

# 无障碍 英语阅读理解系列

# 100 篇

八 级

## 英语专业阅读理解

*A Guide to Reading  
Comprehension of TEM8*

上海外国语大学 梁晓春 主编

山东科学技术出版社

H319.4  
L471  
无障碍

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## 英语专业阅读理解

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

无障碍英语专业阅读理解 100 篇(八级)/梁晓春主编.  
济南:山东科学技术出版社,2003.8

ISBN 7-5331-3391-9

I. 无... II. 梁... III. 英语—阅读教学—高等学校—  
水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 108355 号

无障碍英语阅读理解系列

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**出版者: 山东科学技术出版社**

地址: 济南市玉函路 16 号

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**发行者: 山东科学技术出版社**

地址: 济南市玉函路 16 号

邮编: 250002 电话: (0531) 2020432

**印刷者: 文登市新华彩印有限公司**

地址: 文登市昆前路 63 号

邮编: 264400 电话: (0631) 8252816

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开本: 850mm×1168mm 1/32

印张: 9.25

字数: 200 千

版次: 2003 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

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ISBN 7-5331-3391-9

H·61

定价: 12.00 元

# 前言

继星火英语推出无障碍大学英语阅读系列并受到广泛好评后,我们接着为英语专业的莘莘学子和广大英语爱好者倾力打造了这本《无障碍英语专业阅读理解 100 篇(八级)》,希望能再次给大家带来强大的上进动力,再掀学习英语的高潮。

英语专业八级的阅读材料和出题方式与大学英语相比难度更大,不仅涵盖了对材料字面意义和隐含意义的理解,更加着重于对文章思想观念、通篇布局、语言技巧和修辞手法的分析。英语专业八级考试大纲是这样规定的:阅读理解包括两个部分(Section A 和 Section B),A 部分由数段短文组成,短文共计 2 500 单词左右,其后共有 15 道选择题,要求学生根据短文的内容、隐含意义及文章特征在 30 分钟内完成试题;B 部分测试学生的速读能力,同样由数段短文组成,短文共约 3 000 词,短文后共有 10 道选择题,要求学生运用速读及跳读的技巧在 10 分钟内根据短文内容完成试题。因此考试所选文章远非一般的英语阅读材料可比。有鉴于此,我们注重选编了一批难度较大、有一定超纲词的文章,完全能满足考生的实战演练需求。

## 本书特点——

### ❖ 全真模拟,保证信度

本书不仅精心选编了部分英语专业全真试题文章,还另外挑选了部分模拟文章,而且这部分模拟文章无论在长度、题材、难度、风格上,还是在文后问题的设计上,都渗透着历年真题的特点,保证了较高的信度。每个单元均给出 15 道题,严格遵循大纲要求。

# Preface

## ❖ 选材广泛,触及热点

选材上既考虑涵盖历年真题选材范围,使考生短时间内全面熟悉阅读题材,又注重了对一些生活热点问题的触及,符合英语专业四级考试阅读选材趋势。

## ❖ 文章障碍,当页解决

我们对每篇文章的词汇障碍、难句障碍,都在文章中重点标出,在当页下端给出了详细解释和点拨,方便读者阅读和复习,适合精读训练,利于综合提高英语水平。

## ❖ 出题思路,详细解析

对每篇文章的篇章主旨、行文逻辑、出题者的思路以及解题技巧,文后都有详细、精辟的解析和指点,使读者在潜移默化中获得阅读技能和解题技巧的快速提高。

相信本书能帮助考生扎实提高阅读技能,科学掌握解题思路,快速谙熟阅读题材,顺利摘取阅读高分。欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。来信必复,并表示衷心的感谢!

