

全国职称英语 等级考试教程

English

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(含各类专业)

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使 用 说 明

根据《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》的规定,每个专业类别各分为 A, B, C 三个等级。每个等级中均含有词汇题和阅读理解客观题,不同等级的难度表现在词汇范围和文章难度;C 级和 A、B 级的题型不同,即除词汇和阅读理解客观题外,C 级有完成句子和选择填空,A、B 级有概括大意和完形填空。据此,本教程以题型为框架组成了讲解部分,帮助各类各级考生熟悉考试形式,全面复习考试内容,打好理解及获取指定信息的语言知识和语言能力基础。

讲解部分重点分析了每个题型的特点,讲解了行之有效的训练方法,总结概括了应试技巧。讲解之后,按 C, B, A 的等级顺序提供了大量练习。考生每完成一篇练习,可立即核对答案。针对自己的失误,仔细阅读题解部分,以迅速调整解题思路。

全书的第二部分为每个专业类别的模拟试题。试题按 C, B, A 等级顺序分别排列。第一套题给有题解,其余各试题后分别附有答案。

全书的第三部分为附录。由于考生均为在职人员,而本职工作十分繁重,很难挤出大量时间复习英语。为此,我们向考生介绍几种简便易行的词汇记忆方法。结合考试要求,我们将大纲词汇按缀合方式重新加以整理,附在书后,便于考生复习和记忆词汇。同时,为了提高阅读和解题效率,我们将本级别考试中常用短语按构成规律加以整理编排,使考生能迅速巩固和记住上千条常用短语。

建议各级、各类考生都应读一读本书各章节的讲解部分,以了解职称英语考试的全貌。在此基础上,可根据自己的需要选读本教程相关章节的练习部分。最后用模拟试题检查复习情况。

编 者

1999.12

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第一章 阅读理解

1. 考试要求

《全国专业技术人员职称等级考试大纲》规定 A、B 和 C 级考试的第二部分均为阅读理解题。大纲将阅读理解题试题描述为: C 级阅读三篇短文, A 级和 B 级分别阅读五篇短文。每篇短文后有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案。应试者应根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

2. 阅读理解题主要测试的阅读能力

根据《大纲》, 阅读理解题主要测试以下几种阅读能力:

- 1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的能力;
- 2) 了解阐述主旨的内容和细节的能力;
- 3) 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语意义的能力;
- 4) 既理解个别句子的意义、也理解上下文之间逻辑关系的能力;
- 5) 根据所读材料, 进行一定判断、推理和延伸的能力;
- 6) 领会作者的观点、意图和态度的能力。

这里的各项能力涉及了不同的阅读理解层次:

第一层次是字面层次的理解。这时要求的是阅读者弄懂文章的词汇在其语境中的含义以及构成文中句子的意思。

第二层次是利用归纳手段在语段以及篇章水平上的理解。在这个层次上, 阅读者必须能把握文章的主题思想。

第三层次是利用演绎手段对语段以及篇章的全面理解。

第四层次是篇章评论的理解。这种理解要求阅读者对本文的内容、概念、事实的可靠性、充分性以及文章的思辨性、作者的态度倾向等方面进行评价。

考生在考前准备时, 必须有意地加强以上各项能力的训练和培养。

3. 阅读技能的培养

那么, 如何按照考试的要求有针对性地培养阅读能力呢?

英语阅读能力包括语言知识、篇章知识、背景知识和良好、熟练的阅读技巧等方面。高水平的阅读能力的培养, 必须几方面同时兼顾。

1) 语言知识:

语言知识主要指词汇和句法知识。

词汇

词汇是句子和文章的建构基础。详见第五章。

句法

职称英语考试虽然不直接考查句法知识, 但间接地又是在考句法。它考的不是句法知识本身, 而是句法知识的应用。考生虽不必识别错误句子结构、填充动词时态变化形式、变换句子结构、分析主语谓语等, 但要读懂一篇文章, 依然离不开借助句法知识理出字里行间的正确的语法关系。这些知识包括:

英语句子的基本语序; 各种时、体的变化; 英语单句常见结构和句型; 英语常见复句的句型特点等。

在阅读时, 特别要给予注意的是一些较长的复句。它们不但结构复杂, 而且往往插入成份较多, 是阅读过程的主要障碍之一。考生要善于分析较长的复合句, 特别要找出句子主干部分。在句子较长一时找不到主语时, 可以先找出谓语来(句中的时态、语态变换部分), 然后就可确定居于谓语动词前、句子主语核心名词周围的部分为该核心名词的定语, 这样问题就迎刃而解了。其次, 标点符号也具有一定的提示作用。如: 逗号之后的句子及象 which, that, who 等关系代词引导的从句通常是对前面某个名词和句子作

进一步解释和说明的;在短语或句子前后都有逗号时,可以把这一部分盖起来不要管它,再来重读句子,句子的结构就变得突然清楚明朗了。

另外,抓住反映句子内在关系的关键词和词组,特别是象 not only... but (also), so... that, from ... to..., ... rather than... 等常常决定和影响整句结构的词组,也是分析理解长句的有效办法。

例如下面长句:

The works of English novelists have been translated into so many languages that **millions of people**, who know no English, are nevertheless familiar with English writings.

