

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组 编著
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心 监制

2013 全国专业技术人员 职称外语等级考试

专用 职称英语 教材 综合类 (A/B/C级)

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全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试

职称英语专用教材

综合类（A/B/C 级）

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组 编著
全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心 监制

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前 言

外语是专业技术人员学习国外先进知识和技术，进行对外学术、技术交流的重要工具，也是专业技术人员能力建设的重要方面。为了帮助广大专业技术人员学习英语，熟悉全国职称英语等级考试的方法，我们根据人力资源和社会保障部专业技术人员管理司审定的《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》，组织编写了 2013 年版《职称英语专用教材》。该书主要包括职称英语等级考试介绍、解题方法、按大纲题型编写的学习材料。

本书目录中未加符号标注的文章难度相当于 C 级考试水平，供报考 C 级考试的考生阅读；标有“*”的文章相当于 B 级考试水平；标有“+”的文章相当于 A 级考试水平。我们希望，报考 B 级的考生同时阅读未加符号标注的文章，报考 A 级的考生同时阅读标有“*”的文章。考生亦可根据自己的实际水平、兴趣及学习时间学习相关文章。

《职称英语专用教材》分为综合类、理工类、卫生类三个分册，供考生选用。值此《职称英语专用教材》出版之际，我们向参加本书编写、审定的专家表示感谢。

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试专家指导组

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试指导中心

2012 年 10 月

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职称英语等级考试介绍及解题方法

一、职称英语等级考试介绍

1. 概述

全国专业技术人员职称外语等级考试是由人力资源和社会保障部组织实施的一项外语考试，它根据英语在不同专业领域活动中的应用特点，结合专业技术人员掌握和应用英语的实际情况，对申报不同级别职称的专业技术人员的英语水平提出了不同的要求。该考试根据专业技术人员使用英语的实际情况，把考试的重点放在了阅读理解上面。

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试共分三个专业类别：综合类、理工类、卫生类。每个专业类别的考试各分 A、B、C 三个等级。每个级别的试卷内容，除综合类外，普通英语和专业英语题目各占 50%。三个等级考试的总分各为 100 分，考试时间均为 2 小时。

2. 职称英语等级考试的要求

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试重点考查应试者的阅读理解能力。考试总的评价目标是：申报 A 级的人员在两小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。申报 B 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2600 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。申报 C 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2200 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

为达到上述目标，考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别如下。

2.1 词汇量

考试所涉及的词汇和短语主要依据本考试大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求掌握的词汇量不等：

- 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。
- 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。
- 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语。

需要指出的是，职称英语等级考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要根据考试大纲所附的词汇表，在实际考试中，凡是超出大纲词汇表以外的词汇一般都给出中文意思。

2.2 语法知识

在以往的考试中，最常见的一个测试项目就是对语法知识的考查。全国职称英语等级考试中是否也考语法呢？大纲明确指出：考试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。所谓不直接考语法，就是不像其他类型的考试那样要求学生做与语法有关的多项选择题、语法改错题，分析主谓宾等题目。不直接考语法，并不等于说可以不懂语法、语法知识不重要，阅读理解必须运用语法知识辨认出正确的语法关系。不懂语法，不论词汇量有多大都是毫无意义的。职称英语等级考试要求应试者必须懂得英语基本语法知识，这些语法知识可概述如下：

- 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
- 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
- 动词的各种时、体及其意义；
- 各种从句的构成和意义；
- 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间的逻辑关系等。

2.3 阅读理解能力

前面我们已经提到，职称英语等级考试的测试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。它要求应试者能综

合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解本专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。具体来讲, 阅读能力主要包括下列几个方面:

- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
- 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节;
- 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义;
- 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
- 根据所读材料进行判断和推论;
- 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

3. 考试内容与试卷结构

A、B、C 三个等级的考试各由 6 个部分组成, 每个级别的考试题型和题量均相同, 但不同级别考试总的阅读量及难易程度不同。考试主要考查应试者理解书面英语的能力。以下是每个部分的测试点、题型、题量介绍。

第 1 部分: 词汇选项 (第 1~15 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

考查应试者理解在一定语境中单词或短语意义的能力。本部分为 15 个句子, 每个句子中均有 1 个词或短语画有底横线, 要求应试者从每个句子后面所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个与画线部分意义最相近的词或短语。

第 2 部分: 阅读判断 (第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分)

