



新世纪实用英语学习丛书

阅读理解技巧与训练

宁月瑾 徐惠芬 主编



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《新世纪实用英语学习丛书》

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总 序

为了推动全国高等专科英语教学改革,提高教学质量,教育部全国普通高等专科英语课程教学指导委员会向全国高等专科学校推荐《实用英语》系列教材(高等教育出版社1995年第1版),1997年,又公布了普通高等专科英语题库测试大纲和样题,对高等专科英语的教学和考试提出了方向性的指导意见。1998年和1999年各省(市、区)进行了高等专科英语应用能力考试。为适应高等专科英语教学发展的这一要求,在山东省大学外语教学研究会会长吴铭方教授积极倡议下,我们几所高校组织专门从事专科英语教学的教师,经过长时间的研讨,于近期编写了《新世纪实用英语学习丛书》。该丛书冠以“新世纪”丛书之名,意在适应时代的要求,突出新世纪英语教学的特点。

目前,面对21世纪知识经济和信息时代的挑战,适应素质教育发展的需要,提高大学生的英语实用能力已成为时代的迫切要求。但在以往的教学过程中,多数学生为了应付考试,只重视书本知识的学习,而忽视语言能力的培养,以致有些学生学了多年英语,仍达不到“张口动手”的目的,更谈不上运用自如了。针对这一情况,本丛书在编写中突出了实用性,重在语言基本功训练,以培养学生实际运用语言的能力。

本丛书在编写过程中也参考了《大学英语教学大纲》和有关教材,因而,不仅适用于专科生,而且对大学本科生来说也是一套打好语言基础、练好语言基本功的较好参考书。

本丛书的主要特点可以概括为:

1. 结合学生学习中的难点、疑点、重点进行精讲多练;
2. 结合教学要求,既给知识,又教方法;

3. 结合大学生以后工作的实际需要,着重培养英语实际运用能力;

4. 既适用于课堂教学,又适用于自学;

5. 既适用于专科生,又适用于本科生。

本丛书共有六本:

《阅读理解技巧与训练》

《英语语法精讲与实践》

《听力技能训练与突破》

《实用英语写作技能培养与实践》

《专科英语词汇记忆与突破》

《专科英语考试模拟题集与详解》

为高等专科英语教学编写一套辅助教材,是我们多年来的愿望,但由于本丛书的编写为初次尝试,难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请同行专家和广大读者批评指正,以便进一步提高完善。

《新世纪实用英语学习丛书》

编委会

1999年6月

前 言

新世纪的到来对高等学校英语教学提出了更高的目标,要求学生全面提高运用英语的能力,以便走上社会后尽快适应工作需要。在当今的信息时代里,阅读理解是获取各方面信息的重要途径之一。本书的目的是,给广大学习英语的学生提供内容广泛、趣味性强的阅读材料,帮助大家提高获取信息、解决疑难问题的能力。

本书根据不同文章题材与训练形式和目的,共分四部分,其特点是:

1. 选材内容广泛。包括天文、地理、文化、教育、社会、家庭等方面的文章。

2. 题材形式多样化。有科普读物、商务信函、应用性语篇等。

3. 练习多样化。配有多项选择、重点句翻译、简答、填空、配对等训练项目。

4. 每个单元后,紧跟答案,以方便学习者查阅。尤其是多项选择练习,配有难点注释和理解指导。

本书由宁月瑾、徐惠芬主编。副主编有:李加忠、管廷祥、滕延江、孟婉静、冷文彦、于龙。

本书承蒙石油大学吴铭方教授的指导,并得到山东省大学外语教学研究会的大力支持。在此向关心和支持我们工作的专家、学者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中错漏和不足之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年6月

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Part One Multiple Choices to Comprehension Questions

Directions: *In this part, there are 40 passages. After each passage, there are 5 questions or unfinished statements. And you will also find in the passage a sentence or a group of sentences underlined. First do the multiple choices of the questions, and then put the underlined part into Chinese. It is better not to refer to the key and notes until you have finished the tasks.*

Passage 1

Cheating: The income tax deadline approaches and some taxpayers' thoughts turn to it. Test time approaches and some students' thoughts turn to it.

"You want something you can't get by behaving within the rules, and you want it badly enough you'll do it regardless of* any guilt or deep regret, and you're willing to run the risk of being caught." That's how Ladd Wheeler, psychology professor at the University of Rochester in New York, defines cheating.

Many experts believe cheating is on the rise. "We're suffering a moral breakdown." Pinkard says, "We're seeing more of the kind of person who regards the world as a series of things to be dealt with. Whether to cheat depends on whether it's in the

* 加底线的词语后有难点提示。

person's interest." He does, however, see less cheating among the youngest students.

Richard Diensbier, psychology professor at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, believes that society's attitudes account for much of the upsurge (增长) in cheating.

"Twenty years ago, if a person cheated in college, society said: That is extremely serious, you will be dropped for a semester if not kicked out permanently," he says. "Nowadays, at the University of Nebraska, for example, it is the stated policy of the College of Arts and Sciences that if a student cheats on an exam, the student must receive an 'F' on what he cheated on. That's nothing. If you're going to flunk anyway, why not cheat?"

"Cheating is most likely in situations where the vital interests are high and the chances of getting caught are low," says social psychologist Lynn Kahle of the University of Oregon in Eugene.

