

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 卫生类 (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

卫生类（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

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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英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。考试采取统一大纲、闭卷笔试的形式进行，主要测试专业技术人员阅读理解外文专业基础文献的能力。考试按照专业不同分为英语综合、英语理工、英语卫生三个类别，按职称的系列、级别分为 A、B、C 三个等级，总分各为 100 分，考试时间均为 2 小时。

### 2. 考试要求

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 2 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 2 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 2 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、语法知识和阅读理解能力分别提出了如下要求。

#### 2.1 词汇量

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

- 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。

#### 2.2 语法知识

考试不直接对应试者所掌握的语法知识进行考查，但应试者必须掌握基本的语法知识，主要包括：

- 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；
- 各种时、体的形式及其意义；
- 各种从句的构成及其意义；
- 句子中词语的所指、省略、替代、重复，以及句子之间的意义关系等。

#### 2.3 阅读理解能力

应试者应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解专业的或一般内容的英语书面材料。阅读能力主要包括以下几个方面：

- 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意义关系；
- 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、题型和题量介绍。

#### 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作出判断。

#### 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，全国专业技术职称英语等级考试也主要是考阅读理解。从考试题型来看，主要是多项选择题。该题型在职称英语等级考试中占 15 题，45 分（占总分的 45%）。

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。

读者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意义关系；
- 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，我们归纳出了相应的六种阅读理解的类型，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，但提问方式及用词都有差异。这类题的常见提问方式可归纳如下：

1. The main idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_.
2. This passage tells us \_\_\_\_.
3. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
4. Which of the following sentences best summarizes the author's main point?
5. Which of the following best states the theme of the passage?
6. The subject matter of this selection is \_\_\_\_.
7. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_.
8. This passage illustrates \_\_\_\_.
9. This paragraph centers / focuses on \_\_\_\_.
10. This passage mainly deals with \_\_\_\_.
11. This passage is chiefly concerned with \_\_\_\_.
12. The author's purpose in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_.
13. What is the passage mainly about?
14. What is the best title of the passage?
15. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_.

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项必然是正确答案。

### 例 1

In rock music there is a distinct and almost overwhelming beat. No single beat is characteristic of the music today. But each song has an easily recognizable rhythm. As you listen to a song, your foot usually starts to pick up the beat. Before long, your entire body seems to be moving with it. Your head pounds with the beat, and there is no room for thought. Only the surge of the music is important. In its own way, rock music is as dominant as the rock Gibraltar. Its message is an ever-growing emotional one.

在这一段文章中，“In rock music there is a distinct and almost overwhelming beat.”为主题句。beat 则是句子的信息核心。该词在第 2、4、6 句里重复出现，而第 3 句中的“rhythm”（节奏）跟“beat”（强烈的节奏）意思也基本一致，这就保证了主题平稳而持续的发展。请注意：第 8、9 句作者重申并总结了主题句，而不是说段末是主题句。

### 例 2

The vegetable and fruit and flower merchants are surrounded by baskets of purple eggplants, green peppers, strings of tiny silvery onions, heads of bitter Indian spinach and a dozen Indian vegetables for which I don't even know the English names. I had forgotten about the profusion of fruit in India—it is only during the brief intense summer that you see much variety of fruit in Moscow. In Russia, as winter approaches all vegetables except for potatoes and the pervasive cabbage in soup seem to disappear from the menus.

主题句在中间的第2句 “I had forgotten about the profusion of fruit in India—it is only during the brief intense summer that you see much variety of fruit in Moscow.”。

### 例 3

People live in cities today think that meat is something that comes wrapped in cellophane from the supermarket, potatoes come by the pound in plastic or paper bags, and feather grows in hats. The city dwellers' views are quite different from the views of their ancestors, who knew that the meat is hunted down in the forest, potatoes are planted and weeded, and only birds can produce feathers. Yet, whether people today realize it or not, they are still as dependent on animals and plants for their existence as their ancestors were.

主题句为最后一句, “Yet, whether people today realize it or not, they are still as dependent on animals and plants for their existence as their ancestors were.”。

以上为叙述方便并考虑到篇幅的限制, 只选了单段短文为例。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是由于阅读的短文是从篇幅较长的文章中节选的。这时就要靠读者自己概括或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都是由数段组成), 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

A bus driver must answer questions while guiding a bus through heavy traffic. All day long, the driver answers the same questions without becoming angry. Every few minutes a bus driver has to ask passengers to step to the rear of the bus. In spite of traffic snarls and thoughtless passengers who cause delays, a bus driver is expected to cover his or her route on schedule.

