

**GSP**  
General Study Program

加拿大高等  
教育基础部

# STEP TOEFL

BY STEP TO



## 阅读理解

READING

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审读 Sophie Jin

# 零

# 起点托福 渐进教程

世界图书出版公司

# 零起点托福渐进教程

## ——阅读理解

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世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

零起点托福渐进教程. 阅读理解/兰萍编著. —西安:世界图书出版西安公司, 2010.9

ISBN 978-7-5100-2625-6

I. ①零… II. ①兰… III. ①英语-阅读教学-高等教育-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 157064 号

## 零起点托福渐进教程——阅读理解

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出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司  
地 址 西安市北大街 85 号  
邮 编 710003  
电 话 029-87214941 87233647(市场营销部)  
029-87232980(总编室)  
传 真 029-87279675  
经 销 全国各地新华书店  
印 刷 陕西信亚印务有限公司  
开 本 880×1230 1/16  
印 张 18.25  
字 数 540 千字

版 次 2010 年 9 月第 1 版 2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5100-2625-6  
定 价 38.00 元

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# 前言

## I. 《零起点托福渐进教程》编写的缘由

随着我国的经济的高速发展,人们观念的日益更新,与世界的交往也更加频繁,越来越多的青年参加 TOEFL (托福) 考试,验证自己的英语水平,并希望出国留学深造,实现人生价值。截至 2008 年底,我国各类出国留学人员总数达 139.15 万人。根据中国教育部发布的信息,2009 年全年出国留学达到了 22.9 万人。在出国留学热潮中北美一直是各类留学生的追捧的意向地区。从各主流留学机构的业务统计来看,超过 70% 以上的客户对赴北美国留学意向强烈,其中 50% 左右选择前往美国和加拿大,而且这一比例还在攀升中。同时凸显的另一个现象就是高中毕业生的留学热潮。自 2005 年以来选择出国留学的高中毕业生人数不断攀升,2006 年达到 5 万人左右,约占全部出国留学人数的 4 成。2009 年中国学生留学意向调查报告显示,在计划出国留学的学生学历层次方面,本科生占 57%,其次是高中生 22%。

加拿大高等教育基础部作为加拿大国家教育交流中心与中国大学合作的国际标准化、规范化的高等基础教育,于 2001 年在中国开设以来,随着招生人数的不断扩大,教学管理逐步规范,越来越多的毕业生直接进入加拿大个大学学士学位课程的学习。根据中国驻加拿大使馆统计,中国现在在加拿大留学人数已经超过 5 万人,其中相当一部分学生是在私立学校、语言学校、专科院校学习。而中国大学加拿大高等教育基础部目前正在加拿大学习的学生,则全部在加拿大的公立大学学习,且有约 60% 的学生进入了世界 500 强大学。绝大部分学生成绩良好,生活适应。加拿大高等教育基础部的中心目标是,引进发达国家教学模式,实现国际标准化、规范化的高等基础教育,促进教育多元化发展。同时,为有志于出国深造的中国学生建立一条正规高效、安全稳妥的留学途径。

为适应海外学习生活,留学生需要相当的英语语言运用能力。鉴于种种原因,国内高中阶段的英语教学未能给予学生语言运用能力足够的关注。大部分高中学生对英语的掌握还停留在对语言结构的辨认层面上,不能借助所获取的英语语言知识去实现英语的口、笔头交流。为满足逐年增长的高中毕业生出国学习的需要,许多高校教师和语言培训机构均感到有必要系统地整合这类高中毕业学生的英语语言知识,使他们能从听、说、读、写四方面得到有效训练,为顺利地通过海外留学各类考试和适应海外学习环境奠定基础。

选用合适的教材无疑有助于解决高中生语言运用能力欠佳的状况。市场现有的英语语言教材大都根据高等学校英语专业或大学英语教学大纲要求,结合目前国内本科阶段不同年级教学需要设计和编写的。这些教材虽然不乏经典之作,但需要相当的教学时数才能完成。我们认为应该编写一套教材,它们以高中毕业英语水平为起点,讲解英语口、笔头表达基本规范和学术英语文体要素,训练听、说、读、写交际能力,以期达到帮助低起点的学习者有效过渡到更高



