

大学英语四、六级辅导丛书

大学英语每日伴读系列

阅读 1

谭福红 主编



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS



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内容提要

本书紧扣大学英语教学大纲,分为技巧篇和实战篇两部分。技巧篇中首先给出大学英语四、六级考试阅读理解简介,然后通过举例分析论述了阅读理解题型介绍及应试指导。实战篇中按照全国大学英语考试委员会制定的题型(包括传统的阅读理解题以及新增设的翻译和简短回答问题)给出 100 篇阅读理解练习。每篇文章后以注释的形式列出文中出现的常用短语、搭配及习语。书后给出练习答案。本书实战性极强,适用于大学英语本科一年级上学期的学生,也适用于参加大学英语二级考试的高自考、成人高考及其他各类考生。

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前 言

阅读是掌握语言知识、打好语言基础、获取信息的重要渠道。阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作所需的主要语言技能。所以,在大学英语学习中要始终注重培养阅读能力。从语言学习的规律来看,英语应用能力的提高是建立在大量的语言输入,尤其是大量的阅读基础之上的。

《大学英语教学大纲》中对阅读能力提出明确要求如下:能顺利阅读语言难度中等(四级)或较高(六级)的一般性题材的文章,掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意的事实和细节,并能就文章的内容进行分析、推理、判断和综合概括,领会作者的观点和态度,阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词。

由于全国统一的大学英语四、六级考试具有科学性和权威性,因而得到了社会的普遍认可。目前,全国每年参加该项考试的考生已达 300 万人。2000 年 9 月国家正式颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》中明确规定:本科生毕业前必须通过四级考试,否则不能授予学士学位。很多用人单位在聘用大学毕业生时都有一条:有英语六级证书者优先。有些单位甚至要求应聘者必须要有六级证书。顺利地通过大学英语四、六级统考是校园中莘莘学子的愿望。时下流行的口号是:要过级,更要得优秀。而在大学英语四、六级统考中,阅读理解题占 40%,与其相关的新题型翻译或简短回答题占 10%,也就是说对阅读能力测试的题占总题量的 40%~50%。由此可以看出,阅读是第一层次的要求。特别是在大学英语四、六级考试委员会实行口语考试之后,很多学生都想参加,而参加口语考试的前提是笔试成绩达到 80 分。由此可见,要想达到 80 分甚至更高的成绩,阅读能力是关键,是学生准备考试的突破口。

本丛书正是针对学生的这一期望和要求而精心设计的。丛书共分为 6 级:阅读 1 针对大学本科一年级上学期的学生;阅读 2 针对大学本科一年级下学期的学生;阅读 3 针对大学本科二年级上学期的学生;依此类推,直到帮助学生顺利通过六级考试。每本书分为两篇,即技巧篇和实战篇。技巧篇从大学英语四、六级考试阅读题型介绍开始,然后分别安排了应试指导、阅读理解题答题技巧、翻译题答题技巧以及简短回答题答题技巧。技巧篇中通过大量举例展开了详尽的论述。实战篇按每学期大概 100 天计算安排了 100 篇阅读文章练习,紧扣大纲,分为多项选择题、翻译题和简短回答题。同时每篇文章后面给出注释,提醒学生千万不要忽视注释这一部分,它不仅是老师们在文章中精心挑选的精彩短

语,而且通过上下文的实际语言环境对学生扩大词汇量、掌握词汇语法搭配都有很大的帮助。这远远胜于死背词汇手册。所以建议读者每天抽出半个小时的时间集中训练,如能循序渐进并坚持不懈,定会取得事半功倍的效果。

如能按照下列要求使用本书,你将获益匪浅:

按照大学英语四、六级考试的要求,完成4篇阅读理解多项选择题(5道题)、翻译题(4~5个句子)、简短回答题(5道题)的时间分别为35分钟、15分钟、15分钟。考虑我们题目数量并结合考试的要求,建议大家每篇阅读理解多项选择题答题时间为8~9分钟;翻译(2个句子)答题时间为6~8分钟;简短回答题答题时间为15分钟。由于本书题型分布均匀,每篇文章由多项选择及翻译题或者简短回答及翻译题构成,因此多项选择及翻译题总共答题时间应为14~17分钟;简短回答及翻译题总共答题时间应为21~23分钟。请读者根据书后的答案在每篇文章后面的自我测评一栏中填出自己实际的答题时间、准确率及最后得分。然后再花上5~10分钟的时间结合上下文认真记忆注释里的短语和词的搭配。可见,只要每天抽出半小时的时间就足够了。

这么明确的目标、周到的安排,你还等什么呢?赶快行动吧!

你的成功,也许就从拥有这本书开始。

编者

2002/7/9 于南开大学

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技巧篇

一、大学英语四、六级考试阅读理解简介

▲1. 阅读理解中的多项选择题——传统项目

这种题型共包括 20 题,考试时间为 35 分钟。要求考生阅读 4 篇短文,每篇短文后有 5 个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题的 4 个选项中选出 1 个最佳答案。选材的原则是:

- ①题材广泛,可以包括人物传记,社会、文化、日常知识和科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
- ②体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
- ③文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词如超出教学大纲词汇表的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

- ①掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- ②了解说明主旨和大意的事实、细节;
- ③既理解字面的意思,又能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
- ④既理解个别句子的意义,又理解上下文的逻辑关系。

▲2. 阅读理解中的翻译句子——新题型之一

1996 年 8 月,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的《新题型通知》,是相对于《四级考试大纲》中的传统题型而言的。所谓“新题型”,是在传统题型的基础上加入阅读理解中的简短回答题、翻译阅读材料中画线的句子。

“英译汉”(Translation from English into Chinese)安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试共 4 至 5 题。从阅读理解部分的 4 篇文章中分别选择 1 个至 2 个句子组成 1 题,每篇文章有 1 题至 2 题。考试时间为 15 分钟。考试时,考生可以参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章,以便了解上下文。

“英译汉”主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

“英译汉”样题及参考答案:

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages as to identify their meanings in the context.



1. (Line 1-3, Para. 1, Passage 1)

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in cognitive(认知的) areas such as attention and memory.

研究人员证实人们在动脑筋时,头脑里会产生生化变化,使头脑在注意力和记忆力

0.5

这类认知领域中更加有效地活动。

0.5

0.5

(全句结构:0.5)

▲3. 阅读理解中的简短回答题——新题型之二

“简短回答题”(Short Answer Questions) 安排在“阅读理解”部分之后。每次考试一篇文章,文章后面有 5 个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为 15 分钟。

“简短回答题”样题及参考答案:

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).*

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, “Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day.” And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions(业务往来)are “untouched by human hands” and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler(赌徒). When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.



Most computer criminals have been minor employees.

Now police wonder if this is “the tip of the iceberg”. As one official says, “I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing the ones who really know how a computer works.”

Questions:

1. What is the passage mainly about?

2. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they _____.

3. The bank teller covered up his crime by _____.

4. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?

5. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch?

(“简短回答题”参考答案:

1. Computer crimes. / Computer criminals.

2. are untouched by human hands / are handled by computers

3. claiming a computer error / moving money from one account to another

4. Leave her job / Quit her work.

5. Computer experts.)

二、阅读理解题型介绍及应试指导

“阅读理解(reading comprehension)”主要测试考生通过阅读材料获取信息的能力,具体包括:掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力;了解表明主旨和大意的事实与细节的能力;理解字面意思并进行推理和判断的能力;掌握上下文逻辑关系的能力等。就考试而言,平时的学习和积累至关重要,同时对出题思路、题目类型和解题技巧的了解以及考试前的强化训练也是非常重要的。下面,介绍一下阅读理解题的考题类型和解题要点。

