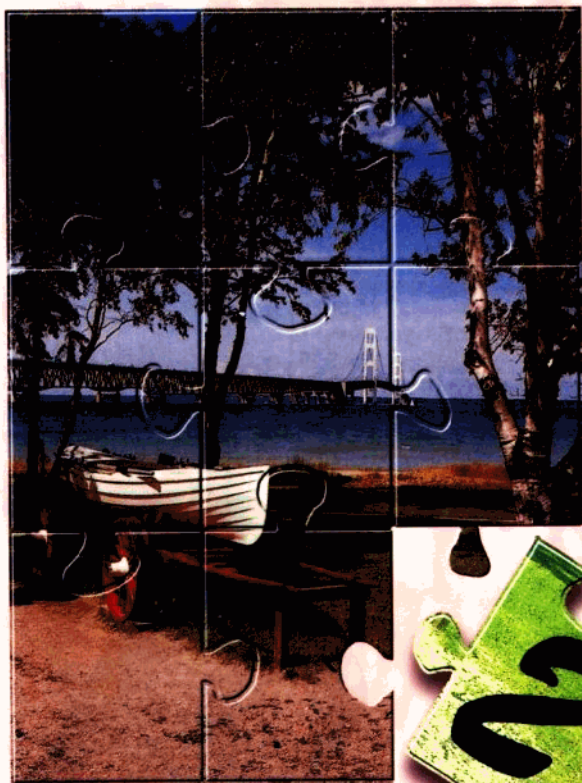


大学英语分级实用教程

阅读 · 翻译 · 简答

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《大学英语分级实用教程
阅读·翻译·简答》
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前 言

为了迎接 21 世纪的挑战,使大学英语教学上一个新台阶,《大学英语教学大纲》明确指出:大学英语教学的目的是,培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息。正是基于这一点,本教程以实用性为出发点,有针对性地进行综合指导和分级训练,侧重于培养学生的综合阅读能力,同时,全面提高学生英译汉的翻译能力和简短回答问题的应试技能。

全教程共分四级,即一至四册各为一级,内容包括阅读理解、英译汉和简短回答。书中各部分互相关联,讲练结合,特点突出。理论指导部分和技能指导部分供一至四级共同使用,目的在于帮助学生掌握良好的学习方法。贯穿于全教程的测试题可使学生通过实践来加深对理论的理解和认识,以达到理论和实践相结合的目的。为学生学习方便起见,每册书后附有词汇表,收录了本册出现的超纲词。理论部分简明扼要地阐明了命题准则、命题技巧、命题规律等。综合技能指导部分有系统地传授了一整套解题的策略和技巧,并且举了大量的例子来进一步说明。实用部分的每一个单元里有五篇文章,前四篇文章设有二十个阅读理解多项选择题和五个英译汉测试

题,第五篇文章设有五个简短回答题。总而言之,客观题(阅读理解题)占三分之二;主观题,即新题型(包括英译汉和简答题)占三分之一。所有文章在题材、体裁、难易程度、长度、超纲词的比例等方面都有明确的规定。各级的测试重点明确,力求达到由浅入深、循序渐进。

我们相信,本分级实用教程的出版会给学生基础阶段(一至四级)的学习提供有效的帮助,从而达到大纲规定的基本要求。

本分级实用教程虽为全体编者精心编写而成,但书中错误及不当之处在所难免,诚望读者及同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

1998年9月

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第一部分 综合技能的培养

第一章 阅读理解

第一节 基本技能

阅读能力是一种综合能力,是由若干种最基本的阅读技能组成的。阅读能力的全面提高有赖于这些基本技能的培养和掌握。本节重点介绍阅读基本技能的培养及其方法。

一、通篇略读法

略读是一种应用广泛的快读技能,并在阅读中占有重要的地位。所谓略读是指以最短的时间、最快的速度浏览全文,弄清文章的主题与大意,文章的背景、基调和风格。

通篇略读法适用于主题型试题、推理题。其目的是用尽可能短的时间,尽可能快的速度获取尽可能多的信息。因此,应该有选择地进行阅读,有意识地注意主题句、推理句等。具体步骤如下:

- (1)确定略读目标;
- (2)确定主题句和中心思想;
- (3)快速翻阅,直到获得你所需要的信息。

二、照题查阅法

照题查阅法是一种简单、传统而快捷的做题方式。照题查阅法是指先看文章下面的问题,然后带着问题阅读文章,找到与问题有关的信息,如具体的时间、地点、人物、事件、年代、数字等,并立即作答。这种方法针对性强且重点突出,适于细节型试题。

三、综合解题法

所谓综合解题法是指在做题过程中纵观所有解题方法,其中包括上面提到的两种方法和其他方面的能力与技巧,具体问题,具体分析,既能扣住主题,又能有的放矢,是一种多、快、好、省的解题方法。

第二节 主题与细节

一、主题型试题解题策略

在考试当中,我们不可能一步登天,直接摘取塔顶的主题。所以,比较稳妥的办法是确定每一段或全篇文章的中心意思,在此基础上,归纳出文章的主题。

1. 找出主题句

一般说来,文章的主题思想通常被概括在文章的主题句(topic sentence)中。主题句概括力强,目标明确,可以凝练全部段落的中心思想。因此,确定文章的中心思想的主要方法便是准确地找到主题句。

主题句在段落中的位置是相对固定的,常见于句首。据统计,其论述性段落大约有 60% ~ 90% 采用演绎推理,即主题句位于段首。

例 1:

In the philosophy of John Dewey a sharp distinction is made between "intelligence" and "reasoning". According to Dewey, intelligence is the only absolute way to achieve a balance between realism and idealism, between practicality and wisdom of life. Intelligence involves "interacting with other things and knowing them", while reasoning is merely the act of the observer, "... a mind that beholds or grasps objects outside the world of things". With reasoning, a level of mental certainty can be achieved,

but it is through intelligence that control is taken of events that shape one's life.

What is the topic of this passage?

- A) The intelligence of John Dewey.
- B) Distinctions made by John Dewey.
- C) Dewey's ideas on the ability to reason.
- D) How intelligence differs from reasoning in Dewey's works.

这段文字所讲的主要是关于“智力和推理的差别”。文中的第一句就概括地表明了这一主题,所以第一句是主题句,以后各句均是对主题的说明与论述。A. 只提及 intelligence, 不合适;B. 提到 distinction, 但未指哪方面的 distinction, 显然不合适;C. 提到的却仅仅是 reasoning, 也不完整;D. 所提供的信息与主题句最接近, 所以正确答案为 D。

当然,主题句也出现在段尾。作者先摆出事实依据,通过层层推理论证,最后得出结论,即段落的主题。这是归纳推理的方法。这样得出的结论与演绎推理一样具说服力,易为人们接受。

例 2:

English is spoken by pilots and airport control operators on all the airways of the world. Over 70 percent of the world's mail is written in English. More than 60 percent of the world's radio programs are in English. *Clearly English is an international language.*

Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

- A) English is used almost everywhere.
- B) English is the only language spoken in the world.
- C) If you want to travel by air, you have to know English.
- D) Over 70 percent of mailmen can write in English.

在这篇短文中,作者先举出了一个具体的事例,即英语在世界各国的机场服务、邮电行业,以及广播事业等方面的广泛应用,并予以数据说明,最后得出这一结论:英语是一种国际性语言。很明

显,这也是全段的主题句。于是可以看出,B、C、D所提供的信息都不够完整,只有A最具概括性,所以是正确答案。

除了段首和段尾之外,有些段落的主题句还被安排在段落的中间部位。在这种情况下,作者往往是从具体的事例谈起,随之归纳出主题,然后再围绕这一主题展开讨论,使立论更加清楚,具有较强的说服力。

例3:

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. *When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas.* Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink(眨眼) can be a way of flirting(调情) or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization(用语言表达) is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feeling.

Which of the following statements best summarizes this passage?

A) When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.