考查应试者识别和判断文章所提供的信息的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 根据短文列出 7 个句子, 有的句子提供的是正确信息, 有的句子提供的是错误信息, 有的句子的信息在短文中未直接或间接提及。要求应试者根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。

第 3 部分: 概括大意与完成句子 (第 23~30 题, 每题 1 分, 共 8 分)

考查应试者把握文章段落大意及细节的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 有两项测试任务: (1) 短文后有 6 个段落小标题, 要求应试者根据文章的内容为其中指定的 4 个段落各选择一个正确的小标题; (2) 短文后有 4 个不完整的句子, 要求应试者在所提供的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项分别完成每个句子。

第 4 部分: 阅读理解 (第 31~45 题, 每题 3 分, 共 45 分)

考查应试者对文章主旨和细节信息的理解能力。本部分为三篇文章, 每篇 300~450 词, 每篇文章后有 5 道题。要求应试者根据文章的内容, 从每题所给的 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

第 5 部分: 补全短文 (第 46~50 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

考查应试者把握文章结构、掌握作者思路的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 文中有 5 处空白, 文章后面有 6 组文字, 其中 5 组取自文章本身。要求应试者根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字, 将其放回相应位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

第 6 部分: 完形填空 (第 51~65 题, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

考查应试者正确把握文章内容, 以及在一定语境中准备使用词语的能力。本部分为一篇 300~450 词的短文, 文中有 15 处空白, 每处空白给出 4 个选项, 要求应试者根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案。

二、阅读理解能力的考核目标和常见的题型

专业技术人员以英语为工具, 主要通过阅读获取相关学科和专业的信息, 因此, 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试也主要是考查阅读理解。从考试题型来看, 主要是选择题。该题型在职称英语等级考试中占 15 题, 45 分 (占总分的 45%)。另外, 全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试中还采用了阅读判断、概括大意与完成句子、补全短文和完形填空等题型, 它们实质上也是考核阅读能力的题型。由此可见, 为了通过全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试, 必须掌握最基本的阅读技能, 努力提高阅读理解能力。

全国职称英语等级考试大纲就阅读理解能力的考核目标作了如下规定:

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解本专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。

阅读能力主要包括下列几个方面：

- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
- 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节；
- 利用上下文猜测某些词汇和短语的意义；
- 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系；
- 根据所读材料进行判断和推论；
- 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

根据考试大纲规定的考核目标，我们归纳出相应的 6 种阅读理解题的类型，并具体地探讨如何答好这些阅读理解题。

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意

掌握所读材料的主旨和大意是正确理解全文的关键。对主题思想的提问是阅读理解测试的必考题。但提问方式及用词者有差异，这类题的常见提问方式可归纳如下：

1. The passage is mainly about _____.
2. The theme of this selection is _____.
3. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
4. Which of the following statements expresses the theme of the passage?
5. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the author's main point?
6. This article tells us the principle that _____.
7. The main idea of this passage is _____.
8. The major point the author illustrates in the passage is _____.
9. What is the best title of the passage?
10. The author focused on discussing the theme that _____.
11. This passage centers on _____.
12. The author mainly deals with the idea that _____.
13. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
14. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
15. We may draw a conclusion from this passage that _____.

解答这一类题目的基本方法如下。

A. 找出主题句。首先要读标题，因为标题往往是主题句中的核心词或概括性的词。抓住全文中心思想的最快捷的途径就是找出主题句。主题句一般位于文章或段落的开始，然后围绕主题展开论述。因为许多作者喜欢采用从一般到个别的论证或叙述方式，即演绎法（deduction）。这是一种很常见的文章或段落的写作形式。若作者采用归纳法（induction），即从个别到一般来论证或叙述，主题句就会位于段末。除此之外，主题句还有可能位于段落的中间。找到主题句后，就应以它为标准，在解题时，凡是与主题句意思最接近的选择项必然是正确的答案。

例 1

An index is a way to measure changes in a group of numbers over time. In financial markets, for example, an index of stocks will rise or fall with changes in the wider market. The changes measured by an index can be represented with a single percentage.

在这一段文章中，主题句是第一句“An index is a way to measure changes in a group of numbers over time”。其中，核心词是“index”，后面采用举例法具体阐述。

例 2

Before I traveled to Madagascar, I was doubtful about the value of ecotourism. But the right kind of travel — in which sensitive areas are minimally affected and local people earn a fair wage — benefits the environment and the economy. That's my experience in Madagascar, where the government gives 50% of the revenue from parks — including entrance fees — to neighboring communities. Most important, the industry invites respect for nature among visitors and locals alike. As Russell Mittermeier, president of the global green group Conservation International, says, "You have to see it to save it."