▲1. 有关主题思想的问题

要做好阅读理解试题,首先要抓住文章的主题思想,并以此了解作者的观点、态度和意思,这是正确理解全文的关键。对主题思想的提问是阅读理解测试的必考题,它主要考



核学生进行归纳、综合与分析的能力,要求学生在阅读中抓住主要信息,把握文章的中心思想或段落大意。题目通常以下列形式出现:

- ① What is the passage mainly about?
- ② The passage mainly tells us ...
- ③ The best title for the passage is ...
- ④ The author's purpose in writing this passage is ...
- ⑤ Which of the following best explains the main idea of the passage?
- ⑥ The passage deals mainly with ...
- ⑦ What is the main idea / subject / purpose / topic of the passage?
- ⑧ Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
- ⑨ The author apparently asserts that ...
- ⑩ The key point / The best summary of the passage is ...

.....

在解这类题目时,考生应先把文章迅速地浏览一遍,找出各段的主题句(topic sentence)。主题句往往概括了该段落的基本内容,因此正确把握文章的主题句是解答这类题的关键。主题句经常出现在段首,然后围绕主题展开论述,因为许多作者喜欢采用从一般到特殊的论证方式,即演绎法(deduction)。如果作者采用归纳法(induction),即从特殊到一般来叙述,主题句当然就会出现在段尾。有时也可能位于段落的中间。如果一篇短文包括几个段落,那么每个段落的主题句都围绕短文的主题句展开。凡是与文章主题句意思最接近的选择必然是正确的答案。例如:

Television is addictive. For example, when set breaks, most families rush to have it repaired, often renting one if the repair process takes longer than a day or two. When "nothing's on TV", people experience boredom with their lives, not knowing what to do with themselves. Perhaps the best example of television addiction was an experiment in Germany, where 184 volunteers were paid to go without television for a year. At first, most volunteers did well, reporting that they were spending more time with their children, reading, and visiting friends. Then, within a month, tension, restlessness, and quarreling increased. Not one volunteer lasted more than five months without a television set. Once the sets were on again, people lost their anxieties and returned to normal.

Question: The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A) many people have fallen victims to television addiction
- B) most families cannot go without a TV set even for a couple of days
- C) with no exciting TV programs to entertain them with, people will feel bored to death
- D) an experiment in Germany showed all the volunteers couldn't go without a TV set

题解:该段落中的第一句 Television is addictive 是主题句,其他几句提供具体事例,说明段落的中心思想,使整个段落保持结构上的完整和意义上的统一。A 项的陈述与主题句十分接近,所以正确答案应该是 A。而其他的陈述都属于部分细节,是为主题思想服务的。



实际上,在阅读理解测试部分,有的文章是没有明确的主题句的。这时考生要在正确理解所有细节的基础上,发挥自己的逻辑推理和概括能力,概括或归纳出文章隐含的主题思想。概括主题可以先归纳每段的要点,再将各段要点集中,归纳出全文的主题思想。确定主题之后,考生就应仔细阅读每个选项。有些选项与文章内容不符,或者内容过于片面或过于泛泛,都不可能是正确答案,因为反映文章主题思想的句子一定是既有概括性又不失具体。例如:

One of the primary materials used in the construction of buildings and roads is cement, a powder made primarily from limestone and clay. Even though the ancient Egyptians and Romans used a kind of cement, it was not until 1824 that an English bricklayer developed a cement strong enough for modern roads and buildings.

While experimenting in his kitchen, the bricklayer found that a mixture of limestone and clay that had been heated together formed a hard, stone like chunk as it cooled. When this substance was ground into a fine powder it could be stored indefinitely.

When the powder was mixed with water, it made an excellent quality of cement that quickly hardened in sunlight or even under water. With only a few variations, this is how cement is made today.

Question: What is the main topic of the passage?

- A) The development of cement.
- B) Different uses for cement.
- C) Various construction materials.
- D) Cement-producing countries.