本句的大意是:英国小说家的著作被翻译为很多种语言,即便是对英文一窍不通的人也对英国作品耳熟能详。

理解本句的关键在于:1)确定谓语动词,即三处划线部分;2)继而,确定谓语前名词短语(黑体部分)的主语地位。这里, the works 为主语核心名词,其后 of English Novelists 为后置定语。在 millions of people 中, people 为核心名词, millions of 为数量修饰语。3)把握其中的连接句子前后的 so that 结构,确定其前为主句,其后引导结果状语从句,表达“如此……以致于……”之意。4)根据 who know no English 前后都有逗号,确定它并非句子主干,只起进一步解释性作用。

2) 篇章知识

篇章知识主要是指语篇结构、体裁以及上下文衔接等方面的知识。一定的词汇量和句法知识是理解句子的前提和基础。但是,阅读面对的不是孤立的句子,而是语义上具有起、承、转、合等各种衔接关系的连贯的篇章。阅读时不能只停留在个别词汇、句子里。否则,孤立的词和句子好象是理解的,但整篇文章讲什么却不甚了了,以至见树不见林。所以,在掌握了一定的词汇量和句法知识以后,考生还应对英语文章的缀句、谋篇的“章法”有所了解,熟悉其基本结构和组织规律。

篇章知识在句、段、篇各层次都有体现。

句间

篇章知识在句间的重要体现是句间逻辑关系。句间的各种逻辑关系常通过一些特殊的信号词表现出来。比如:

表示下文为“同类或相似事物”的信号词: Likewise, Similarly, Comparatively, As a comparison, etc.;

表示下文为事物的“反面、对立面”的信号词: In contrast, On the contrary, On the other hand, etc.;

表示下文为“进一步解释”的信号词: Furthermore, Moreover, What's more, In addition, In fact, etc.;

表示“列举例证”的信号词: For example, For instance, Such as, To name only a few etc.;

表示下文为论证的“条件和前提”的信号词: If, Suppose that, Given that, Granted that, Provided that, etc.;

表示下文语义将发生“转折”的信号词: Although, Though, Even though, Even if, IN spite of, Despite, But, However, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, etc.;

表示下文为行为“目的”的信号词: So as to, So that, In order to/that, In hope of, For the sake of, etc.

预示“原因”的信号词: As, Since, Because (of), Considering that, Due to, On account that/ of, etc.;

预示“结果”、“最终”的信号词: Eventually, At last, Last but not least, At close, In the end, As a result, As a consequence, etc.;

引导“结论”、“总结”的信号词: In summary, In conclusion, In general, All in all, Above all, In a word, Hence, Thus, Therefore, So, etc.;

准确地掌握和识别这些信号词,可帮助读者迅速预测下文走向,提高阅读效率。

段落

文章中的段落是围绕文章主题进行阐述的语义整体。段落常由一个主题句(Topic sentence)和若干辅助句(Supporting sentences)组成。主题句是概括段落中心思想的,辅助句围绕该段的中心思想进行更为详细的描述、解释和阐发。所以,主题句是段落中最具概括性的关键句,是辅助句围绕的中心。寻找主题句是理解段落的关键。主题句往往出现在段首,提纲挈领。例如:

Silence is unnatural to man. He begins life with a cry and ends it in stillness. In the interval he does all he can to make a noise in the world, and there are few things of which he stands in more fear than of the absence of

noise. Even his conversation is in great measure a desperate attempt to prevent a dreadful silence. If he is introduced to a fellow mortal(凡人), and a number of pauses occur in the conversation, he regards himself as a failure, a worthless person, and is full of envy of the emptiest-headed chatterbox. He knows that ninety-nine percent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing(嗡嗡响) of a fly, but he longs to join in the buzz and to prove that he is a man and not a waxwork figure. The object of conversation is not, for the most part, to communicate ideas: it is to keep up the buzzing sound. There are, it must be admitted, different qualities of buzz: there is even a buzz that is as exasperating(激怒的) as the continuous ping of a mosquito. But at a dinner-party one word would rather be a mosquito than a mute. Most buzzing, fortunately, is agreeable to the ear, and some of it is agreeable even to the mind. He would be a foolish man, however, who waited until he had a wise thought to take part in the buzzing with his neighbors. Those who despise(轻视) the weather as a conversational opening seem to me to be ignorant of the reason why human beings wish to talk. Very few human beings join in a conversation in the hope of learning anything new.

【分析】这段文字主要描述人类害怕沉默、喜欢热闹的本性。文章的第一句就是主题句。接下来的部分都属于主题句的进一步展开,是支持主题句的辅助句。主题句的另一常见位置是段尾,相当于总结句。如下段:

If you are planning to buy a television set, the following advertisement would certainly attract your attention: "Color TV, only \$ 79. Two days sale. Hurry." However, when you go to the store ready to buy, you may discover that the advertised sets are sold out. But the salesman is quick to reassure you that he has another model, a more reliable set which is "just right for you." It costs \$ 359. This sales tactics is called "bait(引诱) and switch." Buyers are baited with a sales offer, and then they are switched to another more costly item. Buying items on sale requires careful consideration of the merchandise and the reasons for the sale.

