水平的自测练习题和综合模拟试题。

阅读理解和作文是每年考试的重点和难点,也是许多考生感到困难的部分。本书用大量篇幅对阅读理解和写作进行了详细的分析,并把重点放在讲解如何从根本上提高考生阅读理解和写作能力这个实际问题。通过大量实例分析和研究,帮助考生清楚认识命题和解题思路,使其对阅读理解和写作的认识达到新的高度,并在能力上得到提高。只有从根本上提高了这两方面的水平,考生才会在遇到新题型时,举一反三,取得好成绩。

本书讲解生动细致,深入浅出。对往年试题的归纳分析尤其对考生的复习有极大的帮助,的确是一本帮助考生准备研究生英语考试较好的参考书。

本册由杨意章主编。阅读理解部分由张红、马国玉、关琴、汤小铭、唐升华负责,写作部分由于斌、吴立君、刘焕枝、鲁文明、徐登文完成。综合模拟试题部分由高洪升、姚宫绚、屈新风、裴保良完成。另外,刘西影和李朋恩参加了编写和校对工作。

本书也可供在校大学生及其他英语学习者参加四、六级考试,TOEFL考试以及EPT考试时参考。

限于作者的学识水平,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

编者谨识
1999年3月

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Part III 阅读理解

(Reading Comprehension)

第十七章 阅读理解

阅读是人们获取信息的重要手段。每一篇文章都在试图向别人传输某种信息,每篇文章都有一个中心思想。文章的组成部分是句子,而句子是由词组成的。因此,正确理解大部分单词的含义以及搞清楚句子之间的相互关系是在阅读部分取得高分的关键所在。所以在平时的阅读训练中,一定要注意理解句子之间的内在联系,理解书面语言的特有句型及表达形式,领会作者的意图和中心思想,识别衬托主题的次要情节,推断文章中作者隐含的一些观点、感想等。

阅读文章时,考生应该对整篇文章进行理解分析,而不只是理解和分析单句的意思。根据文章的布局结构以及文章中句和段之间的逻辑关系,确定文章主题和支持主题的细节以及作者阐述观点的方式,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经常考的地方。

文章后面的测试题是根据文章的内容和作者的观点而设计的。因此考生在阅读文章和回答问题时,切记要忠实原文,通过字里行间来准确理解文章提供的信息,进行正确的判断、推理和引申。千万不要不根据文章的内容,只凭借自己的主观想法来判断、回答问题。

17.1 如何解答词汇或者句子理解选择题

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单句在特定语言环境中确切含义的能力。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 “...” (in line) 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...
7. The sentence “...” means that...

如果考生拥有比较大的词汇量和一定的构词知识,就会有助于理解文章意思和解答词汇理解类型的题目。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。因此掌握一些正确的猜测方法非常有助于考生正确解答词汇理解题。

确定词汇以及单句在文章中的准确含义,建立在对文章上下文的正确理解之上。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;
4. 利用同位关系;
5. 利用定语从句。

A scientist once said: "I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space."

If we take this as a reasonable explanation for UFOs(unidentified flying objects), questions immediately come up.

"Why don't they get in touch with us, then? Why don't they land right on the White House lawn and declare themselves?" People asked.

In reply, scientists say that, while this may be what we want, it may not necessarily be what they want.

"The most likely explanation, it seems to me," said Dr. Mead, "is that they are simply watching what we are up to — that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don't set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects far outside our solar system." Opinions from other scientists might go like this: "Why should they want to get in touch with us? We may feel we're more important than we really are! They may want to observe us only and not interfere with the development of our civilization. They may not care if we see them but they also may not care to say 'hello!'"

Some scientists also suggested that Earth is a kind of zoo or wildlife reserve. Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

Are we being observed by intelligent beings from other civilizations in the universe? Do we live in a gigantic "zoo" observed by our "keepers", but having no communication with them?

Never before in our history have we had to confront ideas like these. The simple fact is that we, who have always regarded ourselves as supreme in the universe, may not be so. Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

(1989 年试题)

Question:

People who ask the question "Why don't they get in touch with us ... and declare themselves?" think that _____.

- A. there are no such things as UFOs
- B. UFOs are visitors from solar system

C. there's no reason for UFOs not to land on Earth

D. we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later

【答注】A 文章首先列举了一个科学家所说的话,“I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space”。然后针对这句话作者提出了一系列问题,结合后面作者所发表的观点来看,他对 UFO 是持怀疑态度的,所以从提供的四个答案来看,A 最合适。

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically non-existent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought to. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly a Continental man or one from the older generation.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves “First come, first served,” while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behavior of these stout young men in a packed refugee train on its way to a prison-camp during the War. Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angle, either—far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in, however, it seems imperative, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistant won't bother to assist, taxi-drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such *deterioration*.

(1989 年试题)

Question:

What is the possible meaning of the word “deterioration” in the last paragraph?

A. Worsening of general situation.

- B. Lowering of moral standards.
- C. Declining of physical constitution.
- D. Spreading of evil conduct.

