

韩忠亮 编著

ENGLISH

高级英语

阅读教程

A Course in Advanced
English Reading

北京工业大学出版社

高级英语阅读教程

A COURSE IN ADVANCED ENGLISH READING

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作者简介



韩忠亮教授,毕业于北京外国语大学,是我国年轻的外语教学法专家。他所创的《循序交际法》经过反复实验、论证、鉴定后,于1991年得到国家认可,后经北华大学外国语学院孙长顺教授等立项研究,被列为国家级世行研究项目,最后经国家教育部、世行(IAG)专家组论证鉴定后,命名为“韩忠亮教学法”。该项目于1999年分别获得了国家教育部世行研究项目和基础教育实验研究两项优秀成果奖。^[注]在国家社科项目国内第一次立项研究“中国外语教学法”课题——“中国外语教学法理论与流派”中,坚持“确认一个外语教学法流派,必须合乎国际公认的概念”的原则,“韩忠亮教学法”被列为中国外语教学法八大流派之一。

[注] 资料来自《中国外语教学法理论与流派》一书(张正东著)。

序

多年来,无论是公共英语等级考试、研究生考试,还是托福(TOEFL)考试,阅读总是占很大比例。要顺利地闯过阅读关就要在培养自己的阅读能力和技巧方面下一番工夫,你就要花费一定的时间去翻阅、查找一本适合自己英语水平并能让你在所参加的众多的英语考试中取得好成绩的经典训练教材。韩忠亮编著的《高级英语阅读教程》正是应学习者的这种需要所作。它不仅教你方法,又帮助你提高,再经过“实战”的模拟训练后,将使成功与你相伴!

《高级英语阅读教程》的编排体例独具匠心,题材新颖,练习和考题内容涵盖面广,梯度适中,层次分明,从方法篇的掌握学习、认识、运用阅读规律和答题解惑技巧,如把握作者意图(Writer's Intention)、领会主题思想(Main Idea)、抓住关键词语(Essential Words)、巧妙解释词语(Word Definition)、寻找出指示语(Demonstrative)、推断文章隐含(Implication)等开始,到涉猎各个不同知识领域、不同学科、不同文化背景,如社会与生活(Life and Society)、教育与艺术(Art and Education)、生态与生物(Organism and Ecology)、科学与技术(Technology and Science)、地质与气象(Meteorology and Geology)、人物与传记(Biography and Personage)等的提高篇,再到化技巧、方法和广泛知识体系于一体,使阅读速度和效率不断升级,并能在单位时间内完成一定量阅读而得到认可的实战篇,形成了独特的、系统的,符合学生学习知识、认识知识、提高阅读能力、掌握熟练的答题技巧、循序渐进学习规律的阅读训练体系。它不失为能提高阅读能力的一本好书。

一句英语格言说的好:“WHATEVER YOU DO, START IT

· I ·

WELL, AND SEE IT THROUGH.”希望此书能将你带入知识的殿堂。同时祝愿莘莘学子们,通过自己不断的努力、锲而不舍的追求,取得更大的成就。那时,成功的喜悦将伴随你踏着理想的脚步向着自己辉煌的目标迈进!

杨学义

2001. 10. 18. 于北京外国语大学

[注] 杨学义教授系北京外国语大学党委副书记、副校长。

前 言

当今,随着经济全球化进一步发展,人们对英语的需要程度、重视程度也与日俱增。因此,顺利突破英语语言关已成为莘莘学子们通向事业成功的重要一站。而提高阅读能力在英语学习中占据重要位置,同时阅读部分在各种试卷中也有着突出的地位,所占分值举足轻重。

在各类考试中,阅读部分考题涉及的学科范围非常广泛。对有不同专业方向或爱好的学生来说,每个人都有自己平时很少接触的学科,甚至对某些学科一无所知,因此面对涉及这些学科内容比较广泛的考题,学生们往往会束手无策。所以,为取得阅读能力的突破,重要的一点是慎选一本能广泛涵盖各类考题范围的学习教材,借以了解和熟悉可能会遇到的学科内容,并牢固掌握这些应考答题的方法。据此根据自己多年教学经验的积累,并对国外众多的报刊、阅读教材、各类等级考试(如托福)试题进行搜集,加以研究取舍,最后整理编著了这本《高级英语阅读教程》。本书是对各类考题加以详细分析、研究后编写的,应该说是一本符合考生需要的阅读学习教材。