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## 无障碍阅读 Test 1

## Text A

难度系数: ★★★★★

建议本篇用时: 7 分钟

## Panic and Its Effects

One afternoon while she was preparing dinner in her kitchen, Anne Peters, a 32-year old American housewife, suddenly had severe pains in her chest accompanied by the shortness of breath. Terrified by the thought she was having a heart attack, Anne screamed for help. Her frightened husband immediately rushed Anne to a nearby hospital where, to her great relief, her pains were diagnosed as having been caused by panic, and not a heart attack.

More and more Americans nowadays are having panic attacks like the one experienced by Anne Peters. Benjamin Crocker, a psychiatrist<sup>①</sup> and assistant director of the Anxiety Disorders Clinic at the University of Southern California, reveals that as many as ten million adult Americans have already or will experience at least one panic attack in their lifetime. Moreover, studies conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in the United States disclose that approximately 1.2 million adult individuals are currently suffering from severe and recurrent<sup>②</sup> panic attacks.

These attacks are spontaneous and inexplicable<sup>③</sup> and may last for a few minutes; some, however, continue for several hours, not only frightening the victim but also making him or her wholly disoriented<sup>④</sup>. The symptoms of panic attack bear such remarkable similarity to those of heart attack that many victims are convinced that they are indeed having a heart attack.

Panic attack victims show the following symptoms: they often become easily frightened or feel uneasy in situations where people normally would not be afraid; they suffer shortness of breath, dizziness or light-headedness; experience chest

① psychiatrist *n.* 精神病专家

② recurrent *adj.* 反复出现的, 再次或反复发生或出现的

③ inexplicable *adj.* 难以或无法解释或说明的

④ disoriented *adj.* 分不清方向或目标的; 无判断力的

pains, a quick heartbeat, tingling in the hands; a choking feeling, faintness, sudden fits of trembling, a feeling that persons and things around them are not real; and most of all, a fear of dying or going crazy. A person seized by a panic attack may show all or as few as four of these symptoms.

There has been a lot of conjecture<sup>①</sup> as to the cause of panic attacks. Both laymen and experts alike claim that psychological stress could be a logical cause, but as yet, no evidence has been found to support this theory. However, studies show that more women than men experience panic attacks and people who drink a lot as well as those who take marijuana<sup>②</sup> or beverages containing a lot of caffeine are more prone to<sup>③</sup> attacks.

Dr. Wayne Keaton, an associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Washington Medical School, claims that there are at least three signs that indicate a person is suffering from a panic attack rather than a heart attack. The first is age. People between the ages of 20 and 30 are more often victims of panic attacks. The second is sex. More women suffer from recurrent panic attacks than men, while a heart attack rarely strikes women before their menopause<sup>④</sup>. The third is the multiplicity of symptoms. A panic attack victim usually suffers at least four of the previous mentioned symptoms while a heart attack victim often experience only pain and shortness of breath.

It is generally concluded that a panic attack does not endanger a person's life. All the same, it can unnecessarily disrupt a person's life by making him or her so afraid that he or she will have a panic attack in a public place that he or she may refuse to leave home and may eventually become isolated from the rest of society.<sup>⑤</sup> Dr. Crocker's advice to any person who thinks he is suffering from panic attacks is to consult a doctor for a medical check-up to rule out<sup>⑥</sup> the possibilities of physical illness first. Once it has been confirmed that he or she is, in fact, suffering from panic attacks, the victim should seek psychological and medical help.

1. According to the passage, a panic attack is

A) both frightening and fatal

① conjecture n. 推测; 猜想; 臆测; 假设

② marijuana n. 大麻毒品 (亦作: marihuana)

③ prone to: 倾向于...