【分析】本段以购买减价销售的彩电为例,讲了顾客作为买方对于商家削价销售应该如何小心谨慎、以免上当。在这段中,体现段落大意的句子出现在段尾,前面的部分都属于例证。

但有时,作者出于上下文衔接需要,会在段首先讲些过渡性的话,然后才讲出本段的中心。这样一来,主题句就跑到了段落中间位置。再如:

Academically talented students sometimes become dissatisfied because they cannot fit into their schedules certain elective courses they want to take. They ask, "where and how can a good student broaden his field of studies beyond the courses required of him?" Summer school is the perfectly natural answer to this question, provided the school offers the right courses instead of limiting itself to helping make up their failures. For example, a capable student, busy with numerous activities, needs to take an advanced chemistry course to qualify for the college of his choice. But his academic program, outside activities, and the thirty-five-hour week keep him from doing this during the regular school year. Another student wishes to enroll in an art course because he enjoys painting, but he, too, can't fit his extra into his program. Both students, however, would be glad to go to summer school. They would welcome the chance to do something valuable instead wasting the summer just killing time.

【分析】本段划线部分是主题句,其余都是辅助句。辅助句提供一些信息说明举办 summer school(暑期学习班),为 academically talented students(学习优秀的学生)开设恰当的课程是受学生欢迎的。阅读时,应注意段落中的关键词如 school, courses, students 等。

全文

从全文高度看,篇章知识主要是指篇章结构知识。英文文章不论内容长短如何,都是一个完整的语义整体,表达一定的目的,具有一定的结构形式。就职称考试的文章而言,一般由导言(Introduction)正文(Body)、结束语(Conclusion)三部分组成。对于记叙文,导言常给出时间、地点、人物等背景信息,正文讲述主要事件或情节的发生发展直至高潮的过程、结束语道出事件的结果或尾声;对于说明文,导言主要对所说明事物作一简略介绍、对事物特征的详细描述、列举、分类在正文部分、结束语作出小结;对于议论文,导言的作用在于提出问题或命题、正文对此进行进一步的分析、阐发和论证,结束语提出解决办法、作出结论。

篇章结构知识在很大程度上还包括段落展开方面的知识。篇章的形成以段落的展开为基础,而不同的篇章有不同的展开方式,所以,了解这些展开方式,对于我们从全篇角度把握和预测不同篇章行文走向、提高阅读效率会很有帮助。本书在“概括大意”部分对此有详述,可供参考。

另外,篇章知识也包括一定的语体知识,特别是科技语体知识,因为这类语体的文章在职考中特别常见。其特点是语气客观正式、用词细密、推理严谨。这往往体现在它大量使用抽象名词或名词短语、介词短语、被动语态等词汇手段上。例如下文:

The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic, and recreation, which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreation possibilities in the direct neighborhood of the home.

【分析】该句不但冗长、还多使用抽象词汇,划线部分的7处名词或名词短语都属此类(若连这些词汇的重现也算上就更多了)。借用这些词汇往往可以显示抽象思维的逻辑性和概念化。而且,其 *in my opinion* 等介词短语的使用,也可以有助于准确反映上下文之间的依附、因果、时间、空间、隶属等关系。再有,其中 *use* 一词的被动语态避免了人称代词作主语,以便客观、公允地表达事物的本质特征、变化过程以及它与其它事物之间的联系。

3)背景知识

要想顺利地通过英语阅读理解的测试,考生还必须有较为宽广的知识面。

阅读理解测试部分的题材十分广泛,人文、政治、经济、地理、科技、体育、卫生、风土人情、名人轶事、历史典故、人口理论、环境保护、交通运输、地质勘探、心理卫生、宇宙探索、新兴科学等都在测试之列。考生不可能是各方面的专家。这就要求考生不仅要有较强的语言技能,而且还要有较为宽广的知识面。

一方面,学习英语,自然要同时熟悉英美国家的历史文化、风俗习惯以及英美民族的思维特点,否则谈起英美人写的东西就会有困难或者产生误解。比如下文:

The Ordinance of 1784 is most significant historically because it embodied the principle that new states should be formed from the western region and admitted to the Union on an equal basis with the original commonwealths. This principle, which underlay the whole later development of the continental United States, was generally accepted by this time and cannot be properly credited to any single man. Thomas Jefferson had presented precisely this idea to his own state of Virginia before the Declaration of Independence. He had no desire to break from the British Empire simply to establish an American one in which the newer region should be subsidiary and tributary to the old. What he dreamed of was an expanding union of self-governing commonwealths, joined as a group of peers.

【分析】这是一篇有关美国历史的文章。主要谈的是奠定美国联邦政体形成和发展基础的1784年条款的有关原则提出的背景。其中特别提到了美国建国元勋托马斯·杰斐逊的作用。如果读者熟悉美国历史、了解美国建国前后的重大事件以及杰斐逊的历史功绩,读懂此文应不成问题。但是,如果对美国历史缺少基本的常识,对杰氏其人其事知之甚少,那么对此文的理解就很难作到准确和深刻。

另一方面,我们现在生活在一个高度重视科技的信息化世界。这就要求我们不仅要熟悉自己的专业,对于专业以外的其他学科,特别是对于当代社会的热门学科、热点话题、新闻新事也应给以关注。请试读下文:

Public health officials say they have confirmed the link between weather condition, known as *El Nino*, and malaria. New research shows that malaria cases increase sharply in Venezuela the year after an *El Nino* event.