本书由三编组成。

第一编:方法篇。该篇详细讲解了回答相应类型问题所需的阅读技巧和答题技巧,如抓住关键词语(Essential Words)、领会主题思想(Main Idea)、把握作者意图(Writer's Intention)、巧妙解释词语(Word Definition)、寻找出指示语(Demonstrative)、推断文章隐含(Implication)等。同时为帮助学习者掌握这些技巧,提高应试能力,配有相应的训练阅读技巧的练习,以巩固学习成果。

第二编:提高篇。该篇对各类题材的文章进行了系统的汇总、分析和归类后编为六章:社会与生活(Life and Society)、教育与艺术(Art and Education)、生态与生物(Organism and Ecology)、科学与技术(Technology and Science)、地质与气象(Meteorology and Geology)、人物与传记(Biography and Personage)。此外,对所有的文章进行了词汇备注和中文翻译,以便于学生阅读能力的顺利升级。

第三编:实战篇。该篇是难易适度的模拟题的经典组合,学生可借以检验自己的阅读能力和阅读技巧,从而查漏补缺,最终完善自我,以实足的自信迎接到来的考验。

本书采用托福(TOEFL)阅读考试的形式所撰,也是大学英语四、六级,公共英语等级考试(PETS)三、四、五级和研究生入学考试阅读训练的合适教材。在校的英语专业、非英语专业的大学生,参加自学考试的学生以及中、高级英语培训生以此书为阅读材料,可既扩充了英语词汇量,又提高了自己的阅读能力,在以后的托福考试、过级考试、专业英语或研究生入学考试中定能取得好成绩。这样,平时的学习知识和今后的重大考试相对应,前挂后连,一举两得,岂不乐哉!这样精心选材,构设的立体、多层面的材料结构体系,一定不失为学习与考试相得益彰的经典教材!

在此书付梓之时,得到了殷颖华(北京外国语大学)、吴泽庆(中央民族大学)、吕正华(清华大学)、姚春生(中国政法大学)等同志的鼎力支持,他们提出许多有创意性的建议,并帮助审阅了全稿。同时,北京外国语大学党委副书记、副校长杨学义教授特为此书作序,并给予很高评价,在此表示衷心感谢!

由于编者水平有限,疏漏谬误之处在所难免,敬请专家、同行、读者批评指正。

编著者

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【第一编】 方法篇

英语中有谚语云：“**EVERYTHING IS DIFFICULT BEFORE IT BECOMES EASY.**”意为：万事开头难。其难说明了良好开端的重要性。无独有偶，英语中的另一句谚语正好印证这一点，即“**WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE.**”(好的开端是成功的一半)。事实上，英语阅读同样如此，正确的方法无疑是引导你进入阅读这座大厦的钥匙，帮助你迅速入门。

本篇总结归纳了阅读过程中常用的技巧和方法，并就常见的错误现象进行分析纠正，范文的选择尽量体现出题材的多样性和代表性，使读者对文章阅读的基本规律和套路有个大致的了解，从而为进一步提高阅读能力打下良好的基础。

使用本篇时，要注意把方法的讲解和范文阅读有机地结合起来，在具体的语言环境中加深对阅读技巧的理解和思考，切勿孤立地死记理论，而使所谓的方法成了无源之水，无本之木。

第一章 把握作者意图 (Writer's Intention)

寻找作者写作目的、意图的问题大致分为：

- ※1. 考查整篇文章的写作目的；
- ※2. 考查某一段落的描述目的；
- ※3. 考查作者举例说明的叙述目的。

寻找目的、意图的题目形式主要有：

What is the main purpose of the passage?

The purpose of the first paragraph is...