④ menopause n. 更年期; 停经; 绝经期

⑤ 句意: 尽管如此, 恐慌症还是会搅乱一个人的生活。它可能会使人因为害怕在公共场合病情发作而不敢出门, 甚至发展到离群索居的地步。all the same: 依然, 仍然

⑥ rule out: 划去, 排除, 取消



- B) actually a form of heart attack  
C) more common among women than men  
D) likely to last several hours
2. One factor both panic and heart attacks have in common is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a feeling of faintness                      B) uncontrollable movements  
C) a horror of going mad                      D) difficulty in breathing
3. It is indicated in the last paragraph that panic attacks may \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make a victim reluctant to leave home any more  
B) threaten a victim's physical well-being  
C) cause serious social problems for the victim's family  
D) prevent a victim from enjoying sports any more
4. Dr. Crocker suggests that for panic attack sufferers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) physical fitness is not so crucial  
B) a medical check-up is needed to confirm the illness  
C) psychological and medical help is necessary  
D) nutritional advice is essential to cure the disease

3

## Text B

难度系数：★★★★☆

建议本篇用时：8分钟

### How the Smallpox War Was Won

The world's last known case of smallpox was reported in Somalia, the Horn of Africa, in October 1977. The victim was a young cook called Ali Maow Maalin. His case became a landmark in medical history, for smallpox is the first communicable<sup>①</sup> disease ever to be eradicated<sup>②</sup>.

The smallpox campaign to free the world of smallpox has been led by the World Health Organization. The Horn of Africa, embracing the Ogaden region of Ethiopia and Somalia, was one of the last few smallpox ridden areas of the world when the WHO-sponsored Smallpox Eradication Program (SEP) got underway there in 1971. J<sup>③</sup>

① communicable *adj.* (思想等)可传授的;(疾病)传染性的

② eradicate *v.* 清除,扑灭,根绝

③ 句意:1971年,当世界卫生组织发起的消灭天花计划开始实施的时候,非洲的合恩角,包括埃塞俄比亚的欧加登地区和索马里,是世界上最后的几个天花疫区之一。embrace: *vt.* 包含,包括;ridden: *adj.* 充斥…的,全是…的

Many of the 25 million inhabitants, mostly farmers and nomads<sup>①</sup> living in a wilderness of desert, bush and mountains, already have smallpox. The problem of tracing the disease in such a formidable<sup>②</sup> country was exacerbated<sup>③</sup> further by continuous warfare in the area.

The program concentrated on an imaginative policy of “search and containment<sup>④</sup>”. Vaccination was used to reduce the widespread incidence of the disease, but the success of the campaign depended on the work of volunteers. There were men, paid by the day, who walked hundreds of miles in search of “rumors”—information about possible smallpox cases.

Often these rumors turned out to be cases of measles, chick pox or syphilis—but nothing could be left to chance. As the program progressed the disease was gradually brought under control. By September 1976 the SEP made its first report that no new cases had been reported. But that first optimism was short-lived. A three-year-old girl called Amina Salat, from a dusty village in the Ogaden in the southeast of Ethiopia, had given smallpox to a young nomad visitor. Leaving the village the nomad had walked across the border into Somalia. There he infected 3 000 people, and among them had been the cook, Ali. It was a further 14 months before the elusive<sup>⑤</sup> “target zero”—no further cases—was reached.

Even now, the search continues in “high risk” areas and in parts of the country unchecked for some time. [The flow of rumors has now diminished to a trickle—but each must still be checked by a qualified person.]<sup>⑥</sup>

Victory is in sight, but two years must pass since the “last case” before an international declare that the world is entirely free from smallpox.

5. Ali Maow Maalin's case is significant because he was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) last person to be cured of smallpox in Somalia
- B) last known sufferer of smallpox in the world
- C) first smallpox victim in the Horn of Africa
- D) first Somali to be vaccinated for smallpox

6. The work to stamp out smallpox was made more difficult by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) people's unwillingness to report cases