阶段语言学习的目的。因此，在教材设计上，既要以学生的入学水平为起点，又要为达到目标做有效的过度。也就是说，既注重教材的梯度，延续性和目的性，又要确保知识的系统性，和科学性。

## II. 《零起点托福渐进教程》编写的原则

1. 突出语言基本功的训练。教材培养和训练学习者由词到句、由句到篇、由语言输入到语言输出的语言实际应用能力。

2. 关注语言思维能力的培养。教材坚持以“方法引入为主，范例展示为辅”的编写理念。各内容点的讲解做到层层剖析和逻辑推导，摒弃直接以答案和成品范文呈现内容的方法。

3. 注重教材的内在联系。在内容和章节编排上做到由浅入深、由部分到整体的循序渐进推进方式。

4. 突出内容的时效性。在内容的选取上，教材抛弃面面俱到和理论说教，直接针对学习者学习需要和解决其知识的薄弱环节选材。内容编写做到有的放矢，以提高教材使用的时效。

5. 强调练习的丰富性和多样化。教材强调在“做”中学习、修正和提高语言能力。章节练习旨在促使内容的活学活用，课后任务保证学习的持续性。同时，练习方式不拘一格，根据不同阶段的不同任务和要求，选择相应的习题和任务类型，锻炼各种语言技能，从而在使用语言的过程中，培养听、说、读、写的实际综合运用能力。

## III. 《零起点托福渐进教程》使用对象和使用建议

### 1. 教材的构成：

《零起点托福渐进教程》由听、说、读、写四册构成。各册教材既有各技能的中心内容点和不同训练策略，独立成一系统，又相互补充和交叉，方便单独或成套配合使用。

### 2. 教材的适用对象为：

1) 英语水平偏低但欲赴海外学习和参加托福、雅思考试人群。完成本教材的学习后，学习者可直接进入上述考试的模拟训练。

2) 以高中毕业英语水平为起点的英语自学者和欲进一步提高英语听、说、读、写能力和升入本科学习的高职高专学生。本教材可以帮助他们夯实语言基础，增长语言知识，提升对正式文体和学术内容的篇章的理解并进而提高口、笔头表达能力。

本套教材的编写得到西南交通大学教务处 2007 年度教材建设立项课题和加拿大国家教育交流中心的资金赞助，同时也得到西南交通大学加拿大高等教育基础部的鼎力支持，没有各上级部门、机构和同事的帮助，本套教材无法顺利完成。

对于被本套教材收录和选用材料，各册教材均已在参考文献中罗列。在此，我们对参与编写的老师和出版社一并致谢！

由于编者水平有限，书中不足之处，敬请广大读者和同仁批评和斧正。我们的联系方式是 [sophiejin@163.com](mailto:sophiejin@163.com)。

Sophie Jin

2010 年 7 月

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# Part I

## *Basic Skills Building*

- Unit 1 Skimming and Scanning
- Unit 2 Understanding Vocabulary in Context
- Unit 3 Understanding Facts and Details
- Unit 4 Locating Referents
- Unit 5 Recognizing Coherence
- Unit 6 Summarizing Main Ideas
- Unit 7 Making Inferences
- Unit 8 Determining Purpose
- Unit 9 Comprehensive Test 1
- Unit 10 Comprehensive Test 2
- Unit 11 Comprehensive Test 3
- Unit 12 Comprehensive Test 4
- Unit 13 Comprehensive Test 5



# Unit 1 Skimming and Scanning

## Focus (Reading Skill I)

浏览(或称略读)和查读(Skimming and Scanning)是快速阅读的两种主要方法。浏览的目的是用略读全文的方法来获取文章或段落主旨,从主体上把握文章的结构。浏览的重心是文章的标题、副标题、段落标题和各段落的主题句、关键词,而不是全部文章。

查读的目的是寻找特定的信息和细节。查读可用于回答细节题。根据题干部分的关键词语,先在文章中找到大致的方位,然后再仔细阅读,确认信息。在找到关键词之前不用读任何文字,更不要花费时间去试图理解每个句子。查找关键词,要用目光快速扫描,搜索与答题内容相关的词句,与此无关的内容要很快掠过。

### Sample

#### How Is a Landfill Operated?

A landfill, like the North Wake County Landfill, must be open and available every day. Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.