题解:文章的第一段讲述了水泥及其构成和它的早期应用;第二段简单介绍了制砖工人是怎样发明水泥的;第三段进一步说明了水泥的性能,并说明经过少许改变,就制成了今天的水泥。综上所述,文章的主题应该是水泥的发展史,所以答案应该是 A。

练习:

After spending years chasing criminals who have been burning down the South Bronx, District Attorney Mari Merola has concluded that "insurance companies are part and parcel of the arson problem". He's right. Insurance companies, on the whole, have done little to combat arson because they can pass on the cost to all their customers in higher premiums. But now the insurance industry has begun its own war on arson.

The most promising aspect is a computerized data bank, set up by the American Insurance Association, to record and evaluate all fire claims exceeding \$500. The computer should eventually be able to identify properties with multiple coverage or owners suspected of arson elsewhere. It would also disclose a claimant's previous claims. This program already has the cooperation of companies that write 90 percent of the nation's fire insurance. Several insurance companies, meanwhile, have set up special arson investigation teams. More claims are being scrutinized and questioned. Adjusters are being taught more about detecting the crime. The effort is welcome at every level; it will save money, neighborhoods and lives.



**Questions:**

- 1) What is the main topic of this passage?
A) Insurance. B) Computer. C) Multiple coverage. D) Arson.
2. What is the main idea of this passage?
A) The insurance industry's own protection against arson.
B) The insurance industry and its computer.
C) The American Insurance Association and the arson problems.
D) The cost to all customers.
3. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
A) The Insurance Industry's Effort B) The Insurance Companies VS. Arson
C) Insuring Against Arson D) The Nation's Fire Insurance

题解:本文主要讲述保险公司在反对纵火问题上所付出的努力。第一段描述了存在的问题,引出第二段中心思想。因此,文章叙述的中心是 insurance 而非 arson。故第一题 A 为正确答案,B、C 为 A 项涉及的相关、从属内容,D 为保险对象。第二题 A 正确,B、D 是 A 项的具体环节,C 项概括不全面。第三题 C 正确,B 项指对策,A、D 两项指具体办法,不适合做文章题目。

▲2. 事实细节题

任何主旨和大意都需要有具体的事实与细节来支持,因此考查学生对重要事实和细节的理解是阅读理解题中的一种重要形式,在考试中占有相当大的比例。阅读部分的事实或细节题,主要针对文章中重要事件所发生的时间、地点、原因、过程等,旨在考查学生对重要事实和细节的辨认能力。常见的题目形式有:

- ① Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- ② Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- ③ The author mentioned all of the following EXCEPT ...
- ④ Which of the following is NOT a result of ...
- ⑤ The author discusses ... in order to illustrate which of the following?
- ⑥ All of the following may be ... EXCEPT ...

.....

带着问题读,寻找特定的信息,采用“对号入座”的办法,是解答事实或细节题最常用的行之有效的方法。这就是说,在阅读文章之前,最好先看一下短文后面的问题,然后带着问题去读这篇短文,留心文章中所包含的符合答题要求的特定信息。在大多数情况下,大部分事实或细节题都可以在短文中直接或间接地找到答案。一旦发现符合需要的特定信息,就可以写下该题的答案。在问题中所列的四个选项中,符合答题要求的那个正确选项,在表述相关事实或细节时,往往不会采用与原文完全相同的表达方式,而会换用一些意义相近的词、短语或句子。因此,若能从文章中找到想对应的词、短语或其他表达方式,就能作出正确选择。

另一种事实或细节题以特殊疑问句的形式出现,由 what, which, when, where,



who, why, how 等特殊疑问词引导,要求考生根据自己的理解,对文章中的某些细节作出判断,选出问题后所提供的正确答案。遇到这种题时,需尽量留意句子之间起承上启下作用的关联词所提供的线索,并利用这些关联词来找出正确答案。例如,对于以 when 引导的问题,应特别注意 during, before, after, by the time 等表示时间的词或短语;对于以 why 引导的问题,应特别留心 because, for, for the reason of, on the account of 等表示原因的词或短语。对于其他一些疑问词所引导的问题,也应根据具体情况注意寻找表达相应概念(如并列、转折、递进等)的关联词,以便找出问题的正确事实或细节。