① nomad *n.* 游牧民, 游牧部落的人, 流浪者

② formidable *adj.* 难以应付的

③ exacerbate *vt.* 使…加剧, 使…恶化, 使…剧烈; 加重

④ containment *n.* 遏制, 遏制政策

⑤ elusive *adj.* 逃避的, 不易被抓获、觉察、理解或记忆的

⑥ 句意: 有关天花病例信息的报告已不多见, 但仍能听到零星的天花病例信息——而这些信息仍需要由专业人员去核查。trickle: *n.* 细流

- B) the lack of vaccine  
C) the backwardness of the region  
D) the incessant local wars
7. The volunteers mentioned were paid to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) find out the reported cases of smallpox  
B) vaccinate people in remote areas  
C) teach people how to treat smallpox  
D) prevent infected people from moving around
8. Nowadays, smallpox investigations are only carried out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at regular two-yearly intervals  
B) when news of an outbreak occurs  
C) in those areas with previous history of the disease  
D) by a trained professional

## Text C

难度系数: ★★★★★

建议本篇用时: 8分钟

5

## He Came in on Cat Paws

Quietly, almost unnoticed by a world sunk into the Great Depression, Germany on Jan. 30, 1933, was handed to a monster. [Adolf Hitler arrived, not in jackboots at the head of his Nazi legions but on cat paws, creeping in the side door.]<sup>①</sup>

The president, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, 85 and doddering<sup>②</sup>, hated Hitler and all that he represented. In 1931, after their first meeting, Hindenburg said Hitler "might become minister of posts but never chancellor". In 1932 Hitler challenged Hindenburg. The president—Protestant<sup>③</sup>, Prussian, a conservative monarchist—won with the votes of Socialists, Unions, Centrist Catholics and Liberal Democrats. Hitler—Catholic, Austrian and a former tramp<sup>④</sup>—carried upper-class Protestants, Prussian landowners and monarchists.

[Nearly senile and desperate for any way to establish order in the fractious en-

① 句意: 阿道夫·希特勒走上了历史舞台,不是穿着长统靴带领纳粹军团而来,而是轻手轻脚,从旁门小路爬了进来。jackboot: n. 长统靴; legion: n. 军队,兵团

② doddering adj. 虚弱的,衰弱的

③ Protestant n. 新教徒(16世纪脱离罗马天主教的基督教徒)

④ tramp n. 游民,流浪者;流浪乞丐



vironment, Hindenburg fell prey to intriguers. J<sup>①</sup> Papen began plotting to bring himself to power and his supposed friend Schleicher to the top of the army. Papen offered Hindenburg a government with Hitler's support but without Hitler in the cabinet. Hindenburg made Papen chancellor and Schleicher defense minister.

In the July 1932 parliamentary elections, the Nazis won 230 of 608 seats, and Hitler demanded the chancellorship; Hindenburg refused. Papen lost a confidence vote in August, and his government fell after losing in the fourth election in a year in November. Schleicher, whose very name means "intriguer", turned on Papen, persuading Hindenburg to name him chancellor. Hitler's propagandist Joseph Goebbels noted: "He won't last long."

To get revenge, Papen proposed sharing power with Hitler in January 1933; Hitler agreed, but with Papen as vice chancellor. Ever eager for order, Hindenburg shifted once again and fired Schleicher. "I am sure," the president said, "I shall not regret this action in Heaven." Schleicher replied bitterly, "After this breach of trust, sir, I am not sure you will go to Heaven." Schleicher would later say: "I stayed in power only 57 days, and on each and every one of them I was betrayed 57 times. Don't ever speak to me of German loyalty!"

At noon on Jan. 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler was sworn in as chancellor. Within one month, the Reichstag<sup>②</sup> burned and civil liberties were suspended. Within two months, the Enabling Act stripped parliament of power and made Hitler dictator. On April 1, Hitler decreed a boycott of Jewish business. On April 4, he created the Reich Defense Council and began secretly rearming Germany. On July 14, Hitler made the Nazi Party "the only political party in Germany".

As they sowed, so they reaped. In the Blood Purge of 1934, a Nazi SS squad murdered Kurt von Schleicher in the doorway of his home. Franz von Papen lingered on<sup>③</sup>, so powerless an errand boy for Hitler that he was acquitted<sup>④</sup> at the Nuremberg trials.