1. The passage centres on _____.
 - A) convincing the reader that cheating is immoral
 - B) discussing the reasons for cheating
 - C) describing how students cheat on exams
 - D) discussing how to control cheating
2. Cheating tends to occur when _____.
 - A) one wants something badly
 - B) one can't get something in a right way
 - C) it is not very likely to be revealed
 - D) a series of things have to be dealt with
3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A) It is forgivable to cheat unless money is involved.

- B) There has been an increase in cheating.
 C) Most cheaters are college students.
 D) Cheaters do not feel guilty and regretful.
4. What can be inferred from the passage?
 A) Cheating is widespread because society is too tolerant.
 B) Cheating is the result of intense pressure.
 C) Cheating is cheating, whether on a test or on any other occasions.
 D) Cheating comes together with civilization.
5. The word “flunk” could best be replaced by which of the following?
 A) fear
 B) succeed
 C) be pleased
 D) fail

I. 难点提示

1. regardless of 不顾, 不管
2. on the rise 上升
3. account for 是…的原因

II. 答案及注释

1. B) 主旨题。从全篇文章来看,着重探讨了作弊的原因,因此应选 B)。
2. C) 情节题。从最后一段中可找出答案。
3. B) 是非题。文章第三段提到“…cheating is on the rise”。因此 B) 是对的。A) 所列内容文中没有提及;至于 C), 文中只是列举了大学生“cheat”的例子,并没有涉及到“多数作弊者是大学生”这一论断;从文章第二段可以看出 D) 是错的。
4. A) 推断题。从倒数第二段和倒数第三段“…society’s attitudes account for much of the upsurge in cheating”可以

看出,应该选择 A)。整篇文章得不到 B)、C)、D)所列的结论。

5. D) 语义题。从上下文来看,该词的意思应该是“考试不及格”,因此选择 D)。

III. 翻译

1. 译文:20年前,假如有人在大学里作弊,人们会说:这可不是闹着玩的,你要是被永远开除出校,也得留级一学期。
2. 翻译提示:使用了正反表达法和增补法,将“*That is extremely serious*”译为从反面表达的句子,并且将“*if*”后面省略的主语“*you*”译出来。

Passage 2

Fear and its companion pain are two of the most useful things that men and animals possess, if they are properly used. If fire did not hurt when it burnt, children would play it until their hands were burnt away. Similarly, if pain existed but fear did not, a child would burn itself again and again, because fear would not warn it to keep away from the fire that had burnt it before. A really fearless soldier—and some do exist—is not a good soldier because he is soon killed; and a dead soldier is of no use to his army. Fear and pain are therefore two guards without which men and animals might soon die out.

In our first sentence we suggested that fear ought to be properly used. If, for example, you never go out of your house because of the danger of being knocked down and killed in the street by a car, you are letting fear rule you too much. Even in your house you are not absolutely safe; an aeroplane may crash on your house, or ants may eat away of the beams in your roof so that the latter falls on you, or you may get cancer!

The important thing is not to let fear rule you, but instead to use fear as your servant and guide. Fear will warn you of dangers; then you have to decide what action to take.

In many cases, you can take quick and successful action to avoid the danger. For example, you see a car coming straight towards you; fear warns you, you jump out of the way, and all is well.

In some cases, however, you decide that there is nothing that you can do to avoid the danger. For example, you cannot

prevent an aeroplane crashing into your house, and you may not want to go and live in a desert where there are no aeroplanes. In this case, fear has given you its warning; you have examined it and decided on your course of action, so fear of the particular danger is no longer of any use to you, and you have to try to overcome it.

1. Children would play with fire until their hands were burnt away if _____.
 - A) they were given no warning beforehand
 - B) they had never burnt themselves
 - C) they had no sense of pain
 - D) they were fearful of the fire
2. According to the writer, which of the following is true?
 - A) Fear can not be used in wars, because a fearful soldier is not a good soldier.
 - B) The example that an aeroplane may crash on your house means fear exists everywhere, you should pay much attention to it.
 - C) You can take quick and successful action to avoid all the dangers around you.
 - D) Sometimes danger is helpful, but in some cases it is unnecessary.
3. People sometimes succeed in timely avoiding danger because _____.
 - A) they have gained experience
 - B) they jump out of the way in time
 - C) they are calm in face of danger
 - D) they are warned of the danger and take quick action
4. Implied but not stated: _____.

- A) Fear is always something helpful
 B) Fear is something unprofitable
 C) Fear ought to be used as a servant and guide
 D) Too much fear is harmful
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A) The Value of Fear
 B) Fear and Pain
 C) Fear Will Warn You of Danger
 D) Fear Is Helpful

I. 难点提示

1. die out 消失, 灭亡
2. in...case 在...场合下; 在...情况下
3. decide on one course of action 决定采取一项行动方案

II. 答案及注释

1. C) 情节题。从第一段第二句中的“*If fire did not hurt*”可得出答案。
2. D) 是非题。A) 中的“*fearful*”(恐惧的, 害怕的)与原文的“*fearless*”(无惧的)矛盾; 文中说飞机撞房子之类的情况是无法预防的(*you can not prevent*), 所以 B) 中“*you should pay much attention to it*”是错误的; C) 是说你可采取迅速及成功的行动去避免所有的危险, 其中的“*all the dangers*”与原文中的“*In many cases*”(在大多数情况下)不一致。
3. D) 情节题。人们之所以“*succeed in timely avoiding danger*”是因为人们意识到了危险, 即“*they are warned of the danger*”并且“*take quick action*”。
4. D) 推断题。此文虽然是讲“*fear*”给我们带来的好处, 但作者在最后一段却暗示不必要的恐惧是没用的, 甚至是有害