Scientists have linked *El Nino* to diseases such as malaria before. The lack of rain caused by *El Nino* in some areas of the world results in poor harvest. Since lack of food weakens the body, scientists believe that starving people may be unable to resist malaria and other diseases. However, public health experts do not understand why malaria cases increase in Venezuela a year after an *El Nino* although people there are not starving. Manuel Bonner is a public health expert in London. He says the research did not establish how dry *El Nino* weather is linked to malaria. One likely cause, he says, is the quick recovery of mosquito populations in rainy seasons after an *El Nino* period.

Experts say the discovery should help public health officials control the spread of malaria in the years following *El Ninos*. They say increasing drug supplies, taking steps to control mosquitoes and other prevention measures also are needed. Doctor Bonner says water temperatures in the Pacific Ocean can signal the need to prepare for the increase in malaria cases. He says public health officials need better tools to deal with the health effects of *El Nino*, including ways to ease starvation in some countries. He says such research also will help in learning about effects of global climate change on public health.

〔分析〕 本文围绕的主题是“厄尔尼诺(*El Nino*)”现象(指严重影响全球气候的太平洋热带海域的大风及海水的大规模移动)与疟疾(*Malaria*)的关系。对于一个经常读报纸、听广播、关心时事热点的读者来说,虽然他不一定是个气候学专家,“厄尔尼诺”却耳熟能详。背景了解,读起来也容易。但是,对于同样一篇文章,读者若是一个自我封闭型、兴趣和知识面局限于自己专业的人,读起来就会有些吃力。即使他是气候学专业的,若知识跟不上时代,对于新现象、新问题充耳不闻、熟视无睹,阅读也会有困难。

总之,良好的阅读不仅需要扎实的语言功底,还有赖于广博的知识面,特别是文化和专业背景知识。很多情况下,我们读不懂一篇文章不是因为语言本身的问题,而是因为对文章所谈话题不熟悉。因此,建议考生特别要注意拓宽知识面。搞文的了解一些理工科的常识,搞理的要加强文史知识的修养。作为信息时代的一个专业人员,自然科学和社会科学两方面的知识都要有。否则,读到某些略微涉及专业外话题的文章会觉得不知所云。

4) 阅读技巧

要提高阅读能力,还要注意良好的阅读技巧的培养。

良好的阅读应该是一定速度条件下的理解。就目前来看,大家在阅读上存在的主要问题之一就是阅读速度太慢。在考试中,依然逐词逐句、不紧不慢,不能快速高效地阅读。鉴于这一点,建议考生在备考时要注意略读和查读两种快速阅读技巧的培养。

略读

略读(*skimming*),又称跳读(*reading and skipping*)或浏览(*glancing*)。它要求考生要有选择地阅读,抓住文章大意即可跳过某些细节不读,从而提高阅读速度。

略读特别适于刚接触一篇新文章时迅速抓大意时用。阅读时,着重的只是文章的开头、中间各段的段首句和结尾。因为这些地方往往是主题句出现的地方。

查读

查读(*scanning*)与略读不同。略读时,读者事先对材料一无所知,而查阅则是在对材料有所了解时进行的。它的特点是,读者从大量的资料中迅速地找出某一具体事实和细节信息,而无须阅读全部材料。眼睛可以在最短的时间内掠过尽可能多的文字,只在发现与所需信息有关的内容时才稍作停留。这样,既保证阅读速度,又做到准确无误。

查读作为一种速读方法,带有很明确的目的性,主要用于寻找特定信息。它特别适合于考生在扫读过一遍文章和题目后进行有针对性的阅读,便于考生从原文中迅速寻找支持题目的相关语句。

4. 阅读理解的题目类型及应试技巧

1) 主旨题

主旨题主要考查考生对于一篇文章整体内容的概括能力。这一题型要求考生对文章的大意、中心话题是什么作出回答。题目的发问方式常有以下几种:

直接式: 即直接问文章的大意和话题

What is the main idea of the passage?

Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

Above all, the passage talks about _____.

With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

The central idea/ main point of the passage is _____.

On the whole, the author/ passage argues that _____.

间接式：即不直接问及大意和话题，而是通过问文章的标题、作者的写作目的、文中某一关键段的大意等间接地触及全文中心。

The best title for this passage is _____.

Which of the following titles best expresses the idea of this passage?

Which of the following makes the most appropriate title for the passage?

The main purpose of the author in writing this article is _____.

The main idea of the first/ second/last passage is _____.

另外，有时题目不是问以上各类问题，而是问“文章”接下来会谈什么。

We may assume that in the next paragraph the writer will discuss _____.

Which of the following is most likely to be discussed next?

Which of the following is the writer supposed to go on to talk about?

考生要回答这样的问题，也必须基于对文章本身的大意的把握。因此，这实际上是在变相考主旨。

主旨题的答题技巧有：

①辨认主题句。获取文章中心思想最直接的办法就是找到主题句。关于主题句的位置，前文已有详述，这里不多谈。

②抓住关键词。除了利用主题句外，留心文章中出现的关键词也是一种行之有效的方法。这些关键词在语义上紧扣文章中心，它可以是一个词，也可以是多个相关词形成的网络或词汇场。

There are more than 26, 000 patients on the national waiting list for transplants, an increase of 10,000 patients over the last three years. More than 2,000 patients are dying annually while waiting for transplants, mostly patients waiting for hearts, kidneys and livers. The shortage of organs is so acute that, last month, in an unprecedented procedure, surgeons at the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania transplanted a baboon liver into a 35-year-old man dying of liver failure.