Why does the author include the example of...?

In line..., what is the author's purpose in mentioning...?

解决此类问题应该注意主题句和其支持材料之间的逻辑论证联系。文章中举例说明的文字多半是为了证明作者的主张或使读者更进一步了解事实。

范文:

In the last century, there have been revolutionary advances in our understanding of the body and in the development of life-saving medical tools, drugs, vaccines, and so on. However, accompanying the increase in abilities, medicine in U.S. has developed new problems. The first problem is the explosive increase in health care costs, which are now over \$ 3,000 per person per year in the U.S. The main causes have been a sharp rise in hospital service costs and the increase of expensive medical malpractice law suits. The end result is that while we do pay \$ 500 billion a year for insurance, some Americans have no medical care insurance, many are only partially covered. A second difficulty is that even though our country has enough physicians, they are poorly distributed. Suburban areas overflow with doctors; rural and inner city areas have far too few. A related imbalance is that there are too many medical specialists and not enough primary care doctors. Only one out of every 6 medical offices offers general and family care; the rest are specialists. The new technology is itself creating problems. For one thing, the dazzling new techniques raise the expectations of patients and their families to unrealistic levels, leading to heart-breaking disappointments and malpractice suits. Medical progress has also led us into previously unexplored abilities. We can prolong life, but should we always do so? We can perform organ transplants, but is it right to remove

organs taken from living donors? Soon we will need to decide if it is ethical to clone, to make duplicates, of human beings?

1. Which of the following is an accurate statement about American medicine?

- (A) Most Americans don't have medical insurance.
- (B) On average, Americans pay \$3,000 in medical expenses each year.
- (C) The medical insurance industry makes a profit of half a trillion dollars a year.
- (D) Doctors are leaving American cities in record numbers.

【提示】所选答案应能在文章中找到相应的陈述。答案(A)与短文第五句不符。而答案(C)、(D)在文中未提到。文中第三句的陈述与答案(B)明显一致,只是同意词相互解释而已。正确答案为(B)。

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a current American medical problem?

- (A) Medical treatment has become very costly.
- (B) We don't have doctors in many areas where they are needed.
- (C) People believe medicine has almost miraculous powers.
- (D) We have to decide which people will be cloned 克隆

【提示】用排除法。短文首先讨论了医疗费激增,接着讨论了从医人员的分布不均,再次讨论了人们对新技术期望太高,这与答案(A)、(B)、(C)的内容相一致。只有答案(D)“何种人被克隆”在文中未被提及。正确答案为(D)。

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) It is more rewarding for a doctor to become a specialist.
- (B) America needs to train more medical doctors.

(C) The insurance and legal industries are destroying American medicine.

(D) American doctors can avoid heart-break by returning to the basics.

【提示】删除无法推测的选项即可。由于(B)、(C)、(D)的答案在文中找不出可供证明的信息,所以不是正确的答案。只有(A)的答案“对医生来说,成为专科医生报酬更大。”可以从文中的句子即“A related imbalance is that there are too many medical specialists and not enough primary care doctors.”中推测出来,乡村和市中心(rural and inner city areas)的医生比近郊(suburban areas)医生少,而初诊保健医生(primary care doctors)比专科医生数量少,这些叙述也可以推断专科医生所获报酬更大。

4. In the passage, what is the author's purpose in mentioning “Suburban areas overflow with doctors; rural and inner city areas have far too few.”?

(A) To discuss problems about doctor's technology.

(B) To support the previous statement that doctors are distributed unevenly.

(C) To provide a specific example of medical specialist.

(D) To compare the uneven distribution of doctors in U.S..

【提示】此句子位于“... even though our country has enough physicians, they are poorly distributed.”之后,但是乡村和城市中心的医生数量却是太少。这是为了证明前句所叙述的“尽管我们国家有足够的医生,但是却分布不均”的论点。

5. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “sharp”?

(A) Cutting. (B) Sensitive. (C) Rapid. (D) Biting.