这一段的隐含主题句可概括为 “Driving a bus is hard work.”。

### 例 5

A green I-538 form is used by international students in order to obtain permission from the Immigration and Naturalization Service to transfer from one university to another in the United States. If you are planning to transfer, remember that you must obtain the permission before leaving the university where you are currently studying. You must complete the form I-538, have it signed by the foreign student advisor, and submit it to the District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service together with the form I-20 from the new school and the small, white form I-94 that was affixed to your passport when you entered the country.

Submitting the signed I-538 and other documents does not insure permission to transfer. Only an official of Immigration can decide each case. Students who have not completed one term of study at the school that issued them their first I-20 are not advised to file for permission to transfer until they have completed one term.

这篇短文的隐含主题句可归纳为 “What should an international student do, if he or she wants to transfer from one university to another in the United States.”。

## 2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节

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或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。另一种是辨认哪些细节在文章中未被提及。这些问题常包含 **except**、**not (mentioned/true)**、**least** 等。例如：

1. What causes?
2. Some people do sth. because\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sb. is ... because\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Why does the author mention ...?
5. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of ...?
6. Where in the passage does the author describe ...?
7. Which of the following does the author want to illustrate in discussing ...?
8. What time does the writer think is ?
9. What does the author pay least attention to?
10. Which of the following is not a result of\_\_\_\_\_?
11. All of the following may be ... except \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Which of the following is not mentioned?
13. Which of the following statements is true?
14. The author states all of the items listed except\_\_\_\_\_.

为了正确回答这一类题目，读者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

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, i.e., worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago “being employed” meant working as a factory laborer or as a farmhand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years: middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fastest-growing groups in our working population — growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production.

Yet you will find little if anything written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion. You can also find a good deal of work in a chosen field, whether it will be the mechanist’s trade or bookkeeping. Every one of these trades requires different skills, sets different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employees in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employees are more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill. Certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not adequately possess the skills of their trade; the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative or executive work, the greater the emphasis on ability to work within the organization rather than on technical abilities or professional knowledge.

1. According to the passage, with the development of modern industry,\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. factory laborers will overtake intellectual employees in number
  - B. there are as many middle-class employees as factory laborers
  - C. employers have attached great importance to factory laborers
  - D. the proportion of factory laborers in the total employee population has decreased

本题具体涉及对第 1 段的中心意思的理解，尤其是对该段最后一句中 **losing in numerical importance** 的

确切理解。这一段的大致意思是，当今的社会已经成为一个雇员的社会。大约在 100 年前，5 个美国人中只有 1 个人是被雇佣为别人干活的。今天，5 个人中只有 1 个人是为自己干而不被雇佣的。50 年前，被雇佣就意味着当工厂或农场的劳动力。而今天，越来越多的雇员是接受过正规教育的中产阶级。他们承担了需要智力和技术的职业或管理工作。50 年以来，美国社会的确有两个特点：中层和上层雇员成了工薪队伍中人数快速增长的一部分，其速度之快使得作为工业革命最早的产物的产业工人在人数上相形见绌，尽管工业生产还在扩大规模。所以选项 D 是正确答案。选项 A 意思与选项 D 正好相反。同样，选项 B 和选项 C 都不对。

2. According to the writer, professional knowledge or skill is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. less important than awareness of being a good employee
- B. as important as the ability to deal with public relations
- C. more important than employer-employee relations
- D. as important as the ability to co-operate with others in the organization

本题考查读者对文章第 2 段中关于专门知识和技能的重要性的论点的理解。可以从最后一句找出正确答案。这一句指出，“人们失败的原因更多的是不具备当雇员的要素，而不是缺乏本行业的专业技能”。因此选项 A 是正确答案。选项 B 说的是公共关系的能力，是误解，因为文章说的是单位内部开展工作的能力，如内部合作的好（the ability to work within the organization）。选项 C 把意思颠倒了。选项 D 说两者同等重要，当然也不对。

## 例 2

To prepare for career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school. Mathematics and science should form the core curriculum. For example, in a school where sixteen credit hours are required for high school graduation, four should be in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology, and physics. The remaining credits should include four in English and at least three in the humanities and social sciences. The average entering freshman in engineering should have achieved at least a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale in his or her high school. Although deficiencies can be corrected during the first year, the student who needs additional work should expect to spend five instead of four years completing a degree.