Question: What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. Medical students at the University of Pittsburgh
- B. The increased number of kidney failures
- C. Shortage of baboon organs
- D. Dying patients waiting for transplants

这段文字不多，但 patients, waiting, transplant (包括 transplants, transplanted 两种词形), liver 等词却重复了三次，year, dying 重复了两次。这些词的不断重现，正说明它们是话题所在。据这些词所形成的词汇网，我们也不难作出这样的推断，即：本段内容讲的是垂死的病人，等待移植，移植的器官主要为肝。四个答案比较而言，关键词主要见于 D，故为最佳选择。

③概括细节。有时段落中没有主题句出现，这时便需要考生根据细节自行归纳。例如下文：

Since its beginning, life has relied upon the sun to sustain a good climate on earth. Now, the use of solar energy is starting to be viewed as a great, non-polluting means of energy. Solar energy is already being used as a source of heat. The principle that a black surface exposed to the sun will absorb solar energy is the basis of several million domestic hot water heaters used in a dozen countries, including Japan and Israel. A more advanced system could be applied to home heating and cooling. If solar energy someday replaces oil and coal, we will enjoy more power, cleaner air, and better health.

Question: This passage mainly is concerned with _____.

- A. the prospect of solar energy taking the place of oil
- B. the theoretical basis of hot water heaters
- C. making better use of solar energy
- D. the advantages of using solar energy

这篇文章虽无主题句出现，但是提供了以下细节：

- ① Solar energy is non-polluting.
- ② It is possible that solar energy may replace oil and coal.
- ③ The rays of the sun are easily absorbed by a black surface.

④ The three advantages of using solar energy are more power, cleaner air, and better health.

总结这些细节,我们可以判定:选项 C(making better use of solar energy)概括了所有这些细节,因而是最佳答案。其他选项都只是对某一细节的重述。

2) 判定题

本题型主要考察考生对于阐述、支持主旨的某些细节或具体事实的把握程度。试题主要是根据文章本身所提供的信息和事实进行提问。

试题的提问方式大致有以下两类:

正与误的判断 是就某一观点和命题的真、假进行判断。

Of the following, which statement about ... is true/Not true?

Which of the following is true / Not true according to the article?

All of the following is true Except _____.

The author agrees to all the following Except _____.

Which of the following is Not supported by the passage?

提及与否的判断 是就文中是否提及某一观点和事实进行判断。

Which of the following is Not included in the passage?

Which of the following statements is Not mentioned in the passage?

Which of the following is not listed as a cause of ?

In the author/ Mr. Smith's(文中提到的某个人的)view,... can lead to all of the following consequences Except _____.

回答判定题的技巧在于:

①注意出发点。判定题在出题上的一个共同点是,题目同时给出了判定的依据和出发点。如题目中常出现的 according to/ in the view of ... 这类短语,实际上限定了考生答题的出发点和参照系。因此,考生必须弄清楚题目到底要求根据“谁”、“什么”或“文章的哪一部分”来判定。究竟是让根据作者的观点来判定,还是根据作者提及的某个人的观点来判定。否则,张冠李戴,必然出错。

②注意并列观点和事实,特别是对于 Which of the following is Not true/mentioned? 这类判定题。因为这类问题以文中并列提及的几个事实为题眼,文中没有提及而出现在供选答案中、或无法与其他选项形成并列关系的答案一般就是应选答案。

③注意标点线索。逗号、分号等标点符,有提示列举的作用。文中出现此类标点的地方,常常是判定题的题眼。

④注意信号词。文章中出现的一些显示列举的信号词也可以帮我们迅速找到题眼所在。如: first, second/then, third, finally, next, other, also, in addition, besides, what's more, furthermore, further, lastly, etc., and so on.

以下试举例说明。

What has the telephone done to us, or for us, in the hundred years of its existence? A few effects suggest themselves at once. It has saved lives by getting rapid word of illness, injury, or fire from remote places. By joining with the elevator to make possible the multi-story residence or office building, it has made possible - for better or worse - the modern city. By bringing about a great leap in the speed and ease with which information moves from place to place, it has greatly accelerated the rate of scientific and technological changes and growth in industry. Beyond doubt it has seriously weakened if not killed the ancient art of letter writing. It has made living alone possible for persons with normal social impulses; by so doing, it has played a role in one of the greatest social changes of this century, the breakup of the multi-generational household. It has made the war chillingly more efficient than formerly. Perhaps, though not provably, it has prevented wars that might have arisen out of international misunderstanding caused by written communication. Or perhaps - again not provably - by magnifying and extending irrational personal conflicts based on voice contact, it has caused wars. Certainly it has extended the scope of human conflicts, since it impartially disseminates the useful knowledge of scientists and non-sense of the ignorant, the affection of the affectionate and the malice of the malicious.

