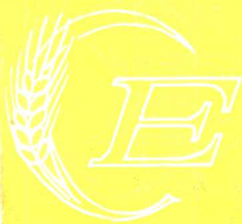


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English

阅读 理解 测试

顾之民 编著



北京农业大学出版社

Reading Apprehension

and 1989

阅读 理解

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北京农业大学出版社

1989

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前 言

本书是为农科院校、综合性大学及师范院校生物系等高年级学生编写的专业英语教材或课外读本。由于重点放在语言上，而且所涉及的专业知识也仅仅是农业及生物方面的科普常识，故它适应于一切大学高年级学生及具有相当英文程度的其他英文爱好者阅读。

本书从选材到练习设计，均围绕以下六个方面。

To enrich your knowledge!

(丰富知识)

To enlarge your vocabulary!

(扩大词汇量)

To enable you to successfully take exams!

(培养应试能力)

To familiarize you with professional terms!

(帮助熟习专业术语)

To help you acquire the techniques of translation!

(提高翻译技巧)

To train your competence of reading and comprehension!

(培养阅读与理解能力)

一、选材

本书所选用的材料，均来源于近年公开出版和发表的英美

书刊，而且原作者都是英美人，目的在于使语言规范化。本书所选材料的内容力求广泛而且具有科普性质，以便使学生在学语言的同时，丰富知识。

二、练习设计

该书的每一课均由两大部分组成，即 Text A 与 Text B。Text A 后的练习共有六大项。一、二、三项是围绕课文进行的，一、二两项着眼于词汇练习，第三项着眼于阅读与理解练习。由于课后的单词与词组全用英文注释，所以练习一的设计也是为了培养学生的英文思维、应用以及使用全英字典的能力。但此书的对象毕竟是中国人，为了方便学生与避免产生误解，总词汇表里的单词与词组仍用中文注释，学生实在读不懂时，可翻阅总词汇表。练习的第二项是近年来研究生考试常用的形式，目的在于了解学生的词汇量。这儿选用这种练习方式，目的在于使学生自测自己，是否知道该单词在课文中的确切含义，并且也帮助学生熟习这种测试方法。练习的第三项设计，完全是为了培养学生的阅读与理解能力。这项练习，每课约十大题，全部题目做完，可理解课文的70%左右。

练习四、五、六是综合，理性练习，目的在于复习，测验大学一、二年级期间所学的较难掌握的语法与词汇。

Text B是 Text A的补充，其练习共分两部分，第一部分，Cloze Test又分为 Part A与Part B，目的在于培养与测验学生的综合性语言文字能力。第二部分是翻译，学生可根据自己的具体情况，决定全部或部分翻译。

学完一个单元，你便会了解到，每个单元实际上是一份综合性试卷，这就是本书编写的新颖独到之处。

农科院校的学生学完两年基础英语之后，也可将本作为专

业英语教材使用。如果作为教材，大约需要48——64学时，或由教师根据情况另行规定学时。

本书完成后，经安徽大学外语系陈华教授、安徽农学院外语教研室负责人崔淮梁教授、安徽省大学英语研究会副理事长俞贤达教授、安徽农业技术师范学院学术委员会副主任印天寿教授审阅，最后由南京农业大学外语教研室负责人王耀庭教授审订。另外，曹杰旺老师、周岩老师、刘世稳老师、常培福老师、洪发水老师等，为本书的编写提供了宝贵的意见，在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限，谬误在所难免，万望读者指正。

编者

1987.12.

**Knowledge Is the Wing Wherewith We Fly to
Heaven.**

— Shakespeare

A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing.

— Pope

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Unit One

The Role of Swine in the World

Text A

The Role of Swine in the World

Through history, swine have served humanity as sources of food, utilizers of feedstuffs including by-products and wastes, producers of fertilizer, sources of heart valves and medical items, scavengers, and a source of recreation as prey in hunting, as participants in racing, as domestic pets, and as movie actors. The European wild hogs were hunted and also played an important role in the development of some breeds of swine during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Chinese pigs have been important food producers for many centuries, and they were used to improve pig strains in many parts of the world, including Denmark and other European countries, in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Iberian type of swine and improved English breeds were also used in improving early pigs in Denmark. The Danish Landrace has become renowned as a producer of high-quality pork during the twentieth century.