1. What is the average grade point that an entering freshman in engineering should have achieved in his or her high school?

答案：2.5（看文章的第 5 句）。

2. When should a student begin planning for a career in engineering?

答案：In high school（看文章的第 1 句）。

3. In normal situations, how many years are needed for a student to complete a degree?

答案：Four（看文章最后一句）。

4. How many credits are required for a high school diploma?

答案：Sixteen（看文章第 3 句）。

5. How many credits need a student have in English?

答案：Four（看文章第 4 句）。

## 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。对于读者而言，掌握这一基本技能不仅能从词或词组的多种义项中选择符合上下文的解释，而且往往能推测某些生词的大致意思。常见的这类题型有：

1. The word “...” in line ... refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The expression “...” (line ..., paragraph ...) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In line..., the word “...” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In line..., the word “...” could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. By “...” the author means\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The word “...”, as used by the author, most nearly means \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In this passage, the word “...” means \_\_\_\_\_.
8. “...” in the context of the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. “...”, as used in the passage, can best be defined as\_\_\_\_\_.

### 例 1

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say, is the complexity of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount, many people consider sleep the least expensive item on his program. “In our society, you’re considered dynamic if you say you only need 5.5 hours’ sleep. If you’ve got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition.”

To determine the consequences of sleep deficit, researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or recall a passage read to them only minutes earlier. “We’ve found that if you’re in sleep deficit, performance suffers,” says Dr. David. “Short-term memory is weakened, as are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate.”

1. The word “subjects” in line 6 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the performance tests used in the study of sleep deficit  
 B. special branches of knowledge that are being studied  
 C. people whose behavior or reactions are being studied  
 D. the psychological consequences of sleep deficit

本题考了一个熟悉的词 subject。它是一个多义词，可以表示“题目”、“科目”等。但这些义项在这里都不合适。要确定它的意思，最关键的是要准确弄清它所在句子前后部分的意思和关系。这句话前一部分说，要确定睡眠不足引起的后果，研究人员让 subjects 通过一系列的心理和能力的测验，要求 them 将几栏数字加起来或回忆几分钟前听到过的文章。所以，这里 subjects 是人，是“正在被研究的对象”。选项 C 是正确答案。

### 例 2

Labor’s concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labor has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labor lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problems in jobs and job assignments. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the “improvement factor”, which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possible, however, that labor will rely mainly on reduction in working hours in order to gain a full share in the fruits of automation.

1. The idea of the “improvement factor” ( line 7, paragraph 2) implies roughly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
- B. the benefit of the increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers
- C. supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
- D. the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers

本题要求学生根据上下文理解 improvement factor（增值因素）的含义。在文章的第2段第7行，提出“增值因素”是要求随着生产率的提高，工资也要相应地提高；而生产率的提高就是增加生产降低成本（第1段最后一句）。因而选项B是正确答案。选项A，把解雇金协议（dismissal pay agreements），即根据服务期长短给长期解雇者一笔钱（第2段第4句），与“增值因素”的内容混淆了，说明有时文章和题目并不难，但粗心大意会使你答错题。选项C是讲另一种劳工利益保护措施的，即失业者补助金计划；而选项D是讲工人们对自动化带来的种种影响所关切的问题（第1段第6行）。

### 例 3

Before the nineteenth century, scientists with an interest in the sea were few and far between. Certainly Newton considered some theoretical aspects of it in his writings, but he was reluctant to go to sea to further his work.

For most people the sea was remote, and with the exception of early intercontinental travelers or others who earned a living from the sea, there was little reason to ask many questions about it, let alone to ask what lay beneath the surface. The first time that the question “What is at the bottom of the oceans?” had to be answered with any commercial consequence was when the laying of a telegraph cable from Europe to America was proposed. The engineers had to know the depth profile of the route to estimate the length of cable that had to be manufactured.

It was to Maury of the US Navy that the Atlantic Telegraph Company turned, in 1853, for information on this matter. In the 1840s, Maury had been responsible for encouraging voyages during which soundings were taken to investigate the depths of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, some of his findings aroused much popular interest in his book *The Physical Geography of the Sea*.

