

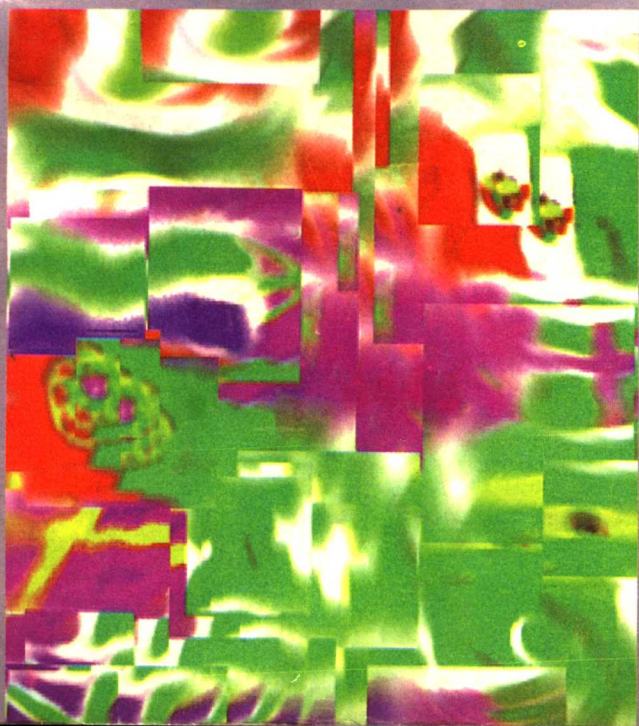
# CET

大学英语  
学习和应试技巧

## READING & TRANSLATION

# 阅读与翻译

蔡基刚 主编



● 复旦大学出版社

大学英语学习和应试技巧

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## 丛书编写说明

“大学英语学习和应试技巧”丛书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》、《关于全国大学英语四级考试采用新题型的通知》等的要求编写的，目的是帮助学生复习和巩固在大学英语学习中涉及的基础知识和基本技能，进一步提高语言的运用能力，为参加全国大学英语四、六级考试和其他类型英语考试作好准备。

参加本丛书编写的都是复旦大学英语教学部多年来辅导学生参加大学英语四、六级考试的教师，他们对考题、题型、难点以及考生解题中存在的问题作过精心的分析和研究，本丛书就是他们总结出来的一套行之有效的考试技巧。

本丛书包括下列四种：

《阅读与翻译》

《语法与词汇》

《听力与听写》

《十句作文法》

本丛书在编写过程中，得到了复旦大学英语教学部的帮助和指导。

# 前 言

阅读理解是任何一种英语考试中占分数最多的一个项目,也是考生失分最多感到最头疼的一个项目。主要反映是时间不够,文章过难和题目难做,不像语法、词汇等题目,可以进行针对性的复习和强化。阅读理解取材广泛,内容多变,似乎无从入手。那么阅读理解有没有规律可循,可以不可以进行针对性的复习?我们的回答是肯定的。本书就是悉心研究了大学英语四、六级考试、研究生入学和学位考试、EPT和TOFEL考试以及专业技术资格考试中的阅读理解题,从阅读文章的体裁、题材、语言到出题的类型(包括多项选择题、问题简答题、句子翻译题),规律和特点,进行了分析、研究和归类,并在此基础上总结了在阅读理解项目上得高分的考生的阅读和解题的经验体会,从而摸索出阅读、理解、解题的一整套策略和技巧。

可以这么说,本书向读者揭示了各类考试阅读理解项目的命题准则、命题技巧、命题规律。因此,本书不仅对参加各类英语考试的考生进入阅读理解这个神秘的世界,掌握快速阅读、准确理解和解答问题的钥匙有极大的帮助,而且对想动手自己出一些模拟练习题来辅导学生复习迎考的教师,也有很大的参考价值。

本书由蔡基刚担任主编,程寅任副主编。由蔡基刚负责全书的设计和定稿,并编写了第一、二、三、四、七、八章;由程寅编写第五、六章;吴晓真编写第九章。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误在所难免。恳请专家及读者批评指正。

编者

1996年9月

## 内 容 简 介

本书是“大学英语学习和应试技巧”丛书中的一种。全书根据大学英语四、六级考试和其他类型英语考试对阅读理解(包括多项选择题、问题简答题、句子翻译题)的要求,利用大量近年来各类考试特别是四、六级考试的阅读材料,对阅读文章的体裁、题材、语言、命题规律和试题特点,进行了分析、研究和归纳,总结出一整套阅读和解题的成功经验、策略和技巧,最后还附上了复习迎考的测试题,供读者练习和参考。

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## 第一章 阅读理解试题概述

阅读理解部分是任何一种英语考试中占分数最多的一个项目。请见下表。

各类考试阅读理解的题数及计分

考试名称及代号	文章数	题数	计分(%)
大学英语四级(CET4)	4	20	40
大学英语六级(CET6)	4	20	40
研究生入学(MET)	5	20	40
硕士研究生学位(GET)	6	30	30
出国水平(EPT)	6	30	35
专业技术资格	7	35	78.5