The Danish Landrace swine and their improvement to meet changing market demanding and agricultural production changes illustrate how swine have been modified to serve humans during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.⁶ Other successes with swine have occurred in the United States and many other countries. Increased feed-grain production and surpluses, as well as the development of dairying in Denmark, led to the production of energy feeds and milk products as supplements for pork production for domestic uses and exports — especially to the British market. The rapid improvements in Danish baconpig production occurred through breeding and selection, improved feeding practices, moving from extensive to more intensive production units and larger swine operations, improved health programs, meat grading and inspection and the establishment of a marketing system with bacon factories for slaughter, curing, and processing. Quality pork for exports to the United Kingdom and for use at home provided much of the incentive to the Danish pork industry. In 1907, the first Danish progeny-testing stations soon emphasized carcass-quality characteristics in addition to feed efficiency and growth rate. All these changes took into account the need to improve production efficiency and to produce high-quality, palatable pork to meet the changing consumer demands for more lean meat and less fat as the swine industry moved through the twentieth century.

In western Europe, North America including the United

States, and other parts of the world, the pork revolution rolled forward rapidly during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with great changes in types of swine, production methods, health programs, pork processing, and marketing. The flexibility and adaptability of swine in the hands of progressive breeders and producers have led swine to their present important role in serving human beings.

Words and Expressions

1. swine [swain] *n.* pig or pigs
2. role [roul] *n.* something plays in a special condition
3. humanity [hju'mæniti] *n.* mankind (not animals)
4. utilizer ['ju:tilaizə] *n.* a person or a thing that utilizes something
5. feedstuff ['fi:dstʌf] *n.* materials or substances used for feeding
6. by-product ['bai prədʌkt] *n.* something obtained during the manufacture of something else
7. waste [weist] *n.* useless products
8. valve [vælv] *n.* the structure in the heart which controls the direction of the flow of the blood
9. item ['aitəm] *n.* one thing in a list of things
10. scavenger ['skævindʒə] *n.* an animal that feeds on dead organic matter; a person who is paid to take away refuse
11. recreation [,rekri'eɪʃən] *n.* rest or play after one's working
12. prey [prei] *n.* something that is being hunted
13. participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt] *n.* some person who has a share in some activity

14. domestic [də'mestɪk] *a.* having to do with the home
15. pet [pet] *n.* an animal we keep, usually in the house, as a friend or something to play with
16. movie ['mu:vi] *n.* film (in USA)
17. hog[hɒg] *n.* a pig or a castrated male pig reared for meat
18. breed [bri:d] *n.* variety
19. strain [streɪn] *n.* breed
20. Denmark ['denmɑ:k] *n.* a kingdom in Northern Europe
21. Iberian [ai'biəriən] *adj.* of the region constituted by the Iberian Peninsula
22. Danish ['deɪnɪʃ] *n. & adj.* the Danes or of Denmark
23. pork [pɔ:k] *n.* the meat of a pig
24. illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *vt.* to use pictures to make something easier to understand
25. modify ['mɒdɪfaɪ] *vt.* to make something change to some degree
26. success [sək'ses] *n.* an example of performing successfully what is aimed at
27. feed-grain ['fi:d 'greɪn] *n.* the grain for the feed of pigs
28. surplus ['sə:pləs] *n.* the amount left over without requirements
29. dairying ['dæərɪŋ] *n.* the business of a dairy farm
30. supplement ['sʌplɪmənt] *n.* something added
31. bacon ['beɪkən] *n.* the meat from the back and sides of a pig, which is made ready for cooking by putting salt on it and keeping it in wood smoke