The cable was laid, but not until 1866 was the connection made permanent and reliable. At the early attempts, the cable failed and when it was taken out for repairs it was found to be covered in living growths, a fact which defied contemporary scientific opinion that there was no life in the deeper parts of the sea.

1. “Defied” in the last sentence probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. doubted    | B. gave proof to |
| C. challenged | D. agreed to     |

本题考查的是根据上下文进行词义猜测的能力。defied 是 defy 的过去式，根据最后一句可以推测它的词义，但必须完全读懂 defied 前后部分的意思：前一部分是说从海底捞出的电缆上覆盖着各种各样的生物，后一部分是当时的科学观点认为海底深处是没有生命的。由此可见，前一部分的“事实”( ..., a fact which...) 是“批驳”后一部分的“观点”。所以，答案是选项C，“challenged”。这个词的原意是“向……挑战”，因而有“对……持异议”、“反对”的意思，其宾语常常是针对某种意见、观点或权威。

### 例 4

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in streaming pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

1. By “held back”( line 1 )the author means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. made to remain in the same class



- B. forced to study in the lower class
- C. drawn to their studies
- D. prevented from advancing

本题考的是对词组 **hold back** 的理解。根据上下文，它的意思是“阻挡，阻碍”，选项 D 是答案。当然 **hold back** 还可以表示(1)“犹豫”，如：I have noticed that you do not hold back in our discussion. (我发觉你在讨论时并不犹豫)；(2)“控制”，如：The dam was not strong enough to hold back the flood waters. (大坝不够坚固，挡不住洪水)；(3)“保留、不公布”，如 I think he's holding something back; he knows more than he admits. (我认为他还隐瞒了一些事情，他知道的比他承认的多)。对照上下文，选项 A、B、C 都不能表达 **hold back** 的意思。

#### 例 5

In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of “masculine” and “feminine” attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less “feminine” grooming—shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, “An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job.”

1. The word “precedents” in line 1 probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. early acts for men to follow as examples
  - B. particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
  - C. things that men should agree upon
  - D. men's belief that everything in the world has already been decided

本题要求考生推测 **precedents** 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。从第一、二句可以看出，**precedents** 在意义上与 **role models** 是并列的。而且，它的前缀 **pre-** 有“先”、“前”的意思，实际上它是 **precede** (先行、领先) 加后缀 **-ent** 构成的，意思是“先例，惯例”。所以只有选项 A 才是正确答案。

#### 4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的意义关系

阅读理解不能仅仅停留在句子水平上。有的读者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，大量的题目是考核这一阅读技能的，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读者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 may cause/lead to ... according to the passage?
2. Sb. is asked/advised to do sth. Because\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The aim of... is/was\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The best solution for ... seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. ... is specifically mentioned in paragraph ... as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be\_\_\_\_\_.
7. According to the passage/author, people differ in their opinions about \_\_\_\_\_.
8. ... encourages the use of sth. so that \_\_\_\_\_.
9. According to the passage the new device proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.



10. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of ... ?

例 1

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to.

If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

1. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_.

- A. he is a lazy person
- B. he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
- C. he is not sure when his energy is low
- D. he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

本题在形式上是一个条件句，但实质上是要读者搞清楚人们能否早起同什么有关。也就是说，本题要求找到文章的第 1 句 (Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful?) 和其他有关句子的联系。文章的第 2 句说，“有人可能会把这说成是懒散，但 Kleitman 博士却另有解释。”因此选项 A 显然不对。再根据文章第 2 段中 John 的自言自语，以及紧接着的解释：John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. 依此推理，不能早起，则很可能和这个人的能量周期有关。因此选项 D 应是正确答案。

2. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?

- A. Unawareness of energy cycles.
- B. Familiar monologues.
- C. A change in a family member's energy cycle.
- D. Attempts to control the energy cycles of other family members.

本题的关键是看懂文章第 2 段的最后一句 (即 “Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.”)，同时联系本段的第 4 句和第 5 句 (即 “For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening.”) 的意思。该句的直接意思是 “如果丈夫和妻子能明白能量周期是怎么回事，以及家庭每个成员有什么样的周期，很多家庭争吵就会停止。”也就是说，家庭争吵的发生是因为丈夫和妻子不了解能量周期是怎么回事，更谈不上了解每个家庭成员有什么样的能量周期了。因此 A 项：Unawareness of energy cycles (不知道能量周期) 应是正确答案。