Near the entrance of the landfill is a recycling center where residents can drop off recyclable materials (aluminum cans, glass bottles, newspapers and paper products). This helps to reduce the amount of material in the landfill. Some of these materials are banned from landfills by law because they can be recycled.

When customers enter the site, their trucks are weighed at the scale house. Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs. The North Wake County Landfill has an operating budget of approximately \$4.5 million, and part of that comes from tipping fees.

Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill. A multi-material drop-off station is used for tires, motor oil, lead-acid batteries. Some of these materials can be recycled.

In addition, there is a household hazardous waste drop-off station for chemicals (paints, pesticides, other chemicals) that are banned from the landfill. These chemicals are disposed of by private companies. Some paints can be recycled and some organic chemicals can be burned in furnaces or power plants.

Other structures alongside the landfill are the borrowed area that supplies the soil for the landfill, the runoff collection pond and methane station.

Landfills are complicated structures that, when properly designed and managed, serve an important purpose. In the future, new technologies called bioreactors will be used to speed the breakdown of trash in landfills and produce more methane.

### Questions

**Directions:** Complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

1. Typical customers of a landfill are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. To dispose of a ton of trash in a landfill, customers have to pay a tipping fee of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Materials that are not permitted to be buried in landfills should be dumped at \_\_\_\_\_.

### 解析

在开始回答问题之前,我们应该快速地通读,也就是浏览全文,力求对全文的主要内容有一个总体的把握。在浏览的过程中,很关键也很有帮助的信息线索就是我们的副标题和段落主题句。根据这些线索我们可以准确地找到或发现段落的主旨。本文的主要内容在标题中就已经为我们提供了线索,再浏览全文会发现,整篇文章确实是在谈“垃圾掩埋场是如何运作的”。

1. 题干中句子的主语和系动词都有,句子所欠缺的是表语;同时,根据句子主语的意思,我们可以判断填入的内容应该是某种组织、机构,是填埋式垃圾处理站的客户。用查读的方法找到相关句 (Customers are typically municipalities and construction companies, although residents may also use the landfill.), 即可得出本题所需要填写的内容为: municipalities and construction companies。技巧: 查读。

2. 题干中以“a ton of trash”和“tipping fee”为关键词,并从题干中的 fee 可推测出要填的词应该是表金钱数量的词,然后由此找到原文相关句 (Customers are charged tipping fees for using the site. The tipping fees vary from \$10 to \$40 per ton. These fees are used to pay for operation costs.), 即可得出本题所需要填写的内容为: \$10 to \$40。技巧: 关键词。

3. 题干中的“not permitted”为关键词,同时根据题干的内容可推测出所要填的内容应该是表示地点的名词短语。找出原文的对应句 (Along the site, there are drop-off stations for materials that are not wanted or legally banned by the landfill.), 可得出本题答案: drop-off stations。技巧: 关键词。

### Glossary

landfill *n.* 垃圾掩埋场

ban *v.* 明令禁止

approximately *adv.* 大约

hazardous *a.* 危险的

methane *n.* 甲烷

municipality *n.* 市政当局

scale *n.* 天平, 磅秤

legally *adv.* 依照法律地

pesticide *n.* 杀虫剂

breakdown *n.* 分解

recycle *v.* 回收(废料)

budget *n.* 预算

tire *n.* 轮胎

furnace *n.* 熔炉



## Practice

### Passage 1

**Directions:** First, take a minute to look at the chart. Then scan the chart for the answers to the questions under the chart. You should finish within ten minutes.