- bacon-pig — the pig that is used to make bacon
32. extensive [iks'tensiv] *adj.* reaching far in scope
 33. intensive [in'tensiv] *adj.* concentrated; deep and thorough
 34. operation [əpə'reiʃən] *n.* effective breeding
 35. program ['prougrəm] *n.* a sequence of things to be done
 36. grading ['greidiŋ] *n.* arranging something in grades or sort
 37. inspection [in'spekʃən] *n.* examining carefully
 38. slaughter [slə:tə] *n.* killing many animals at the same time
 39. curing ['kjuəriŋ] *n.* preserving meat by smoking, or salting
 40. processing ['prousesiŋ] *n.* treating of the meat in order to preserve it
 41. quality ['kwəliiti] *n.* the degree of goodness
 42. United Kingdom [ju:'naitid 'kiŋdəm] *i. e.* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 43. incentive [in'sentiv] *n.* what can arouse encouragement or a stir
 44. progeny-testing ['prəʒəni 'testiŋ] *n. & adj.* (of) testing the descendants of an animal
 45. carcass ['kɑ:kəs] *n.* a dead animal body for cutting up as meat
 46. characteristic [kæriktə 'ristik] *n.* a typical quality of something or somebody
 47. palatable ['pælətəbl] *adj.* pleasant to the taste
 48. consumer [kən'sju:mə] *n.* a person who uses goods made

by the others

49. flexibility [ˈfleksɪˈbɪlɪti] *n.* the quality of changing easily to meet the changing conditions
50. adaptability [əˈdæptəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* adapting or being adapted

Phrases and Expressions

1. through history — concerning history from the beginning up to the present
2. to serve ... as ... — to serve ... in the capacity of. . .
3. to play an important role in. . . — to play ~~an important~~ part in. . .
4. as well as — besides; and also
5. at home — in the place where you live or come from
6. put ... into operation — to carry out or put into effect
7. in addition to — as well as; also
8. take ... into account—consider or remember and understand sb. or sth. while judging him (or it)
9. roll forward—progress or move onward
10. in the hands of — in the grasp of

Exercises

- I. There are ten words in List One and ten definitions in List Two but they do not match. Point out the definition of each word of List One in List Two.

List One

List Two

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. feedstuff | —(A) the meat of a pig |
| 2. market | —(B) examining carefully |
| 3. hunt | —(C) killing many animals at the |

- same time
4. pork — (D) a place where people can bring goods to sell
 5. inspection — (E) material used for feeding
 6. carcass — (F) try to catch or kill wild animals
 7. scavenger — (G) the dead animal body for cutting up as meat
 8. consumer — (H) something that is being hunted
 9. prey — (I) a person who uses goods made by the others
 10. slaughter — (J) an animal that feeds on dead organic matter

II. There are four words or phrases below each sentence which has a word or phrase underlined. You are to choose the one word or phrase out of the four which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

1. Through history, swine have served humanity as sources of food, utilizers of feedstuffs including by-products and wastes, producers of fertilizer, sources of heart valves and medical items, scavengers, and a source of recreation as prey in hunting, as participants in racing, as domestic pets, and as movie actors.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. joiners | b. attendants |
| c. partakers | d. jointers |

2. Chinese pigs have been important food producers for many centuries, and they were used to improve pig strains in many parts of the world, including Denmark and other European countries, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- a. to ameliorate b. to reform
 - c. to revise d. to amend
3. The Danish Landrace has become renowned as a producer of high-quality pork during the twentieth century.
- a. famous b. reknown
 - c. republic d. undrestood
4. Other successes with swine have occurred in the United States and many other countries.
- a. have cropped up b. have taken place
 - c. have been happened. have initiated
5. Increased feed-grain production and surpluses, as well as the development of dairying in Denmark, led to the production of energy feeds and milk products as supplements for pork production for domestic uses and exports — especially to the British market.
- a. conducted b. guided
 - c. transmuted d. brought about
6. The rapid improvements in Danish bacon-pig production occurred through breeding and selection, improved feeding practices, moving from

extensive to more intensive production units and larger swine operations, improved health programs, meat grading and inspection, and the establishment of a marketing system with bacon factories for slaughter, curing, and processing.

- a. the organization b. the settlement
 - c. the transformation d. the setting up
7. Quality pork for exports to the United Kingdom and for use at home provided much of the incentive to the Danish pork industry.
- a. furnished b. proved
 - c. enhanced d. invested
8. In 1907, the first Danish progeny-testing station was put into operation, followed by the second one in 1908.
- a. and next b. continued by
 - c. and then d. going on
9. Selection in the progeny-testing stations soon emphasized carcass-quality characteristics in addition to feed efficiency and growth rate.
- a. laid stress on b. made prominent
 - c. made outstanding d. intensified
10. The flexibility and adaptability of swine in the hands of progressive breeders and producers have led swine to their present important role in serving human beings.
- a. privileged b. proceeded