Questions :

1 Which of the following explains why telephone has intensified conflicts among people ?

- A. Because it increases the danger of war.
- B. Because it provides services to both the good and the malicious
- C. Because it makes distant communication easier.
- D. Because it breaks up the multi-generational household.

2. The author describes the telephone as impartial because it _____.

- A. it saves lives of people in remote places
- B. enable people to live alone if they want to
- C. spreads both love and ill will.
- D. replaces much written communication.

【分析】 本文主要内容是讲电话对人类社会带来的积极和消极影响：一方面电话给人类的生活带来了方便，但在另一方面它也给战争带来了便利。

以上两题均属判定题。第一题的提问形式属常见提问方式，要求对文中细节进行正误判断；第二题的提问方式虽未采用常见句式，但实质也是要求判定或辨认有关细节是否属实。两题的答案都是C。第一题的解题依据是文章倒数第二句话、第二题的解题依据是文章的结尾句。

3) 词汇题

词汇题旨在测试考生利用语境推测词义的能力。这类题经常用到的提问句式有：

The word "... " in ... paragraph most likely/ probably means _____.

The word/ phrase "... " could best be replaced by _____.

According to the passage, "... " is also known as _____.

In the first/last paragraph, the word "... " has a meaning closest to _____.

The word "... " means most nearly the same as _____.

Which of the following does the term "... " refer to _____.

As it is used in the passage, the phrase "... " means _____.

这些被测试的词可能是常见词，也可能是新词或生僻词。

常见词

对于这类“常”词，答题时应特别注意其“非常”之义。试题中以某常用词汇设置问题，往往是着眼于其不常用的义项。一般来说该义项是某常用词义的引申义或该词某一容易忽略的义项。它一般不是大纲词表中所列的词义。例如：

People who give books as gifts either like reading or would like everyone to think they do. A good way to know this is to find out whether or not the giver bought the book according to how large it is. If you happen to receive a large heavy book, its giver may be much more interested in the way things appear than in the way they actually are. Anyhow, giving a *book* book can be a way of sharing a feeling or a newly learned meaning. The giver is probably trying to say to you what the book said to him.

Question: A *book* book means _____.

- A. a good book about books
- B. a large and heavy book
- C. a rare and valuable book
- D. a book really meant to be read

【分析】 答案是D。显然，这里斜体 book 的意义不同于其后的另一 book 的意义。后者表达的意义尚属 book 的常见义，但前者表达的却是上下文条件约束下的临时语境义。

新词或生僻词

被猜测的词也可能完全是个新词或生僻词，但在文中已被直接或间接地说明过，这些词的意思往往与文章内容密切相关。考生对它会十分陌生甚至一无所知，这时就需要考生有一定的猜测词义的能力。

猜测的办法大致有两种：

① 依据构词法。这种办法特别适用于所考词汇实属常用词汇的派生、合成、转换词时。例如：

A small museum near Vicksburg, Mississippi, contains some excellent examples of Civil War *memorabilia*,

such as flags, cannon balls, maps, guns, photographs, and both Union and Confederate uniforms.

本句中的生词是 *memorabilia*。我们尽管不知其准确意义,但由词根 *memor-* 大致可以推测它与 *memory* 意义有关;再借助其后信号词 *such as* 引导的词语,可以推断该词是指“纪念品”一类的物品。

②利用上下文,看看上下文中有无直接或间接地对该词进行解释。此时,常常需要分析生词出现句的语法结构以及句内和句间的逻辑关系。例如下面句中的斜体词都可利用其前后词得到解释:

1. The harbor is protected by a *jetty* - a wall built out into the water.
2. According to a news report, even heavy smokers may be protected from developing lung cancer by simple dietary measure: a daily portion of carrots, spinach or any other vegetable or fruit containing a form of vitamin A called *carotene*.
3. He had a *wan* look. He was so pale and weak that we thought he was ill.
4. I am a *resolute* man. Once I set up a goal, I won't give it up easily.
5. The door was so low that it hit my head on the *lintel*.
6. Just before the exam Carl's hands shook and sweated so much that he could not hold a pen. His heart beat fast and his stomach ached, even though he knew the subject very well. He really had a strange *phobia* about taking tests.
7. Sonia's pleasing personality is an *amalgam* of the most desirable traits of the other members of her family. She has her father's cheerfulness, her mother's sense of humor, and her sister's calmness.
8. Mr. McCabe introduced the judge with words of praise, although in private his words had been quite *disparaging*.

另外,在分析语法结构和上下文逻辑关系时,有一些信号词也特别值得参照。如: *namely*, *notably*, *that is (to say)*, *i. e.*, *in other words*, *for example*, *for instance*, *such as* (如前文在讲构词法时所示) 等解释性标志词; *but*, *however*, *although*, *though*, *even though*, *in spite of*, *despite* 等转折或让步关系词,常常表明前后语义逻辑关系的对立——由于生词所在部分以及生词本身的语义应当是没有生词部分语义的对立面,故借此亦常可推知生词语义。另外,有解释性作用的冒号、破折号、显示同位语或插入语的逗号(特别是当某一句子成分前后均有逗号时),若留意也都可起到帮助解题的作用。

4) 单句释义题

单句释义题针对的主要是某些包括语言难点的句子,要求考生选出一个同义词或近义句;或是从文章中选出某个结构复杂、容易产生歧义或误解的句子来考查考生对文章某些具体细节或逻辑关系的准确性。