#### CALORIES USED PER HOUR

	Body Size		
	120 Pounds	150 Pounds	175 Pounds
Calisthenics	235 - 285	270 - 300	285 - 335
Running	550 - 660	625 - 700	660 - 775
Walking	235 - 285	270 - 330	285 - 335
Bowling	150 - 180	170 - 190	180 - 210
Swimming	425 - 510	480 - 540	510 - 600
Bicycling	325 - 395	370 - 415	395 - 460
Tennis	335 - 405	380 - 425	405 - 470
Golf	260 - 315	295 - 335	315 - 370

#### HOURS/MINUTES PER WEEK TO BURN 1,500 CALORIES

	Body Size		
	120 Pounds	150 Pounds	175 Pounds
Calisthenics	5:16 - 6:23	5:00 - 5:33	4:29 - 5:16
Running	2:16 - 2:44	2:09 - 2:25	1:56 - 2:16
Walking	5:16 - 6:23	5:00 - 5:33	4:29 - 5:16
Bowling	8:20 - 10:00	7:54 - 8:49	7:09 - 8:20
Swimming	2:56 - 3:32	2:47 - 3:08	2:30 - 2:56
Bicycling	3:48 - 4:37	3:37 - 4:03	3:16 - 3:48
Tennis	3:42 - 4:29	3:32 - 3:57	3:11 - 3:42
Golf	4:46 - 5:46	4:29 - 5:05	4:03 - 4:46

1. According to the chart, what form of exercise burns the most calories, regardless of body size?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. According to the chart, what form of exercise is ranked second in burning calories?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you weigh about 175 pounds, how long will it take you to burn 1,500 calories per week by running?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What activity on the chart is the slowest way to burn calories at any weight?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you want to burn as many calories as you can in order to lose weight, what activity should you do?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you don't like the activity in the answer to question 5, what's the next best activity to do to burn calories?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
7. If you weigh about 150 pounds, how many hours/minutes per week would you have to spend bowling in order to burn 1,500 calories?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Is bicycling a faster or slower way to burn calories than tennis?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Glossary**calorie *n.* 卡路里 (热量单位)calisthenics *n.* 健美运动bowling *n.* 打保龄球**Passage 2**

**Directions:** Read the information about college services and facilities in the following box and write down the numbers of rooms where you should go to in the following cases.

1. You want to pay your fees. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You wish to complain about the food. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You are considering whether you should take a more advanced course after your present one.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. You have problem with the hot water system in your room. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Your teacher has told you that you need extra practice with your English. \_\_\_\_\_
6. You need to make a copy of your examination certificates. \_\_\_\_\_

**WHERE TO FIND HELP IN THE COLLEGE**

The following is the location of some important college services and facilities. Rooms numbered 100 – 130 are on the first floor and those numbered 200 – 230 on the second floor of the main college block.

Student Services Center

**Careers****113**

The Dean of Students and his staff are available to advise on career choice and applications for





higher education.

**Accommodation Office 114**

Mrs. J Wardle is available each afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30 to assist students with problems relating to housing.

**Medical Room 115**

Mrs. J Wright, the college nurse, is available each morning from 9:30 to 12:00 a.m. The college doctor is in attendance on Wednesday mornings.

**Sports Office 207**

Mrs. B. Smith can provide information about sporting and keep-fit activities.

**Student Union Office 222**

A range of services and advice (travel etc.) is provided.

**Refectory Office 127**

Mr. G Nunn is the catering manager and will do his best to help if you require a special diet.

**Library 215**

Besides books this also has photocopying, video, audio and computing facilities.

**Examination Office 125**

**Self Access Language Learning Center 203**

Students can attend on a drop-in basis from 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.

**Finance Office 124**

Payment of fees.

**General Staff Room 225**

**Math Center 119**

Students can find help with difficulties in Math.

**Glossary**

location *n.* 位置

dean *n.* 系主任

application *n.* 申请

keep-fit 保持健康

diet *n.* 食谱

audio *n.* 音像资料

facility(*pl.*) *n.* 设施

staff *n.* 全体职员

assist *v.* 帮助

refectory *n.* 食堂

photocopy *v.* 复印

attend *v.* 参加

career *n.* 职业

available *a.* 可获得的

in attendance 到场

catering manager 食堂经理

video *n.* 影像资料

**Passage 3**

**Directions:** Skim the text "Difficulties Commonly Experienced by Overseas Students". There are six difficulties A — F involved. Choose the most suitable heading for each difficulty from the list of headings below. Write down the appropriate numbers (i - viii) in the blank spaces.

**Note:** There are more headings than sections so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the headings more than once.