9. The author says that Hitler came into power "on cat paws" because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) he seized power illegally
- B) he seized power by military force
- C) he quietly took advantage of the internal conflict
- D) he cleverly took advantage of the Depression

① 句意:由于近几年老体衰,而且无望在四分五裂的环境下重建秩序,保罗·冯·兴登堡陷入了阴谋者的陷阱。senile, *adj.* 衰老的;intriguer, *n.* 阴谋,诡计

② Reichstag *n.* [德]国民议会

③ linger on: 留下来,苟延残喘

④ acquit *vt.* 宣告无罪



10. **Hitler first asked to be made chancellor when \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Papen lost a confidence vote
- B) Hitler had won a third of the votes
- C) Hindenburg fired Schleicher
- D) Schleicher was fired

11. **The chancellor was held by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) Papen, Schleicher, and then Hitler
- B) Schleicher, Papen, and then Hitler
- C) Hindenburg, Schleicher, and then Hitler
- D) Hindenburg, Papen, and then Hitler

## Text D

难度系数：★★★★

建议本篇用时：7分钟

### “I Have a Dream”—30 Years Ago and Now

Few issues are as clear as the one that drew a quarter-million Americans to the Lincoln Memorial 30 years ago this August 28. “America has given the Negro people a bad check<sup>①</sup>”, the nation was told. It has promised quality but delivered second-class citizenship because of race. Few orators could define the justice as eloquently as Martin Luther King Jr., whose words on that sweltering day remain etched<sup>②</sup> in the public consciousness: “I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.”

The march on Washington had been the dream of a black labor leader, A. Philip Randolph, who was a potent figure<sup>③</sup> in the civil-rights movement. But it was King who emerged as the symbol of the black people's struggle. His “I have a dream” speech struck such an emotional chord that recordings of it were made, sold, bootlegged and resold within weeks of its delivery. The magic of the moment was that it gave white American a new perspective on black American and pushed civil rights forward on the nation's agenda.

When the march was planned by a coalition of civil rights, union and

① bad check: 空头支票

② etch vt. 铭记, 铭刻; 描述或给...以极深的印象

③ potent figure: 强力人物

church leaders, nothing quite like it had ever been seen. 1<sup>①</sup> Tens of thousands of blacks streamed into the nation's capital by car, bus, train and foot, an invading army of the disfranchised<sup>②</sup> singing freedom songs and demanding rights. By their very members, they forced the world's greatest democracy to face an embarrassing question: How could America continue on a course that denied so many the simple amenities<sup>③</sup> of a water fountain or a lunch counter? Or the most essential element of democracy—the vote?

Three decades later, we still wrestle with questions of black and white, but now they are confused by shades of gray. The gap persists between the quality of black life and white. The urban underclass has grown more entrenched<sup>④</sup>. Bias remains. And the nation is jarred from time to time by sensational cases stemming from racial hate. 1<sup>⑤</sup> But the clarity<sup>⑥</sup> of the 1963 issue is gone: No longer do governors stand in schoolhouse doors. Nor do signs bar blacks from restaurants or theaters. It is illegal to deny African-Americans the vote. There are 7 500 black elected officials, including 338 mayors and 40 members of Congress, plus a large black middle class. And we are past the point when white American must look to one eloquent leader to answer the question: "What does the Negro want?"

The change is reflected in the variety of causes on the wish list of this year's anniversary march on Washington. Health care reform. Job training. Religious freedom for American Indians. Statehood for the District of Columbia. Head Start<sup>⑦</sup> for young people. Security for the disabled. And an end to racism. The compelling issue of 1963—discrimination—today is more a matter of dark hearts than evil laws. And the legislative agenda of modern-day marchers is American, not black.