本段的主题句在中间部分：“But the right kind of travel — in which sensitive areas are minimally affected and local people earn a fair wage — benefits the environment and the economy.”

例 3

It is true that making these choices, there are certain constraints—personal abilities, material resources, concern for or depend on other people. Nevertheless, in a market system no superior authority plans our actions or charts our desires. It is up to the individual to make choices.

本段的主题句是最后一句：“It is up to the individual to make choices.”

以上为了叙述的方便并考虑到篇幅的限制，只选单段短文为例。实际上阅读理解题中大部分是多段短文，但主题句一般出现在起始段。

B. 概括和归纳出主题思想。实际上，在阅读理解测试部分有的文章是没有主题句的。这是由于文章的体裁不同或由于阅读的短文是从长篇文章中节选的。这时就要靠考生自己进行概括和归纳隐含的主题思想了。概括主题可以从归纳每段的要点开始（大部分阅读理解短文是由数段组成的），最后将各段要点集中概括并归纳出全文的主题思想。下面不妨考察几个例子。

例 4

Get a college degree, if possible. With a B.A. you are on the launching pad. But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a Master's degree, make sure it is an M.B.A., and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns begins to take effect. Do you know, for instance, that long haul truck drivers earn more a year than full professor? Yes, the average 1977 salary for those truckers was \$24,000, while the full professors managed to average just \$23,030.

这一段的隐含主题句可概括为 “Just get enough education”。

例 5

The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them. These people should change this bad habit. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them.

这篇短文的隐含主题名可归纳为 “Pessimists will meet sorrow and bad luck and they should try to avoid them by get rid of some bad habits”。

2. 了解阅读主旨的事实和细节

为了准确理解每篇文章或每段文章的中心思想, 我们必须找到与中心思想有关的事实和细节。一个好的作者必然会引用事实、分析原因或对比事物间的关系等以论证自己的论点。常用以提问这类事实和细节的问题有两种。一种是要求找出文章中的重要事实或细节, 这些常与 who, when, where, which 或 why 有关。另一种问题是辨认哪些细节在文章中没被提及。这些问题常有 except, not (mentioned/true), least 等。

1. A majority of people do it because _____.
2. What do you think is the main reason for this?
3. The author mentioned all of the items except _____.
4. Which of the following is not mentioned?
5. Which of the following is true?
6. All of the following are true except _____.
7. Which of the following is not the definite result of _____?
8. What time does the writer think is the right time for them to _____?
9. Which of the following does the author mainly illustrate?
10. Where in the passage does the author describe...?
11. What does the author pay much attention to?
12. Why does the writer mention _____?
13. What factors cause this happen?
14. Which is the only method to prevent this from happening?

为了正确回答这一类题目, 考生往往要采用各种阅读方法和解题技巧, 也就是综合解题法。在通读全文、掌握文章的中心大意的基础上, 首先要仔细看懂问题, 明确问的是什么, 然后按照题意进行寻读, 找到正确答案的根据。

例 1

Central heating became popular only after the Civil War. Typically, coal—burning furnaces fueled the early systems. Natural gas had developed into the leading fuel by 1960. Its acceptance resulted in part from its wide uses. Because it comes primarily from U.S. and Canadian fields, natural gas is also less vulnerable than oil is to war. Oil remains the most important fuel in a few areas, such as New England.

Electric heating dominates most areas with mild winters and cheap electricity, including the South and the Northwest. It was made popular at least in the South by the low cost of adding electric heating to new houses built with air conditioning. Bottled gas, which is somewhat more expensive than utility gas, is the fuel of choice in rural areas not served by utility pipelines. Wood is the leading heating fuel in just a few rural counties.

Home heating, which accounts for less than 7 percent of all energy consumed in the U.S., has had a commendable efficiency record: from 1978 to 1997, the amount of fuel consumed for this purpose declined 44 percent despite a 33 percent increase in the number of housing units and an increase in house size. The U.S. Department of Energy, however, forecasts that energy used in home heating will rise by 14 percent over the next two decades. That rise is small considering an expected 21 percent increase in the number of houses and the trend toward larger houses.