另外,还有一种事实或细节题通常以陈述句的形式出现,往往是一个不完整的句子,直接针对文章中某部分具体内容设问,要求考生从四个选项中选出一个最恰当的答案,以补足这个不完整的句子。这种题灵活多变,题干的表述方式多种多样,没有一个固定的模式。这类题的答案有时与原文在字面上的差异很大,因此答此类细节题,准确理解、仔细分析是关键。例如:

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for awards which vary from \$ 30,000 to \$ 125,000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges' decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of the World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes.

Questions:

1. When did the first Nobel Prize established?
A) 1895. B) 1901. C) 1962. D) 1968.
2. The Nobel Prize was established _____.
A) to recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity
B) to resolve political differences
C) to honor the inventor of dynamite
D) to spend money
3. In which area have Americans received the most awards?
A) Literature. B) Peace. C) Economics. D) Science.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Awards vary in monetary value.
B) Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.



- C) Politics plays an important role in selecting the winners.
D) A few individuals have won two awards.
5. In how many fields are prizes bestowed?
A) 2. B) 5. C) 6. D) 10.

题解:本文讲述了诺贝尔奖的设立与颁发。

1.B 第一段最后一句“Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony”,1968 年是第一次诺贝尔奖颁发后的 67 年。因此,第一次颁发诺贝尔奖应该是在 1901 年。

2.A 第一段的第三句“... for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind”,即诺贝尔奖是为了奖励那些对人类作出杰出贡献的人。因此答案是 A。

3.D 第三段最后一句“Americans have won numerous science awards...”,所以选 D。

4.B 此题可以用排除法。A、C、D 三个选项均可以在原文中找到。

5.C 从第一段的最后两句可知诺贝尔奖共设有六个奖项,分别是: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, peace 以及 economics。

细读是获取事实和细节不可缺少的方法,它使读者接受信息、记忆信息、分析信息,从而较深入地领会一篇文章。文章的主旨和细节都是获取的对象。读者不仅要抓住概括中心思想的主题句,还要找出作者为说明观点所列举的佐证,留意有关的细节,如时间、地点、人物、数目等等,这样才有利于全面、细致地理解全文。

练习:

Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall, is a measure of the quantity of water in the form of either rain, hail, or snow which reaches the ground. The average annual precipitation over the whole of the United States is thirty inches. It should be understood however, that a foot of snow is not equal to a foot of precipitation. A general formula for computing the precipitation of snowfall is that thirty-eight inches of snow is equal to one inch of precipitation. In New York State, for example, seventy-six inches of snow in one year would be recorded as only two inches of precipitation. Forty inches of rain would be recorded as forty inches precipitation. The total annual precipitation would be recorded as forty-two inches.

Questions:

- What is the average annual rainfall in the United States?
A) 30 inches. B) 38 inches.
C) 40 inches. D) 6 inches of precipitation.
- 152 inches of snow is equal to _____.
A) 3 inches of precipitation B) 4 inches of rain
C) 5 inches of rain D) 6 inches of precipitation
- Another word which is often used in place of “precipitation” is _____.
A) humidity B) wetness C) rainfall D) snowfall

题解:这是一篇关于“降水”的短文。



第一题问的是数字,文中多次提及数字,但是符合问题的答案是 A,这可以在第二句中找到。第二题是一道计算题,文中提到“... thirty-eight inches of snow is equal to one inch of precipitation”,经过计算,可以得出 B 是正确答案。第三题可以从第一句“Precipitation, commonly referred to as rainfall...”获得答案,即答案是 C。