【答注】B deterioration 是对全文所描述情况的总结,即作者在文章的最后一段所总结的情况: All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. Shop assistant won't bother to assist, taxi-drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. 概括来说,就是道德标准在下降,所以 B 正确。

Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome's main avenues. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200 000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for "a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence". So far, action to improve women's opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. "But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough," says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy's population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy's total work force and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. However, their presence in the workplace is growing. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. More and more women are going into business for themselves. Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall unemployment. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

Such changes are occurring in the professions too. The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to threefold. Some of the changes are immediately visible. For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. A break-through in equal opportunities for women is now demanded. (1990 年试题)

Question:

The expression "snake through central Rome" probably means "to move _____".

- A. quietly through central Rome
- B. violently through central Rome
- C. in a long winding line through central Rome

D. at a leisurely pace through central Rome

【答注】C 问题要求解释 snake 这个词的含义,实际上第一段的最后一句话已经对它进行了说明。即“...that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome”,显然 took more than three hours 表示了 snake 的主要含义,即需要的时间比较长,由此可以推断游行的队伍比较长。在所提供的四个答案中,只有 C 在意思上和 took more than three hours 最为接近,而 A、B、D 都不合适。

17.2 辨认段落中的重要事实

这种类型的题目主要考查考生是否掌握文章中重要的事实和细节。这类题目相对比较容易,是阅读理解测试中最基本的要求之一。经常出现的一些信号词可以帮助我们迅速找到文章中的重要事实。这些词有: first, second/then, third/finally, next, last, other, another, also, in addition, additionally, besides, moreover, further, equally important, likewise, lastly 等等。

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,用来加强和支持与主题或者主旨有关的理由、证据或过程,可以用来说明表示“为什么”(why)、“如何”(how)、“何时”(when, what time)、“何地”(where)等内容。在阅读测试中,有些题目是根据文章中的这些细节设计的,其目的在于考察考生对组成文章主体部分的细节的理解程度。这类考题要求考生利用文章提供的具体信息回答问题。文章包括询问人(who)、物(what)、时间(time)、地点(place)、文中的数据(data)、事情发生的原因和结果(cause and effect)等。

常见的问题提问方法有:

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 supports 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,考生需要注意的是,如何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,命题者有时故意给考题本身增加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和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,有时一个选择项部分正确,部分错误;有的选择项似乎在文章中能找到原词或原句,仔细分析后,才发现意义与答题不相符。在考试当中应该注意这一点。

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and ele-

vation are uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one percent of its area.

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined centered roughly on the South pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world — the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continent ice sheet is more than two miles high in its center; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2 000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia — a region rich in forest and mining industries. Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

Questions:

1. Antarctica is bordered by the _____.
A. Pacific Ocean
B. Indian Ocean
C. Atlantic Ocean
D. All the three
2. According to this article, _____.
A. 2 000 people live on the Antarctic Continent
B. a million people live within 2 000 miles of the South Pole
C. weather conditions within a 2 000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical
D. only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica

【答注】1. D 从 The Antarctic is... surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world — the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans 来看, 南极洲和所提到的三个大洋都接近。

2. C 我们可以逐项讨论。A 显然不对, 因为文章指出在南极除了有一些天气观测站以外, 基本上没人居住。根据这个意思, B 也不对, D 也不对, 因为南极没有当地居民居住, 而 Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement 支持了 C 的观点。

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a “Helix”, which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the

air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful 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: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted person.

(1987 年试题)

Questions:

1. People expect that _____.
 - A. the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters
 - B. helicopters would someday be able to transport a large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing
 - C. their imagination fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future
 - D. their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today
2. Helicopters work with the aid of _____.
 - A. a combination of rotating devices in front and on top
 - B. a rotating device topside
 - C. one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end
 - D. a rotating fan underneath for lifting
3. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
 - A. Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
 - B. Chinese children were the first to achieve flights in helicopters.
 - C. Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
 - D. Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.
4. How has the use of helicopters developed?
 - A. They have been widely used for various purposes.
 - B. They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
 - C. They are used for rescue work.
 - D. They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.
5. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?
 - A. For overseas passenger transportation.

B. For extremely high altitude flights.

C. For high-speed transportation.

D. For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.

【答注】1. B 文章第三段中的 People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today 为本题提供了答案,而 A、C、D 这些观点在段落中都没有被提到。

2. B 文章指出直升飞机显然是靠它上面的旋转装置来上升,所以 B 正确。这在第二段中有所描述:…with a rotating fan on top…。

3. D 在所提供的四个答案中, A 不正确, 因为 The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when…, 即 1940 年时人们已经成功了。B 也不对, 因为 Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. … but this was only a design and was never tested。C 在段落中根本没有提到。只有 D 的意思在文章中有表示, 即 Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters, 所以 D 正确。

4. A 根据文章的意思, 直升飞机很明显已经在各种领域获得广泛应用, 这在最后一段得到了详细的说明。

5. D 在所提供的四个答案中, A、B、C 三项都是一般飞机可以实现的任务, 直升飞机在这方面没有优势。只有在 D 这种情况下直升飞机才有优势。文章最后一段有表述: The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine… where other aircraft cannot go, 即在其他飞机不能接近的地方使用直升飞机才是最有优势的。

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honor of Zeus, King of the Olympic Gods, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B. C. .