- B) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
C) Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
D) Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

这篇文章共有四段,谈的是体姿语(body language)。第一段的前两句谈到人类尽管利用多种形式进行交际,但主要还是通过口头表达来进行。接着作者指出,当出现语言障碍时,交际则由体姿语来进行。最后两句则说明体姿语的实际用途及其国际通用性。由此可看出主题句是位于该段中间的第三句。这也是整篇文章的主题。

第二段、第三段的首句从两个不同的方面引出了体姿语的功能与分类。最后一段予以总结,强调体姿语在表达人类思想和感情方面的作用,与第一段呼应。当问及本文的中心意思时,不难选出正确答案 A。

2. 概括段落大意

有些段落没有明确给出主题句。段落的主题由段中的重要细节体现出来,各个细节或共同组成该段的主题,或围绕一个隐含的主题展开论述。这种情况常见于叙述文中。这时考生必须根据段落中各细节的逻辑关系,加以概括,总结出一个能准确表达全段意思的主题。

例 4:

Captain Cook, the noted world explorer, encountered an unusual animal during his first visit to Australia. He pointed to it grazing(吃草) in the distance and asked his native guide to identify it. The guide appeared confused and finally said, "Kang-a-roo" which Cook carefully noted in his word book. The missionaries who later came to Australia were anxious to see a kang-a-roo but their inquiries were met with puzzled looks. They soon discovered that the native who answered Cook's question was really saying, "I don't know what you're pointing at." The name stuck and is

still in use today.

Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

A) Captain Cook's guide had a sense of humor.

B) Native Australians could not speak English.

C) Some words have fascinating origins.

D) Captain Cook was fond of animals.

此段叙述了著名探险家 Cook 船长在澳洲的一段经历,作者讲述了“kang-a-roo”一词的来历。段中没有主题句,但据文中所述,我们可以得出这样一个结论,即“Kang-a-roo”一词来历非常有趣,因此推出正确答案 C。

3. 确定文章的主题

弄清了各段落的中心思想之后,要在此基础上确定文章的主题。作者在撰写文章时,往往会在文章的开头或结尾写上一两句总结性的话语,也就是说,有一个概括全文的主题句。在这种情况下,文章的主题很容易找。只要在发现了这样的语句之后,再用各段的段落大意汇总起来确认一下就可以了。

正如在段首可以找到该段的主题句,一篇文章的主题往往能在第一段找到。许多文章,尤其是议论文,作者一般会在第一段道明其写作意图,提出要在文中论述的主题。文章的最后一段用来概括、归纳或总结全文,使首尾呼应,给读者留下深刻印象。因此,当我们阅读一篇由数段组成的文章时,应注意阅读首尾两段,同时注意阅读中间各段首句,这些段落的首句除可能会交待本段的主题外,还起着承上启下的作用,使段与段有机衔接。这样做,我们就会对全篇有一整体认识,文章的中心思想便会一目了然。

4. 逻辑推断

文章是一个有机的整体,段落和段落之间有内在的联系,通过对这种关系的逻辑分析,可以发现文章的主题。

二、细节型试题解题策略

细节是文章中用来论证或说明主题的事实依据与非常具体的信息,细节在内容上与主题紧密相连。

细节型试题要求考生对文章细节和事实性信息有较深程度的理解。只有真正地理解全部细节,才能领会文章的深层意义。

如果考生对所阅读文章的主题、中心大意及文章的整体组织结构已经有了正确的理解,回答细节型题的把握就会很大。做这类题时最好先阅读题干,弄清题干的具体要求(如是关于人物的、时间的、地点的,还是有关事件结果的,等等),再有针对性地查阅文章或者照题查阅,认真搜寻有关细节,跳过无关细节,最后与选择项——对比,得出正确答案。

例 5:

In 776 B.C. the first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honor the Greeks' chief god, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths (橄榄枝叶圈) placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place.

The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 B.C..

1. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) 776 years. | C) 1,205 years. |
| B) 2,277 years. | D) 2,766 years. |

2. Which of the following is not true?

- A) Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
- B) The games were held in Greece every four years.
- C) Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
- D) Poems glorified the winners in song.