12. According to the passage, the recordings of King's speech became a best-seller largely because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the march was a dream of the black people in US
- B) it presented a new way of looking at Afro-Americans
- C) tens of thousands of people listened to the speech
- D) the speech was basically dressed to the black people

① 句意:大游行是由民权联盟、工会和教会领袖们策划的,这种阵势以前还从来没有见过。  
coalition; n. 联盟

② disfranchise vt. 剥夺公民权,剥夺推举议员权,剥夺权利

③ amenity n. 生活福利设施

④ entrench vt. 侵犯,冒犯

⑤ 句意:由于种族仇恨引起的各种耸人听闻的事件时常搅得整个国家不得安宁。

⑥ clarity n. 清澈;透明;明晰

⑦ head start: 良好的开端;顺利的开始



13. From the passage we learn that the original march on Washington \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) highlighted the hypocrisy of America's democratic system  
 B) was made up of one particular segment of black society  
 C) reflected previous demonstrations  
 D) was also attended by white people
14. "Three decades later, we still wrestle with questions of black and white, but now they are confused by shades of gray." The underlined part means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the questions now concern American Indians  
 B) racial hate in the US is diminishing  
 C) the future is promising for the issue of human rights  
 D) the clarity between the black and white is gone
15. It is implied at the end of the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) color discrimination is no longer a problem  
 B) existing laws against racial discrimination need amending  
 C) present-day causes of protest are more diversified than before  
 D) all black Americans have become better off

## 自我测试

用 时

参考答案

正确率

Text A \_\_\_\_\_

C) D) A) C)

\_\_\_\_\_

Text B \_\_\_\_\_

B) D) A) C)

\_\_\_\_\_

Text C \_\_\_\_\_

C) B) A)

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Text D \_\_\_\_\_

B) A) D) C)

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## 答案详解

### Text A



本文是说明文。主要讲了恐慌症及其影响。文章开头以一位美国家庭主妇遭到此种疾病袭击为例，引出越来越多的美国人已患上恐慌症，接着讲其症状及病因，然后阐明恐慌症与心脏病的区别，最后告知人们：恐慌症不会危及人的生命，但影响也不可低估。

1. C) 综合理解题。文章第五段提到:“However, studies show that more women than men experience panic attacks...”,根据此句来判断,正确答案应该是 C)。A)项与文章最后一段中“*It is generally concluded that a panic attack does not endanger a person's life.*”(人们通常认为恐慌症发作不会危及到一个人的生命。)矛盾,所以不对。文章中只是说明了恐慌症和心脏病是两种疾病,症状如何,并没有说恐慌症是心脏病的一种表现形式,所以可以排除 B)项。D)项分析得不全面,文章第三段第一句话中提到:“*These attacks are spontaneous and inexplicable and may last for a few minutes...*”,所以 D)项也可以排除。
2. D) 细节题。文章第四段提到:“... they(panic attack victims) suffer shortness of breath”;而文章第六段的最后一句提到:“... while a heart attack victim often experience only pain and shortness of breath”,所以相同的症状只有“shortness of breath”。A), B), C)项只是文章第四段提到的恐慌症的症状,而不是心脏病的症状,所以不应入选。
3. A) 细节题。参见文章最后一段中的句意分析,可判断出 A)是正确答案。
4. C) 细节题。我们可以从文章最后一句话“*Once it has been confirmed that he or she is, in fact, suffering from panic attacks, the victim should seek psychological and medical help.*”(一旦被确认确实患有恐慌症时,他或她就应该寻求心理治疗和医学治疗。)中找到答案。B)项与题干的意思相悖,选项说检查的目的是为了确认是患有心脏病还是恐慌症,而题干是问针对已经患了恐慌症的患者。D)项文中没有提及。

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## Text B



本文为说明文。主要讲了人类与天花的斗争,第一段首先将最后一例天花病患者介绍给读者,接着讲世界卫生组织 WHO 在消灭天花斗争中做的努力,最后讲天花病例信息的报告已不多见,但仍能听到零星病例信息,但人类最终

