# 英语分类阅读

# 在职考研100篇

(附答案、分析与注解)

◆ 主编 田传茂

分类阅读

分类突破

阅读高分

一手在据

华中理工大学出版社

## 英语分类阅读

### 在职考研 100 篇

(附答案与解析)

主 编 田传茂 副主编 宋洪玮 胡 刚

华中理工大学出版社

#### 内容提要

本书按同等学历人员申请硕士学位全国统一考试的要求,选择了100篇阅读文章精心设计考题,并附有答案及注释。读者可以自学提高应试能力。

在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考已实施了几年。纵观历届考题,阅读部分所占比重最大,也是考试的重难点部分。为了有针对性地提高考生的应试能力,我们编写了这本书。

本书共包含 100 篇阅读文章,按内容分为生理、语言文化等九大部分。每部分开头有简单的解题技巧指导。全书的最后是参考答案和解题注释。读者可以参照阅读,提高应试水平。

由于水平有限,不妥之处恳请广大读者指正。

编 者 1999年11月

#### B

#### 灵

第一部分	篇章阅读		(1)
一、生理	***************************************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(3)
二、语言文	文化		·· (55)
三、日常生	三活		·· (85)
四、社会	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(109)
五、天文	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(133)
六、科普	***************************************	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(152)
七、工业	••••••		
八、农业	••••••		
九、史地	••••••		
第二部分	参考答案与	j注释	
一、生理	••••••	***************************************	(219)
二、语言文	化	********************************	(238)
三、日常生	活	************************************	(248)
四、社会		***************************************	(255)
五、天文	••••••	*******************************	(262)
六、科普	••••••	*** ***	(268)
七、工业	*******************	***************************************	(277)
八、农业		***************************************	(280)
九、史地		***************************************	(284)

苐











篇章阅读

・分案阅读・分类突破・阅读高分・一手在握・



#### 一、生理

本部分包括有关生理方面的 25 篇文章。各篇措辞精炼、词汇丰富。读者在做习题的过程中应先猜测词义,然后再对照注释,这样能培养猜词能力。

#### Passage 1

Some generalizations are that speech comes later for twins than singletons (单胞胎), that girls speak before boys, that 'dada' is usually said before 'mama' owing to a preference for d and not necessarily for the father, that babies use far more vowels than consonants (輔音) (adults use one vowel to 1.4 consonants), that a baby's first vowels are those which adults form in the front of the mouth, that a baby's first consonants are formed at the back of its mouth, and that children learn to speak at different speeds according to their environment. G. A. Miller said the most precocious (早熟的) child orator (口齿伶俐的孩子) is a blind girl, the only daughter of wealthy parents. The slowest speaker is a hard-of-hearing (耳闭的) twin born into a large family with poor parents who speak two or three languages. Whereas 100 per cent of a child's jargon (咿呀语) is

meaningless even to a parent (and to the child too?), although a general sense may be conveyed, quite a high proportion remains unintelligible (难理解的) even when speech has begun. D. McCarthy reckoned(估计) that only 26 per cent of an eighteenmonth child's talk was comprehensible, 67 per cent at two, 89 per cent at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 93 per cent at three and 99 per cent at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . An infant deaf in both ears does not learn to speak without special training. An infant partially deaf in both ears may learn the sounds he can see being made—b,f,w—but not g,l,r.

- 1. According to the passage, which of the following generalizations is NOT true?
  - A. Babies say 'dada' before 'mama' because the former is easier to utter than the latter.
  - B. Babies use far more consonants than vowels because consonants are voiceless and thus much easier to produce.
  - C. The first vowels of a baby are those which are generally produced in the front of the mouth.
  - D. Girls begin to speak at an earlier point of time than boys do.
- 2. A child's jargon is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. meaningless to his parents but meaningful to his partners
  - B. meaningful to his parents but meaningless to his partners
  - C. largely unintelligible when it is completely meaningless to his parents
  - D. the vocabulary used among children
- 3. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The cleverest girl is a blind girl in terms of acquiring a language.
- B. An infant deaf in both ears may learn to speak through some sort of special training.
- C. 89 percent of the talk of a child at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  was comprehensible.
- D. The twin hard of hearing and born into a multilingual poor family may be slowest speakers.
- 4. The word "precocious" means
  - A. quick to learn things
  - B. most sensitive to things
  - C. showing unusually early development of mind
  - D. eloquent

#### Passage 2

The vocal cords (声带) are not cords. They are membranes (薄膜), more like reeds (簧片) than any possible kind of cord, and a sound is made after the two of them have been brought together to close that wedge-shaped (楔子形的) opening. If air is then blown through the larynx (喉), preferably from the lungs, although noises are possible—particularly to the ventriloquist (腹语术者)—when air is drawn towards the lungs, a sound will be made because the valve (活门,活瓣) of the vocal membranes is constantly forced apart by the pressure behind it. Each forcing apart causes the escape of a puff of air, and then the coming together again of the two folds. The vibration (振动), which happens many times a second, occurs on more than one frequency at once. The basic tone of the human voice, despite

there being other frequencies, is about 125 cycles a second.