Natural gas and electricity will probably dominate the home heating market for the next two decades. Solar heating never became popular because of cost and limited winter sunlight in most areas; in 2000 only 47,000 homes relied on it.

1. What fuel is the dominant fuel in New England?
A Gas.
B Electricity.

- C Wood.
- D Oil.

本题涉及对第一段中心意思的理解，本段讲述了各个国家燃料的应用情况。其中读到最后一句可以概括出 New England 的主要燃料是 oil。

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true, according to the article?

- A Natural gas comes partly from Canadian fields.
- B Bottled gas is more expensive than utility gas.
- C Equipment for home heating has been considerably improved.
- D Solar heating dominated America in 2000.

本题考查对最后一段的理解。通过阅读我们可以知道，天然气和电能占了供暖的主体。太阳能从来没有普及，因为它的费用及冬天日照少。所以 D “2000 年美国的太阳能占主导地位”是错误的。

例 2

It was a normal summer night. Humidity hung in the thick air.

I couldn't go to sleep, partly because of my cold and partly because of my expectations for the next day. My mum had said that tomorrow was going to be a surprise.

Sweat stuck to my aching body. Finally, gathered enough strength to sit up. I looked out of my small window into the night. There was a big bright moon hanging in the sky, giving off a magic light.

I couldn't stand the pressure anymore. So I did what I always do to make myself feel better. I went to the bathroom and picked up my toothbrush and toothpaste. I cleaned my teeth as if there was no tomorrow. Back and forth, up and down.

Then I walked downstairs to look for some signs of movement, some life. Gladiator, my cat, frightened me as he meowed his sad song. He was on the old orange couch, sitting up on his front legs, waiting for something to happen. He looked at me as if to say I "I'm lonely, pet me. I need a good hug." Even the couch begged me to sit on it.

In one movement I settled down onto the soft couch. This couch represented my parents' marriage, my birth, and hundreds of other little events.

As I held Gladiator, my heart started beating heavily. My mind was flooded with questions: What's life? Am I really alive? Are you listening to me? Every time I moved my hand down Gladiator's body, I had a new thought; each touch sang a different song.

I forgot all about the heat and the next day's surprise. The atmosphere was so full of warmth and silence that I sank into its alms. Falling asleep with the big cat in my arms, I felt all my worries slowly move away.

1. Why couldn't the author go to sleep?

答案: He had a cold.

2. What was the weather like that night?

答案: It was fine.

3. Why did the author brush his teeth over and over?

答案: He wanted to relieve himself of the pressure.

4. What was the name of the pet?

答案: Gladiator.

5. What did the "couch" represent?

答案: Happy memories.

3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义

在阅读理解测试中必然要考查对词或词组的意思的理解。这也是测试考生阅读能力的一种方法。在完整的语篇中，单词和词组的意义总是受特定的情景、上下文所限制的，因此可以根据上下文，并利用所掌握的句法、构词法和词汇等知识确定它们的意义。掌握这一基本技能不仅能帮助考生从词或词组的多种义项中选择符合上下文的解释，而且往往还能推测某些生词的大致意思。常见的这类题型有：

1. What does the word “...”(Line...Para...) mean?
2. “...”, as used in the passage, can best be replaced by _____.
3. “...”, in the context of the passage can be defined as _____.
4. In the first paragraph, the underlined word “...” means _____.
5. The word “...”, as used by the author, most nearly in meaning to _____.
6. The expression “...” most nearly means _____.
7. In line...paragraph..., the word “...” has almost the same meaning with _____.
8. By “...”, the writer intends to show _____.
9. The phrase “...” in paragraph means _____.

例 1

Soccer is played by millions of people all over the world, but there have only been few players who were truly great. How did these players get that way—was it through training and practice, or are great players’ born, not made? First, these players came from places that have had famous stars in the past—players that a young boy can look up to and try to imitate. In the history of soccer, only six countries have ever won the World Cup—three from South America and three from Western Europe. There has never been a great national team—or a really great player—from North America or from Asia. Second, these players have all had years of practice in the game. Alfredo Di Stefano was the son of a soccer player, as was Pele. Most players begin playing the game at game at the age of three or four.

Finally, many great players come from the same kind of neighborhood—a poor, crowded area where a boy’s dream is not to be a doctor, lawyer, or businessman, but to become a rich, famous athlete or entertainer. For example, Liverpool which produced the Beatles, had one of the best English soccer teams in recent years. Pele practiced in the street with a “ball” made of rags. And George Best learned the tricks that made him famous by bouncing the ball off a wall in the slums of Belfast.