可见,阅读理解这部分的成绩,是直接关系到考生能否通过考试或取得优异成绩的关键。就以大学英语四、六级考试为例,数据统计表明,这部分的成绩若低于26分,那么试卷的总成绩往往低于60分而不能通过;相反,若这部分的成绩能在36分以上,考生便有望取得85分以上的优秀成绩。而我国大学生的实际情况如何呢?根据全国四、六级考试中心的统计,全国各高校在四、六级考试阅读理解部分中的平均成绩分别是26分和23分左右,全国重点院校的平均成绩也分别只有28分和24分。可以这么说,我们学生参加这类考试的结果大多是听力“保分”,语法“夺分”,而阅读(包括写作)是“失分”。可见,如何提高阅读理解水平,尤其是掌握

阅读理解的应试技术,是考生们非常关注的问题。

## 第一节 形式与特点

国内组织的英语考试,阅读理解部分的形式、特点、要求都有相同之处。为叙述方便,本书以四、六级考试的阅读理解为例。

四、六级考生的阅读理解部分共 20 题,考试时间为 35 分钟。要求考生阅读四篇短文。每篇文章的长度,四级的平均为 250 词,六级为 350 词。总阅读量四级控制在 1000 个词左右,六级控制在 1400 个词左右。考生根据文章内容,从每题四个选择中选出一个最佳答案。下面是 1991 年四、六级试题的阅读部分各一套,我们在后面的讲述中将要反复引用其中的材料。

### 1991 年四级阅读理解

Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no

longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority (优先) it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的)." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation (动力) to seek improvement.

21. Teachers are different in their opinions about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the difficulties in teaching spelling
  - B) the role of spelling in general language development

- C) the complexities of the basic writing skills  
D) the necessity of teaching spelling
22. The expression "play safe" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to write carefully  
B) to do as teachers say  
C) to use dictionaries frequently  
D) to avoid using words one is not sure of
23. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) students will be able to express their ideas more freely  
B) teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes  
C) students will have more confidence in writing  
D) students will learn to be independent of teachers
24. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) reasonable  
B) foolish  
C) unfair  
D) careless
25. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the importance of developing writing skills  
B) the complexities of spelling  
C) the correct way of marking compositions  
D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

A breakthrough (突破) in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community (EEC) could be brought forward by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according

to the senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific laboratories at Ispra, near Milan.

The senior West German scientist in charge of the Community's solar energy programme, Mr. Joachim Gretz, told journalists that at present levels of research spending it was most unlikely that solar energy would provide as much as three per cent of the Community's energy requirements even after the year 2000. But he said that with a modest increase in the present sums, devoted by the EEC to this work it was possible that the breakthrough could be achieved by the end of the next decade.

Mr. Gretz calculates that if solar energy only provided three per cent of the EEC's needs, this could still produce a saving of about a billion pounds in the present bill for imported energy each year. And he believes that with the possibility of utilizing more advanced technology in this field it might be possible to satisfy a much bigger share of the Community's future energy needs.

At present the EEC spends about \$ 2.6 millions a year on solar research at Ispra, one of the EEC's official joint research centres, and another \$ 3 millions a year in indirect research with universities and other independent bodies.

26. The phrase "be brought forward" in Line 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) be expected
  - B) be completed
  - C) be advanced
  - D) be introduced
27. Some scientists believe that a breakthrough in the use of so-

- lar energy depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) sufficient funding
  - B) further experiments
  - C) advanced technology
  - D) well-equipped laboratories
28. According to Mr. Gretz, the present sum of money will enable the scientists to provide \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a little more than 3% of the EEC's needs after the year 2000
  - B) 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000
  - C) less than 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000
  - D) only 3% of the EEC's needs even after the year 2000
29. which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) The EEC spends one billion pounds on imported energy each year.
  - B) At the present level of research spending, it is difficult to make any significant progress in the provision of energy from the sun.
  - C) The desired breakthrough could be obtained by the end of the next decade if investment were increased.
  - D) The total yearly spending of the EEC on solar energy research amounted to almost 6 million dollars.
30. The application of advanced technology to research in solar energy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) would lead to a big increase in research funding
  - B) would make it unnecessary to import oil
  - C) would make it possible to meet the future energy needs of the EEC

D) would provide a much greater proportion of the Community's future energy needs

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark — alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump — convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U. S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively banning (禁止) the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc, maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection (感染). Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work—and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$ 2.5 billion to \$ 5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such expenditures (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

31. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a technical failure
  - B) a technical wonder
  - C) a good life-saver
  - D) an effective means to treat heart disease
32. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts
  - B) will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models
  - C) may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts
  - D) can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
33. The new models of artificial hearts are expected \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to have a working life of 10 or 20 years
  - B) to be set fully in the patient's chest
  - C) to be equipped with an external power source
  - D) to create a new passage for infection
34. The word "them" in Line 10, Para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) doctors who treat heart diseases
  - B) makers of artificial hearts
  - C) America's health-care programs
  - D) new models of artificial hearts
35. Some people feel that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) artificial hearts are seldom effective
  - B) the country should not spend so much money on artificial



hearts

- C) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts
- D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish labourers. The two groups