1. Section A \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Section B \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Section C \_\_\_\_\_  
4. Section D \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Section E \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Section F \_\_\_\_\_

List of headings	
i. Personal Finances	ii. Language and Communication
iii. Being Different and Apart	iv. Culture Adjustment
v. Study-Related Concerns	vii. Getting Around
vi. Family Support	viii. Living Independently

### Difficulties Commonly Experienced by Overseas Students

The problems that overseas students have experienced are now generally well documented. The issues that cause the greatest difficulty can be summarized as follows:

A. This involves getting used to the new country and different ways of life, customs, and values. In addition, students also have to deal with the sense of loss (missing family, friends, familiar food and places). These issues are usually referred to by term “culture shock”.

B. Managing on a limited budget is a challenge for most, but it is especially so for people living in an unfamiliar environment. Students may have to pay for education and living expenses, find a reasonable place to live and, in some cases, a part-time job to supplement any scholarship or money from home.

C. Many students are not used to looking after themselves. At home, parents and family usually assist them in coping with shopping, cooking, personal finances and generally managing their affairs. Overseas, all of these things must be done without the family’s support.

D. Even some of the students who have been educated in an English language school have problems communicating freely at university level. Many students find reading and writing in English especially difficult. Participating in classroom discussion, and asking questions of staff often produce difficulties.

E. Differences in the style and traditions of learning between Western and Asian countries frequently cause difficulty. Many overseas students find it difficult to adapt to Western notions of independent thinking and learning. Students from some countries may also have difficulty because they lack experience in using well-equipped libraries and laboratories.

F. This refers both to experiences of racial intolerance and the relatively low level of contact that overseas students have with local people. Students often report being uncomfortable about generalized discrimination, e.g. graffiti. The lack of meaningful contact with locals will be discussed in a later section of this book.



### Glossary

document <i>v.</i> 用文件证明	issue <i>n.</i> 问题	summarize <i>v.</i> 总结
in addition 除此之外还有	refer to 称为	culture shock 文化冲击
challenge <i>n.</i> 挑战	expense <i>n.</i> 花费	reasonable <i>a.</i> 不太贵的
supplement <i>v.</i> 补充	scholarship <i>n.</i> 奖学金	affair <i>n.</i> 事情
adapt to 适应	notion <i>n.</i> 观念	independent <i>a.</i> 独立的
well-equipped 装备完善的	racial <i>a.</i> 种族的	intolerance <i>n.</i> 不能容忍
generalize <i>v.</i> 归纳	discrimination <i>n.</i> 歧视	
graffiti <i>n.</i> (在公共墙壁上涂写的)图画或文字(通常含有幽默、猥亵或政治内容)		

### Passage 4

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the following questions.

For questions 1~7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

#### Domestic Pets in New Urban Areas

A recent paper summarizes the findings of an investigation into the role of urban design in successful pet ownership. There are several reasons why planners should consider pets in decision about residential and open space development.

People are not generally aware of the popularity of pet ownership in Australia. The Morgan Research surveys estimate that in 1992, 37% of Australian households owned one or more dogs, and 30% owned one or more cats. Fifty-three percent of all households owned either a dog or a cat. Pet-owning households are clearly a substantial group within the community.

Research shows that pets play an important role in teaching children about sharing, caring, communication and responsibility. They also act as companions and protectors, stress relievers and in some cases help to foster family cohesion. While pets are traditionally associated with family-type households, they are just as important to households without children in childless families. This applies particularly to the elderly, who usually form very close associations with their pets. In an era when the population is aging and more people are living alone, pets can provide valuable relief from loneliness.

Urban pet management has been the subject of extensive debate among veterinarians and those involved in local government for some time. Part of the reason is that people complain more readily about other people's pets than ever before. Emphasis on urban consolidation has meant that smaller homes and back gardens and multi-dwelling developments not only discourage people from owning pets but also place greater demands on scarce public open space. Pet owners may face tougher restrictions from either their local council or resident management committee.