All great players have a lot in common, but that doesn’t explain why they are great. Hundreds of boys played in those Brazilian streets, but only one became Pele. The greatest players are born with some unique quality that sets them apart from all the others.

The word “tricks” at the end of Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A experience
- B cheating
- C skills
- D training

本题考了一个熟悉的词 “tricks”。它有多个含义，其中包括“诡计，骗局，恶作剧，窍门，诀窍”。但具体在本句话中是什么含义，就要弄清它所在句子前后部分的意思和关系。这句话说的是 George Best 学会了踢向墙壁反弹球的技术。在四个选项中 C “技术” 与之最接近，因此是正确选项。

例 2

I began to smoke when I was in high school. In fact, I remember the evening I was at a girlfriend’s house, and we were watching a movie—a terribly romantic movie. He (the hero of the movie) was in love, she (his lady) was beautiful, and they were both smoking. My friend had only two cigarettes from a pack in her mother’s purse, and

she gave one to me. It was my first time.

My parents didn't care much. They both smoked, and my older brother did too. My mother told me that smokers don't grow tall, but I was already 5'6" (taller than most of the boys in my class), so I was happy to hear that "upset fact". In school, the teachers talked against smoking, but the cigarette advertisements were so exciting. The men in the ads were so good-looking and so successful, and the women were—well, they were beautiful and sophisticated.

The idea of the "upset fact" (line 3, paragraph 2) implies roughly ____.

- A her admiration for the men in the ads
- B her mother's warning that smokers don't grow tall
- C her height of 5'6"
- D the teachers' negative attitude towards smoking

本题要求学生根据上下文理解 **upset fact** 的含义。第二段开头介绍作者的母亲给他讲述了这样一个理论“吸烟的人个子都不高”。而作者本人身高已达 5'6"，这是令作者高兴的一件事，与引号中 "upset fact" 正好相反，因此我们可以推断它是指作者母亲所指的理论，即 C 项的内容。

例 3

When it comes to translating basic research into industrial success, few nations can match Germany. Since the 1940s, the nation's vast industrial base has been fed with a constant stream of new ideas and expertise from science. And though German prosperity has faltered over the past decade because of the huge cost of unifying east and west as well as the global economic decline, it still has an enviable record for turning ideas into profit.

Much of the reason for that success is the Fraunhofer Society, a network of research institutes that exists solely to solve industrial problems and create sought-after technologies. But today the Fraunhofer institutes have competition. Universities are taking an ever larger role in technology transfer, and technology parks are springing up all over. These efforts are being complemented by the federal programmes for pumping money into start-up companies.

Such a strategy may sound like a recipe for economic success, but it is not without its critics. These people worry that favoring applied research will mean neglecting basic science, eventually starving industry of fresh ideas. If every scientist starts thinking like an entrepreneur, the argument goes, then the traditional principles of university research being curiosity. Driven: free and widely available will suffer. Others claim that many of the programmes to promote technology transfer are a waste of money because half the small businesses that are promoted are bound to go bankrupt within a few years.

While this debate continues, new ideas flow at a steady rate from Germany's research networks, which bear famous names such as Helmholtz, Max Planck and Leibniz. Yet it is the fourth network, the Fraunhofer Society, that plays the greatest role in technology transfer.

Founded in 1949, the Fraunhofer Society is now Europe's largest organisation for applied technology, and has 59 institutes employing 12,000 people. It continues to grow. Last year, it swallowed up the Heinrich Hertz Institute for Communication Technology in Berlin. Today, there are even Fraunhofers in the US and Asia.

"expertise" in line 2, paragraph 1 probably means ____.

- A experts
- B scientists
- C scholars
- D special knowledge

本题考查的是根据上下文进行词义猜测的能力。必须读懂 **expertise** 前后部分的意思：自从 20 世纪 40 年代以来，不断有新的科学思想涌入，为工业奠定了基础。我们会注意到 **expertise** 应与 **idea** 是同义词。因此我们可以推断，**expertise** 是特殊领域的知识和学问的意思，因此我们就该选 D "special knowledge"。

例 4

Conservationists(自然保护主义者)may be miscalculating the numbers of the threatened animals such as elephants. say African and American researchers. The error occurs because of a flaw in the way they estimate animal numbers from the piles of dung(粪)the creatures leave behind.