第一题问的是奥林匹克运动会的起源,是个时间问题。在文中迅速查找,发现一个日期:776 B.C.。与选择项一一对比,根据题目的要求,做一个简单推算,得出答案 D。第二题略为复杂,询问四个选择项中的各细节哪一个与原文不符。A 中的主要内容与 winners 有关,迅速在文中查找与 winners 有关的句子,文中说到:“Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads ...”,也就是说,他人为获胜者戴上橄榄枝叶圈,并不是获胜者自己为自己戴上,由此可以断定 A is not true。用同样的方法迅速查对其他三项选择,发现均与文中所述相符,因此可得出同一结论, A 为正确答案。

细节型试题的出题方式灵活多变,解题时要首先定位,即确定问题所涉及的主要事实的位置,在仔细阅读句子的同时,也要正确领会四个选项的含义,这样,才能有效利用各种线索(包括可供利用的各种背景知识),提高解题的速度和准确率。

由于细节型试题的出现顺序和文章内容的叙述顺序基本一致,所以,解题时,要先把文章大体浏览一遍,有一个初步的印象。然后,尽可能按照试题本身的排列顺序来寻找。当然,为了提高效率,寻找的时候还要借助于一些有用的线索。在大部分情况下,细节型试题的题干部分会出现一些关键性的词语,抓住这些关键词,可以快速准确地找出试题所涉及的细节。

第三节 归纳、理解能力

归纳、理解题要求考生对于寓意在文章之中没有明确提出的问题、观点等内容进行正确地归纳、总结、概括和理解,并推断出隐

含之意,其中包括领会某一细节、文章的主题、作者的写作方法等。在归纳、推断时要求考生在理解原文的基础上对文章的观点、论证、中心思想、作者的意图等进行综合概括和理解,利用原文内容上的关联和冲突,留心原文在选项中的种种变化,从字里行间悟出弦外之音。归纳、理解是通过背景知识、数字信息、计算、逻辑推理等进行的。

例 6:

Albert Einstein had a great effect on science and history, greater than only a few other men have achieved. An American university president once commented that Einstein had created a new outlook, a new view of the universe. It may be some time before the average mind understands fully the identity of time and space and so on—but even ordinary men understand now that the universe is something larger than ever thought before.

By 1914 the young Einstein had gained world fame. He accepted the offer to become a professor at the Prussian Academy of Science in Berlin. He had few duties, little teaching and unlimited opportunities for study, but soon his peace and quiet were broken by the First World War.

In the years following World War I honors were increasingly heaped on him. He became the head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Theoretical Physics. In 1921 he won the Noble Prize, and he was honored in Germany until the rise of Naziism when he was driven from Germany because he was a Jew.

It may be concluded that _____.

- A) Albert Einstein was forced to serve in the army.
- B) Albert Einstein had no other interests besides science.
- C) German usually have a high respect for science.
- D) His reputation was ruined because of his work during World War I.

本题答案是 C,虽然没有明说德国人对科学的态度,但可以归纳推理出此结论。

第四节 合理推断

一、利用信息作推断

推断题与主题型试题、细节型试题不同,这些题型是根据直接给出的文字信息来回答问题。而推断题是根据字面意思或已知信息来推断。

做这类题目时,考生应仔细阅读,品味作者的意思,不可匆忙做出选择。总的说来,要注意以下几个方面:

(1)明确作者的写作观点和意图;

(2)分清字面意思和隐含之意,尤其是作者没有直言道出但强烈暗示的意思;

(3)推断必须在原文的基础上进行,绝不能掺进文章之外的个人看法或臆断。

例 7:

There are numerous authoritative books on these subjects and a short list is given on page XV. There are several forms of phonetic and tonic (声调的) transcriptions in use today. The symbols used in the occasional transcription in this book are explained below.

We can expect that following this passage the author will deal with

A) phonetics

C) spoken English

B) written English

D) phonetic symbols

根据已知信息,下一页作者要谈的应该是 D。因为最后一句只谈到了 symbols,而没有谈到其他三项的内容,故答案为 D。