比较而言,前一类型的单句释义题回答起来要简单些。在这种情况下,题目及答案往往与原文中有关句在结构和语言上几乎完全一样。即使有不一样,也仅限于一两个同、近义词的替换。考生只要能从原文中找到与题目相关的句子、再依靠一些同、近义词知识,一般都可以做出正确选择。

相比之下,后一类型的单句释义题回答起来就有些难度了。因为这时题目和答案不是原文相关句的直接翻版,二者在语言形式上已变得截然不相象了。从题目和答案似乎很难看出原文的影子。很多考生读了题目和答案,却不知道在原文中哪里才能找到类似的句子。例如:

It is a curious phenomenon of nature that only two species practice the art of war - human beings and ants, both of which, ironically, maintain complex social organizations. This does not mean that only humans and ants engage in the murder of their own kind. Many animals of the same species kill each other, but only humans and ants have practiced the science of organized destruction, employing their massed numbers in violent combat and relying on strategy and tactics to meet developing situations or to capitalize on the weaknesses in the strategies and tactics of the other side. The longest continuous war ever fought between two countries lasted thirty years. The longest ant war ever recorded lasted six-and-a-half weeks, or whatever the corresponding units would be in ant reckoning.

Which of the following best explains the last sentence of the above passage? _____

- A. what a 30-year war is to human beings, a six-and-a-half-week war might well be to ants.
- B. a war that lasted six-and-a-half weeks is too much for ants to endure.
- C. compared with the longest continuous war fought among human beings, the longest ant war counts for nothing whatsoever.

D. None of the above.

[分析] 答案为 A。本文的中心是拿蚂蚁和人类的争战艺术作类比。要理解文章最后一句话,必须参考上一句。本句说最长的蚂蚁战持续了六周半,这足以同上句所讲的持续了三十年的最长的人类战争相比较。本句后半部分的 whatever 更从语气上强调了二者的可比性。

由上例可见,后一类型的单句释义题的题目和答案虽然在语言形式上和原文相关句大不一样,但二者在语义内涵上却一脉相承。不同的语言形式,一致的语义内容,可谓殊途同归,异曲同工。考生回答这类问题时,不要被貌似与原文无关的题目所吓倒,而是要沉着冷静,认真审题,读懂语言形式背后的实质语义内容。然后,再根据这一语义线索即可在原文中找到表达相似语义的句子。以此为据,可选出正确的答案。

总之,单句释义题的解题关键在于找到原文中与题目相同、相似或相关的句子。因为,单句释义题的根本特点就是用一个新词、新句替换原文中的原词、原句。若能根据题目找到原文语句,就等于找到了解题的原文参照。

5) 推测题

这类题的难度较大。它针对的是文章的“言外”之义,或曰“含义”、“潜台词”。要求考生在了解文章主旨、熟悉上下文逻辑关系的基础上体会出作者虽未直言、但却蕴涵于字里行间的态度、观点、意图、文风、笔调等信息。

这类题提问的常用句式根据推测对象的不同而有所变化。

关于文章观点的推测

We can conclude/ learn/ derive from this passage that _____.

It can be inferred/learned/ concluded from this passage that _____.

The writer implies in this passage that _____.

It is implied but not directly stated in this passage that _____.

The author would probably agree with which of the following?

According to the passage, the writer seems to believe/think/feel/ maintain/ hold the opinion that _____.

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards ... ?

Which of the following is implied in Mr. Wilson's words in the passage?

关于写作意图的推测

The writer's main purpose in writing this passage may be _____.

The author of the passage might intend to _____ by this passage.

By the first/last paragraph/By the comparison between ... and ..., the author means to _____.

The writer mentions ... in order to/ in the aim of _____

This passage is probably an extract from a _____.

关于笔调的推测

The author's tone in writing this passage indicates that _____.

The tone of the passage tends to be _____.

Which of the following can best indicate the author's feelings for...?

Compared with the beginning of the passage, the tone of the writer in the last paragraph is being _____.

关于题材、文风的推测

The passage would most likely be assigned reading for courses in which of the following subjects?

Which of the following best describes the format of the passage?

Where would this passage most likely to appear?

预测未完之笔

If there is one more paragraph, the writer will probably deal with _____.

It can be predicted that in the next paragraph the writer will _____.

The paragraph following this passage is likely to talk about _____.

必须指出,推测题虽然有很强的猜测成分,但决不等于是在漫无边际的胡猜、瞎猜。推测的根本出发点和依据就是文章本身。推测合理性有赖于对原文有关信息的合理、特别是合乎逻辑的判断、推理和延伸。

推断文章的言外之意也只能以作者已经明白道出的观点、事实和例证为前提。因此,做好推测题的首要关键还是读懂原文。

此外,推测题还有些具体的做题技巧:

①对有关观点的题,一般可参考文首或文尾推断出答案。

②有关作者笔调文风的题,要求推测的主要是作者的主观倾向。对此,一方面可根据文章中所采取的修辞手法进行推断。作者特定的感情色彩往往通过带有特定感情色彩的语句表现出来。比如,褒贬色彩分明的词语;特别夸张的句子;very,even,really,too,indeed,only,merely,just等程度副词。