The term socially responsible pet ownership has emerged to describe a set of responsibilities to which pet owners are now expected to adhere. In meeting their responsibilities pet owners need to consider:

- Providing an enriching environment to reduce unwanted behavior, e.g. excessive barking.
- Confining dogs to their premises. The advantages of this include protection from catching disease, being run over and fighting. Ideally cats should be confined to the house at night for their own protection where practicable.
- Training pets to alter unacceptable behavior.
- Exercising dogs, especially if they spend long periods on their own.

It might be tempting to prescribe different pets for different types of housing. Some people already have firm views about pets and housing type, mostly in relation to dogs, e.g. that the only environment for a dog is in conventional detached housing or that a “big” dog is only suitable in the country. However, suitability is as much dependent on the quality of space as it is on the quantity.

A dwelling that overlooks areas of activity is ideal for pets because it increases the amount of stimulation that can be received from the property, e.g. dwellings that overlook a park or are adjacent to a busy street. This is one way to alleviate boredom and the negative behaviors that sometimes result.

Preferably a dog should have access to some outdoor space. Open space is not essential for a cat provided an enriching environment is maintained indoors, e.g. a bay window or internal fernery. Ideally a dog’s behavior is likely to be better if he or she can see the street. Although the dog may bark at passers-by in the street, there will be less likelihood of excessive barking that might arise through boredom. Providing a dog with surveillance of the street also enhances public security - a very positive benefit.

With adequate fencing, a dog will be confined to the property. Cats are less easily constrained and are discussed below. The standard paling fence will restrain almost all dogs. They are recommended for side and rear boundaries. Solid front fences limit the view of the outside world and are not recommended. The dog will tend to be less roused by sound stimuli if he or she can see passers-by or activities in the street. However, it is important to ensure that the dog cannot get through the fence. Furthermore, all gates should be fitted with a return spring self-closing device.

Cats are not as easily restrained as dogs as they are more agile and have quite different notions of territoriality. Mostly this does not create a problem, although difficulties may arise in environmentally sensitive areas where cats may prey on wildlife. It is recommended that cats be confined to the house at night for their own protection.

The pleasure and benefits of pet ownership should be available to everyone. However, owning a pet brings with it responsibilities to which we are increasingly being called to adhere. It is hoped that the guidelines will encourage people to think about pets in decisions about residential and community development. If they do, pet ownership will not be prejudiced by the push for urban consolidation.





1. Research shows that more than half of Australian families have both a cat and a dog.
2. Many pets get lonely when their owners are away from home.
3. Although having outdoor space available is good for cats and dogs, it is not absolutely essential.
4. While fences are good for keeping dogs off the streets, they should not block the animal's view of street activities.
5. Dogs should be encouraged to bark at everybody going by.
6. To ensure the dog cannot get through the fence is an important thing.
7. Dogs will be confined to the property, but cats are less easily constrained.
8. It is safer for cats if they are kept \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ bring(s) with it responsibilities that we are increasingly being called to bear.
10. The author hoped that the guidelines will encourage people to consider pets in decisions about \_\_\_\_\_.

### Glossary

domestic *a.* 家庭的  
residential *a.* 住宅的  
estimate *v.* 估计  
cohesion *n.* 团结  
scarce *a.* 少有的  
premises *n.* 房屋或其他建筑物  
surveillance *n.* 监视  
spring *n.* 弹簧  
prey on 捕食

urban *a.* 城市的  
be aware of 意识到  
substantial *a.* 大量的  
veterinarian *n.* 兽医  
confine *v.* 限制在某空间内  
adjacent *a.* 邻近的  
paling fence 木栅栏  
agile *a.* 敏捷的, 灵活的

ownership *n.* 物主  
survey *n.* 调查  
foster *v.* 培养  
consolidation *n.* 巩固  
detach *v.* 分开  
alleviate *v.* 减轻  
rear *n.* 后部, 后面  
territoriality *n.* 领土

## Extensive Reading

**Directions:** Read the following two passages and answer the questions.

### Passage 1

#### Playing It Safe

When an emergency occurs, you have to make important decisions — fast. You don't know when you'll face an emergency. So it's smart to think about what you should do before one actually happens.

#### Just in Case...

Simulators are tools to help people practice and learn what to do in an emergency — without being in any real danger. Police and firefighters are just a few of the people that use simulators. They use them to practice dangerous situations in order to learn how to make the best choices. Some