▲3. 推理判断题

阅读的目的不仅在于只读懂原文,还要求考生在理解原文的基础上,领悟作者的言外之意。这类考题要求学生在理解文章字面意思的基础上进行一定的推理和判断,理解文章字里行间的含义。这种题的答案一般不能直接在原文中找到。阅读时要注意作者的措辞,分析文章的大意和细节。根据提问中的关键词和文章中相应的有关内容进行分析、归纳和逻辑推理,对所读的内容进行一定的推理和引申,从而得出文中暗含的意思和观点。这类题常见的题目形式有:

- ① It can be inferred / concluded / seen from the passage that ...
- ② The author implies / believes / thinks / suggests / deems that ...
- ③ The author seems to be in favor of / against ...
- ④ Which of the following can (not) be inferred from the passage?
- ⑤ Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards ...?
- ⑥ The tone of the passage / author may be ...
- ⑦ According to the author, what does the sentence “...” suggest?
- ⑧ From the last sentence we gather that ...
- ⑨ What does the author imply by saying ...?
- ⑩ The paragraph preceding this passage probably states that ...

.....

这类考题不仅要求考生理解字面意思,还要运用良好的归纳推理能力,在原文字面意思的基础上作出准确的推论。与此同时,还要能够鉴别四个选项之间的不同之处,排除干扰项。推理判断题主要考查学生的思维判断能力。

如何进行推理?首先,必须理解文章的字面意义,同时还要弄清其含蓄意义,挖掘作者的隐含意思。推理必须以事实为依据,忠于原文,切忌妄加评论,把自己的观点当做作者的观点。解推理题时应该注意:

- ①要在文章整体基础上了解全文,弄清文章的主题思想和文章的脉络;
- ②利用相关部分提供的背景事实和常识,记住作者所列举的事实和观点;
- ③紧扣文章中相关的词和句,进行正确的思维和严密的逻辑推理;
- ④把握推理范围,切勿偏离主题,避免主观臆断。

根据不同推理题的特点,可以将其分为:①针对文章中某些细节的推断;②针对主题思想、作者意图的推断;③针对作者思路的推断;④针对作者态度、语气的推断。

●(1) 针对文章中某些细节的推断

解答这类题时,首先应该在文中找到问题涉及的有关信息,找出关键词,在确定了推理依据的范围后,按题意进行推断。针对细节的推断有时候可能是某一句话的正确理解或释义,有时候可能是从某一句中推出的未知事实。例如:





Often people who hold higher positions in a given group overestimate their performance, while people in the lowest levels of the group underestimate theirs. While this may not always be true, it does indicate that often the actual position in the group has much to do with the feeling of personal confidence a person may have. Thus, if a member holds a high position in a group or if he feels that he has an important part to play in the group, he will probably have more confidence in his own performance.

Question: It may be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) If a person has confidence in his own performance, he will achieve a high position in a group.
- B) If we let someone know he is an important part of a group, he will probably become more self-confident.
- C) People who hold low positions in a group often overestimate their performance.
- D) People with higher positions in a group do better work than other group members.

题解:这是针对文章细节的推断。从文章的最后一句话可以推断出 B 是正确答案。

选项 A 的错误之处在于虽然文中提到了身居高位的人会有更大的自信心,但这并不等于说有自信心的人就能身居高位;选项 C 与文章的第一句正相反;至于选项 D,从文章中知道,身居高位的人过高估计自己的行为,但这并不能说明工作比别人做得好。

●(2)针对主题思想、作者意图的推断

作者的写作意图有传递信息、劝说读者接受某种观点、描述自己的经历、表达自己的感想与感受等等,但一般很少直接在文章中表达出来。读者在推断作者的写作意图时主要依据文章的主题思想,然后分析句子之间的逻辑关系,在全面理解原文的基础上推测出作者的写作意图或目的。例如:

The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1,500 gifted persons were followed up to thirty-fifth year with these adults:

On adult intelligence tests, they score as high as they had as children. They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. About 70% had graduated from college, though only 30% had graduated with honors. In a material way they did not do badly either. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

Questions:

1. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A) talented children are most likely to become gifted adults
- B) bright children are unlikely to be mentally healthy
- C) the survey of bright children was made to find out what had happened to talented