另外,一般来说,在议论文中,作者常倾向于采用严肃的笔调;在散文、描述文中会用幽默或讽刺的笔调。作者对所描述的事物持有的态度有反对的、赞成的、折中的、同情的。阅读过程中,注意以此为线索,常可事半功倍,提高答题速度及准确性。

③对写作意图和预测下文走向的题,要善于抓住文章中的各种连词或承上启下的语句,通过它们表示的转折、递进、举例、比较、归纳等意义,可以预测下文将要出现的大致内容。

下面是一则主要测试考生推测能力的阅读题:

I have taught in high school for ten years. In that time I have given assignments to many students, including a murderer, an evangelist(牧师), a boxer, a thief, and an imbecile(弱智者). The murderer was a quiet, little boy who sat on the front seat and looked at me with pale blue eyes. The evangelist, easily the most popular boy in the school, had the lead in the junior play. The boxer lounged by the window and let loose at intervals with a raucous laugh that startled even the geraniums. The thief was a gay-hearted soul with a song on his lips. And the imbecile was soft-eyed little fellow who preferred to remain unnoticed.

All of these boys, I taught them in rhyming scheme of the Elizabethan sonnet and how to diagram a complex sentence.

1. This passage suggests that _____.
A. adult personality can be predicted B. school grades influence the future
C. schools ignore individual needs D. people are unpredictable
2. Apparently the narrator feels _____.
A. self-satisfied B. threatened
C. discouraged D. hateful
3. The narrator seems to be making a plea for _____.
A. more meaningful education B. revision of English courses
C. better classroom disciplines D. guidance in the elementary grades

[分析]

第一题答案为D。总结全文,本文作者对自己的学生尽管熟悉,但却不能预测他们将来会成为什么样的人。

第二题答案为C。作者在学校里给学生讲英国文学、语法,但却失望地发现,这些对于他的学生日后品格的形成无济于事。一个学生后来成了小偷,另一个做了谋杀犯。

第三题答案为A。参考前两题。

5. 阅读理解综合练习 30 篇

为帮助应试者备考,本节专门设计了30则阅读理解仿真题,可供大家自测用。每则包括一篇短文以及3-5道多项选择题。从题目难度上看,1-10则练习较适合A级申报人员;11-20则适于B级;21-30则与C级难度大致相当。

练习旁附有参考答案和答案详解。

1

Today's trumpet^① is one of the world's oldest instruments. It is the

①trumpet[ˈtrʌmpɪt] n. musical wind instrument of brass 喇叭,号角

result of many centuries of development. Although it looks nothing like its ancestors^②, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes^③. They are all blown. And they all use the player's lips to produce the basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to improve its design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and, in general, be easier to play well. The remarkable^④ way in which the modern trumpet achieves these goals is measure of the success of all those who struggled to perfect this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugelhorn^⑤, and a number of others that are all similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that can stir^⑥ one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. From the use of trumpets in ancient religious^⑦ ceremonies^⑧ to the part they play in modern rock bands^⑨, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - A) Science and the Trumpet
 - B) Recordings of the Trumpet
 - C) The Trumpet and its Ancestry
 - D) How the Trumpet is Made
2. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is needed to make the trumpet work?
 - A) Air pressure
 - B) Keen eyesight
 - C) Daily cleaning
 - D) Long fingers
3. Which of the following can be inferred about the first trumpet players?
 - A) They could not play all the notes of the scale.
 - B) They were not able to pick up the trumpet.
 - C) They could not play simple tunes.
 - D) They had difficulty improving upon the trumpet.
4. The author believes that the trumpet is particularly important because it _____.
 - A) can be used in rock bands
 - B) has historical significance
 - C) is a religious instrument
 - D) has a narrow range

2

If someone tells you he fought in the Swiss Navy and speaks Swiss, don't believe a word he says. Switzerland is a landlocked^① nation. It

② ancestors [ˈænsəstə] n. any one of those persons from whom one is descended, esp. one more remote than a grandparent. 祖先, 祖宗

③ tube [tjʊb] n. long hollow cylinder of metal, glass or rubber, esp. for holding or conveying liquids, etc. 管, 筒

④ remarkable [rɪˈmɑ:kəbl] a. out of the ordinary 不平常的, 值得注意的

⑤ flugelhorn [ˈflʊg(ə)lhɔ:n] n. a brass instrument [乐] 短号

⑥ stir [sta:] v. to move 打动, 使激动

⑦ religious [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] a. of religion. 宗教的

⑧ ceremony [ˈserɪməni] n. special acts, religious service. 仪式, 典礼

⑨ rock bands [rɒk bænd] a band that plays rock'-n-roll music. 摇滚乐人

题解

1. C. 其中“Ancestry”一词实为文章第一段第三句“ancestors”的替换。

2. A. 凭常识即可判断。

3. A. 本题实是要求考生能够理解和分析第二段第二句的潜台词, 即“ They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower.”(他们想创造一种音色美妙的乐器, 使演奏者可以奏出所有的音符, 高音和低音都有扩展)。

4. B. “... the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.”(整个小号类乐器, 蕴涵很多人类文明发展史的信息。)

① landlocked [ˈlændləkt] a. (of a bay, harbour, etc.) almost entirely surrounded by land. 内陆的, 几乎全为陆地包围的