By “threatened” (line 1) the author means ____.

- A endangered
- B frightened
- C killed
- D angered

本题考的是对单词 “threatened” 的理解。根据上下文，它的意思是 “濒危的”， 与之对应的应该是 A 项 endangered。

例 5

Similar events today could be even more devastating, says team member Daniel Stanley, a scientist from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. “Anything humans do to shift the climate belts would have an even worse effect along the Nile system today because the populations have increased dramatically.”

The word “devastating” in line 1 probably refers to ____.

- A frustrating
- B damaging
- C defeating
- D worrying

本题要求考生推测 “devastating” 的意思。这个题目比较难，需要构词法的知识并通过上下文的帮助，才能答对。通过对前面文章的阅读我们知道，尼罗河已经遭到了破坏，最后这段中，作者用了 “more” 的形式，说明情况在变得更糟，所以可以推断 “devastating” 应与 “破坏” 有关，即选项 B。

4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系

阅读理解不能仅仅停留在句子水平上。有的考生对一篇文章的一些个别句子好像是理解的，但由于不能理解它们与上下文中其他句子的逻辑关系，因而整篇文章讲的是什么则不能准确掌握。在阅读理解测试中，考核这一阅读技能的题目是大量的，而且题干的形式和措词没有固定形式，但从考核目标和内容来看，这一类题目往往要求考生准确理解一些有关联的句子之间的种种逻辑关系（例如概括和举例说明、前因后果、行为动机、比较、条件或让步等），例如：

1. Which of the following factors may be the reason for ...?
2. We are advised/asked to do sth. owing to ____.
3. The purpose of ...is/was ____.
4. The best solution for ... is obviously to be ____.
5. ... is specifically discussed by the author as a perfect case of ____.
6. The author holds the belief that a doctor's chief concern should be ____.
7. According to the writer, people differ in their opinions about ____.
8. ...encourages the use of sth. Therefore ____
9. According to the passage the new invention turned out to be ____.
10. Which of the following best describes the distinct feature of ...?

例 1

You must be familiar with the situation: Dad's driving, Mum's telling him where to go. He's sure that they need to turn left. But she says it's not for another two blocks. Who has the better sense of direction? Men or women?

They both do, a new study says, but in different ways.

Men and women, Canadian researchers have found, have different methods of finding their way. Men look quickly at landmarks and head off in what they think is the right direction, women, however, try to picture the whole route in detail and then follow the path in their head.

"Women tend to be more detailed," said Edward Cornell, who led the study. "while men tend to be a little bit faster and...a little bit more intuitive."

In fact, said Cornell, "sense of direction" isn't one skill but two. The first is the "survey method". This is when you see an area from above, such as a printed map. You can see, for example, where the hospital is, where the church is and that the supermarket is on its right. The second skill is the "route method". This is when you use a series of directions. You start from the hospital, then turn left, turn right, go uphill—and then you see the supermarket. Men are more likely to use the survey method while women are more likely to use one route and follow directions. Both work and neither is better.

Some scientists insist that these different skills have a long history. They argue it is because of the difference in traditional roles. In ancient times young men often went far away with the older men to fish or hunt. The trip took hours or days and covered unfamiliar places. The only way to know where you were was to use the survey method to remember landmarks—the mountains, the lakes and so on.

The women, on the other hand, took young girls out to find fruits and plants. These activities were much closer to home but required learning well-used paths. So, women's sense of space was based on learning certain routes.

1. When finding his way Dad tends to rely on _____.

- A his intuitive knowledge
- B his book knowledge
- C Mum's assistance
- D the police's assistance

本题在形式上是一个时间状语从句，但实质上是要考生搞清楚男人在辨别方向时所使用的方法。也就是说，本题要求找到文章的第四段的一句话 "men tend to be a little bit faster and...a little bit more intuitive"。这就是本题的答案。

2. Women are more likely to use _____.

- A the survey method
- B the traditional method
- C the route method
- D the right method

本题的关键是看懂文章第五段的最后一句（即 "Men are more likely to use the survey method while women are more likely to use one route and follow directions. Both work and neither is better."），同时联系本段的其他句子。该段分别介绍了两种方法。最后分别指出男人和女人使用的不同方法。因此 C 选项（ the route method ）应是正确答案。

3. Which works better, the route method or the survey method?

- A The survey method
- B The route method
- C Either
- D Neither