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honored by having a ring of holy olive leaves placed on their heads. So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1 200 years, the Games were suspended by the Romans in 394 A. D. . They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars. It was over

1 500 years before another such international athletic gathering took place in Athens in 1896.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolized the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games. (1987 年试题)

Questions:

1. In ancient Greece, the Olympic Games _____.
 - A. were merely national athletic festivals
 - B. were in the nature of a national event with a strong religious color
 - C. had rules which put foreign participants in a disadvantageous position
 - D. were primarily national events with few foreign participants
2. In the early days of ancient Olympic Games, _____.
 - A. only male Greek athletes were allowed to participate in the games
 - B. all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part
 - C. all Greeks, with the exception of women, were allowed to compete in the Games
 - D. all male Greeks were qualified to compete in the Games
3. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics _____.
 - A. has not been definitely been established
 - B. varied according to the number of foreign competitors
 - C. was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Game was held
 - D. was considered unimportant
4. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of ancient runners because _____.
 - A. the Greeks had no means of recording the results
 - B. they are much better
 - C. details such as the time were not recorded in the past
 - D. they are much worse
5. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for _____.
 - A. out of the prize money of the winners
 - B. out of the funds raised by the competing nations
 - C. by the athletes themselves
 - D. by contributions

【答注】1. B 文章一开始就对早期希腊运动会进行了描述: In ancient Greece athletic festivals... had strong religious associations. ... became first a national event..., 即它带有浓厚宗教色彩, 而且是限于地区和国家之内的运动会。在所提供的四个答案中, A 只强调了其地区性质, C 不符合早期希腊运动会的现实, D 也不正确, 因为早期希腊运动会没有外国人参加, 所以 B 最

合适。

2. A 文章对不能参加运动会的人员进行了列举: ...but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete, 所以 B、C、D 都是不正确的。

3. A The exact sequence of events is uncertain, ... 表示 A 是正确的, 即运动的顺序没有确定。其他几个答案都是文章中没有涉及到的。

4. C 文章第三段的最后一句话 How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling 为本题提供了答案, 即我们没有办法告诉人们过去的成绩, 这意味着没有这方面的档案记载, 所以 C 正确。

5. B 文章第五段的 ...but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses, 说明 B 正确, 即运动员的经费由各个国家自己筹集。

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientists than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard, yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces "really" are. "Electricity", Bertrand Russell says: "is not a thing, like St. Paul's Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell." Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong, and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

(1987 年试题)

Questions:

1. The aim of controlled scientific experiment is _____.
 - A. to explain why things happen
 - B. to explain how things happen
 - C. to describe self-evident principles
 - D. to support Aristotelian science
2. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?
 - A. The speculations of Thales.
 - B. The forces of electricity, Magnetism, and gravity.
 - C. Aristotle's natural science.

- D. Galileo's discoveries.
3. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is _____.
- A. disapproved of by most modern scientists
 - B. in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles
 - C. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen
 - D. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "why" things happen
4. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____.
- A. that there are mysterious forces in the universe
 - B. that man cannot discover what forces "really" are
 - C. that there are self-evident principles
 - D. that we can discover why things behave as they do
5. Modern science came into being _____.
- A. when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced
 - B. when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen
 - C. when Aristotelian scientists tried to explain why things happen
 - D. when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality by reasoning

【答注】1. B 文章最后一句话为本题提供了答案: ...began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation, 即 controlled experiments 的目的是 to explain how things happen.

2. C 文章中 Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated western thought for two thousand years, believed that ..., 表明 Aristotle 的思想统治了科学界二千年。

3. C Bertrand Russell 的话被用来引用支持 to explain how things happen, 所以 C 正确。

4. B 文章对 A 的内容没有提到, 也没有说科学家们不同意 self-evident principle 这个事实, 所以 C 不对, D 的内容也没有涉及, 只是对 B 进行了说明, 即 Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces "really" are, 与 B 的意思符合。

5. A 文章最后一句话: Modern science was born when ... originated the method of controlled experiment ... 为本题提供了答案, 所以 A 正确。

It doesn't come as a surprise to you to realize that it makes no difference what you read to study if you can't remember it. You just waste your valuable time. Maybe you have already discovered some clever ways to keep yourself from forgetting.

One dependable aid that does help you remember what you study is to have a specific purpose or reason for reading. You remember better what you read when you know why you are reading.

Why does a clerk in a store go away and leave you when you reply to her offer to help is "No, thank you, I'm just looking"? Both you and she know that if you aren't sure what you want, you are not likely to find it. But suppose you may say instead, "Yes, I want a pair of sun glasses." She says, "Right this way, please." And you and she are off-both eager to look for exactly what you want.