Making a sound is not making speech; no one can talk through an oboe (双簧管). It is necessary to articulate, to join together, before the basic note or notes are transfor talk. The so-called mobile articulators (发音器官) are lower lip plus its jaw, the various parts of the tongue, and the vocal cords. They have to move towards something, and the fixed articulators are the upper lip, upper teeth, the ridge of gum(齿 龈) supporting the teeth, the hard palate(顎) at the front, the soft palate at the back, and the sides of the larynx. Say any word, and feel the inevitability of the articulation involved. Say 'pop' without the lips touching, say 'that' without pressing the tongue's tip to the upper teeth, say 'she' with the tongue wrongly in either cheek.

- 1. Which of the following does not belong to speech organs?
  - A. The vocal cords.

B. The upper teeth.

C. The larynx.

- D. The ventriloquist.
- 2. In the pronunciation of the following words, which one is involved in the lips?

  - A. pop B. that
- C. she
- D. are
- 3. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. The upper lip and the lower lip are fixed articulators.
  - B. The various parts of the tongue are mobil articulators.
  - C. The hard palate and soft palate are fixed articulators.
  - D. The vocal cords are mobil articulators.
- 4. In order to pronounce the sound [si] correctly, we should

<sup>• 6 •</sup> 

- A. press the tongue's tip to the upper teeth and let the sides of the tongue touch the upper teeth
- B. let the front of the tongue touch the upper teeth ridge but leave a narrow opening between the tongue's tip and the upper teeth
- C. press the tongue's tip to the upper teeth ridge and leave a narrow opening between the front of the tongue and the upper teeth
- D. press the tongue's tip to the hard palate and let the air from the lung flow through the sides of the tongue

#### Passage 3

Starvation is accompanied, apart from loss of weight, by a senile(老年性的) appearance of the skin, a slow heart beat, a shortness of breath if exercise is attempted, increasing urination (小便), and a general swelling, or oedema (浮肿), of the tissues. This retention (保持) of liquid is a feature of most starved people, and occurs mainly in the legs, ankles, feet and abdomen(腹部). It often gives a reasonably well-nourished(营养 良好的) look to the lower half of the body compared to the skinny(枯瘦的) chest and spindly(细长的) arms. Diarrhoea(腹 泻) may follow or partner the oedema. Normally, and starvation is so frequent in the world that average findings have been easily evaluated, a person can shrink(萎缩) to half of his or her weight, and still be perfectly capable of putting on all former weight if given food. When weight is less than 50 per cent of its original amount death is much more likely. Its actual cause will probably be some infection, itself permitted by a lack of resistance to infection which, in its turn, is caused by a

deficiency of protein.

- C. J. Polson in The Essentials of Forensic Medicine has listed some of the post-mortem(验尸) findings of starved people. Body weight is usually well below half normal weight (on average 38 per cent). An 11 stone man and an 8 stone woman may therefore have been reduced to 4 stone and 3 stone. They look old. All organs except the brain have shrunk both in size and weight. No fat is visible, and all muscles have atrophied(萎缩). There has been de-mineralization(脱矿质) of bone.
- 1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT one of the symptoms accompanying starvation?
  - A. A slow heart beat.
  - B. A general swelling of the tissues.
  - C. A shortness of breath.
  - D. Atrophied muscles.
- 2. In Paragraph 1, the sentence "It often gives a reasonably well-nourished look to the lower half of the body compared to the skinny chest and spindly arms" means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the course of starvation the upper half of the body is easier to lose muscles than the lower half and so the lower half seems a little more well-nourished
  - B. in the course of starvation the lower half of the body consumes relatively less energy than the upper half and thus the lower half looks a little more well-nourished
  - C. in the course of starvation the liquid in the chest and arms is maintained longer than that of the legs, ankles, feet and abdomen and so the lower part of the body seems morbidly healthier

- D. in the course of starvation the liquid in the legs, ankles, feet and abdomen stays while the chest and arms have shrunk because of quick loss of the liquid and thus the lower part of the body seems well-nourished
- 3. In Paragraph 1, the word "diarrhoea" refers to
  - A. a senile appearance of the skin
  - B. the type of illness in which the bowels are emptied too often and in too liquid a form
  - C. the type of illness in which one suffers de-mineralization of bone
  - D. a kind of illness in which all organs have shrunk both in size and in weight
- 4. What's the probable reason why one is much more likely to die when his weight is less than 50 percent of its original amount?
  - A. A lack of sufficient food.
  - B. A lack of sufficient nourishment.
  - C. A lack of minerals in the bones of the body.
  - D. A lack of resistance to infection.
- 5. Which of the following is NOT one of C. J. Polson's findings of starved people?
  - A. Increasing urination.
  - B. Atrophied muscles.
  - C. De-mineralization of bone.
  - D. Shrunk organs.