会战胜天花。

5. B) 细节题。文章第一段提到:“*The world's last known case of smallpox was reported in Somalia... The victim was a young cook called Ali Maow Maalin. His case became a landmark in medical history...*”,据这几句话的意思,该题的正确答案应该是 B)。A)项说“他是最后一个索马里的被治愈的天花病患者”,C)项说“他是非洲合恩角的第一个天花病患者”,D)项说“他是第一个接种天花疫苗的索马里人”,这三项显然都与原文不符。
6. D) 细节题。文章第三段提到大部分当地居民都分散在荒漠、山林之中,紧接着,作者又说:“*The problem of tracing the disease in such a formidable country was exacerbated further by continuous warfare in the area.*”(这些地区连年的战争导致了跟踪这一疾病的难度加大。)A)项说“由于人们不愿意报告病例”,B)项说“由于缺乏疫苗”,C)项说“由于这些地区很落后”,这三项在文中根本没有提及,可排除。



7. A) 细节题。文章第四段最后一句话提到:“There were men, paid by the day, who walked hundreds of miles in search of ‘rumors’—information about possible smallpox cases.”(男性志愿者们按天取酬,日行数百里以获取可能为真的天花病例信息。)故 A) 正确。B) 项意为“为边远地区的人们接种疫苗”,C) 项意为“教人们如何治疗天花”,D) 项意为“阻止感染人群的迁移”。
8. C) 本题考查的是对细节的理解能力。文章第六段指出:“Even now, the search continues in ‘high risk’ areas and in parts of the country unchecked for some time.”(即使现在,在天花病的高危险区和有一段时间未经检查的乡村里,调查工作仍在继续。)所以正确答案应该是 C)。

## Text C



本文为说明文。本文主要讲的是希特勒如何一步一步走上纳粹党总理的职务的。前半部分讲了“Hindenburg”, “Hitler”, “Papen”和“Schleicher”间的明争暗斗,接下来论述希特勒如何利用这一机会达到其政治目的。

9. C) 综合理解题。文章第一段说明“Hitler arrived on cat paws”,接下来文章就开始论述“Hindenburg”, “Hitler”, “Papen”和“Schleicher”之间的政治斗争,从他们四人之间的纷争来看,希特勒正是利用了这个机会达到他的政治目的。所以正确答案是 C)。而 A) 选项意为“他非法获取政权”,文中根本没有提及他获取政权是否合法的问题,所以可以排除 A) 选项。B) 选项意为“他通过军事力量获取政权”,文中也没有提及。D) 选项意为“他聪明地利用了经济大萧条”,文章开篇提到了“经济大萧条”,可这只是希特勒获取政权的时间,不是原因,所以 D) 项也可以排除。
10. B) 细节题。文章第四段提到:“In the July 1932 parliamentary elections, the Nazis won 230 of 608 seats, and Hitler demanded the chancellorship...”,这句话的大意是:在 1932 年 7 月的议会选举中,纳粹党在 608 席位中获得了 230 席位,此时希特勒要求任总理之职。而 B) 项说“获得三分之一选票”正好与文中所提到的吻合,所以 B) 是正确答案。选项 A) 在文中也提到,但那是希特勒要求任总理之职之后的两个月,而不是当时,所以很容易可以排除 A) 选项。C)、D) 选项在文章第五段可以找到相应的内容即“... Hindenburg shifted once again and fired Schleicher.”,可见这一情况的出现是在希特勒第一次要求任总理之后,所以也可以排除。
11. A) 综合理解题。总理职位的顺序可以从下列句中得到答案,第三段最后一句提到:“Hindenburg made Papen chancellor”,第四段提到:“Schleicher... persuading Hindenburg to name him chancellor”,第六段提到:“Hitler was sworn in as chancellor”,从这三句话,可以清楚地看出总理职位的人选依次是 Papen, Schleicher, Hitler, 所以正确答案是 A)。