#### Passage 4

The longest pregnancies(怀孕) on record are those reported not in the annals(年鉴) of medicine, but of law. Men, such as

husbands, have frequently wished to prove that they could not have fathered a certain child as they were elsewhere/at sea/ abroad throughout the vital time. The law, aware that pregnancies can exceed(超过) 280 days, has never been prepared to accept the plea of a man who is absent for 281 days before the birth. Or, come to that, 300. But back in 1802 a man was considered guiltless(无罪的) who had been away for 311 days. Nowadays, pregnancies are (legally) getting longer. It is not good enough to have been at sea for only ten months, and then disown a brand new baby on stepping ashore. In 1921, with the case of Gaskill versus Gaskill, the husband was petitioning (申 请) for divorce on the grounds of his wife's alleged misconduct (有嫌疑的不良行为) because Mrs Gaskill had produced a baby 331 days after he 'had had access to(接触) her'. Mr Gaskill lost his case. In 1947, with the case of Wood v. Wood, Mr Wood had been away for 346 days, but he still lost. With Hadlum v. Hadlum in 1949 the period of absence, or length of presumed(推 断的) possible pregnancy, was 349 days---- or one year bar a couple of weeks and couple of days. The court had accepted that such a lengthy pregnancy, over two months longer than the traditional forecast, was possible. Mr Hadlum was assumed to be the father. (I have read of one birth after 360 days, but there was no supporting evidence.)

- 1. According to the passage, the longest pregnancies .
  - A. are told in folk tales
  - B. are recorded in the annals of law
  - C. are recorded in the annals of medicine
  - D. are recorded in some kind of writing

- 2. In the second sentence, the phrase "the vital time" means
  - A. the most important time
  - B. the time when the baby was born
  - C. the time during which a girl or woman may get pregnant
  - D. the time when a new life was formed
- 3. In the third sentence, what does the phrase "the plea of a man" refer to?
  - A. It refers to the fact that the man claims that he has been at sea for 281 days.
  - B. It refers to the fact that the man disowns the newly born baby because he thinks that he is absent during the period of possible pregnancy.
  - C. It refers to the fact that the man refuses to accept the brand new baby because he has not had access to his wife.
  - D. It refers to the situation that the man is unwilling to father the newly born baby because the birth time is shorter than the traditional forecast.
- 4. What is the reason why Mr Gaskill and Mr Hadlum lost their cases in the court of law according to the passage?
  - A. Mr Gaskill and Mr Hadlum provided the court with unreliable evidence.
  - B. The brand new babies were born within the traditional forecast.
  - C. The court thought that the mothers behaved well during the period when their husbands were absent.
  - D. The court thought it was possible for a woman to have a lengthy pregnancy over two months longer than the

traditional forecast.

- 5. In the middle of the passage, the part "had had access to her" means
  - A. had come into contact with her
  - B. had sexual intercourse with her
  - C. had lived together with her
  - D. had touched her

#### Passage 5

Whereas pregnancy (怀孕) is now considered to be an abnormal (不正常的) state of affairs in contrast with former days, the very normality (正常性) of today's pregnancies is questionable. Countless women resent the idea of that average 27. 5 lb. increase, and wish for an average baby without an average increase. So they diet. Such behaviour was notable in the 1920s with increases of not more than 14 lb. being desired. One man who aimed at this maximum with 119 mothers achieved anything from a loss of 20 lb. to a gain of 41 lb. Quite apart from what the women themselves achieve, or wish to achieve, there is variance (不一致) of medical opinion. The American average weight gain is 24 lb., with some doctors liking their women to come up to average, some feeling that 15-20 lb. is quite sufficient for the average size of woman, with anything over 20 lb. being excessive (过度的). Some say they do not permit their pregnant patients to gain more than 24 lb.; others say that pregnancy is no time to cure obesity(肥胖). Therefore, with advice and counter-advice, only the naturalness of anybody's pregnancy is entirely questionable.

The modernity of today's world impinges upon the modern • 12 •