【提示】反复思考相同含义的词语。第5行中出现 the explosive increase,而 a sharp rise 可以替代这一短语。(C)选项与 explosive 和 sharp 同义。

第二章 领会主题思想(Main Idea)

作者一般会将每篇文章的主旨置于文章的第一句,只要读完第一句就能了解文章的主题(topic)。包含主题的句子就是主题句(topic sentence)。

寻找主题具体方法是:

- ※1. 若文章由一段组成,则阅读 topic sentence;
- ※2. 若文章有两段以上组成,则先读每一段的 topic sentence ,再归纳出整个文章的主题,切勿以偏概全;
- ※3. 主题句有时也会出现在第二句、第三句或最后一句,偶尔需读完全段才能归纳出,因此,心理上需有层次对策。

与主旨有关的问题形式有:

Which of the following best describe the main idea of the passage?

What is the main idea / point of this passage?

What is the author's main point?

What does the passage mainly discuss?

The main theme of the passage is _____.

范文:

Popular music is that enjoyed by the largest audience, and since the 1950s, the world most popular music has been rock and roll. Rock music *reflects* many musical influences that is primarily from black American music. The biggest influence on rock'n roll was rhythm and blues (R&B) music, which was primarily popular among black audiences. R&B itself combined features of urban blues music (in the musical structure, vocal style and amplified guitar), gospel music (in the piano accompaniment

and vocal harmonies), and jazz (in the saxophone solos). From 1951, adaptations of R&B were devised which greatly appealed to white audiences. Some popular R&B songs were rerecorded by white artists. The first big commercial rock success was Bill Haley's Rock around the Clock in 1955, characterized by driving dance rhythms and simple but rebellious song lyrics. Rock's first superstar, Elvis Presley, had his earliest success in 1956. Presley mixed his country-and-western music style with R&B, creating a provoking new style that angered conservative elders but delighted teenagers. By the late 1950s, however, rock music had been reduced to repetitive, sentimental ballads. Much more dynamic was folk music, especially as sung by social critics such as Joan Baez and Bob Dylan. The renewal of rock music in the 1960s made the music truly international for the first time. The British rock group, the Beatles, added their own distinctive wit and sense of fun onto American styles. From 1963 on, the Beatles produced hit after worldwide hit. Since then, rock music has evolved into many separate styles, reggae, disco, punk, heavy metal, and so on. At present, rock music is perhaps the single most shared experience of young people around the world.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Rock music was greatly influenced by R&B.
- (B) Rock'n roll developed because it appealed to white audience.
- (C) Rock music is the most popular music in the world.
- (D) Folk music replaced rock by the late 1950s.

【提示】先阅读短文第一句的大意：流行音乐是指受最大多数听众欢迎的音乐，自 20 世纪 50 年代以来，在世界上最受欢迎的流行音乐是摇滚乐。从这一句中，可知道短文是在描写“摇滚乐”，因此马上确定答案 (C)：摇滚乐“是世界上最受欢迎的音乐”为短文

主旨。

2. According to the passage, the primary inspiration for rock and roll music is _____.

- (A) popular music (B) rhythm and blues music
(C) country and eastern music (D) British music

【提示】inspiration 在这里意为：激励，推动。所以回答时应寻找对摇滚乐的产生发展有重要影响的因素的陈述。据此可从第三句中找到与之相对应的表达...the biggest influence on...，故正确答案为(B)。

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Presley's success came from his ability to imitate Bill Haley's style.
(B) Some early rock'n roll songs were merely white rerecording of black songs.
(C) Rock music is essentially repetitive, sentimental ballads by white singers.
(D) Rock music has never been popular among black Americans.

【提示】删除非正确的选项。(A)，(C)，(D)答案在文中无佐证陈述。而答案(B)则可以从第三，五，六句中找到相关陈述，正确答案为(B)。

4. Which of the following is NOT given as an example of rock'n roll musicians?

- (A) Bill Haley. (B) Elvis Presley.
(C) Bob Dylan. (D) The Beatles.

【提示】阅读时对题中的人物进行删选。依据短文，答案 A 指 the first commercial rock success 的人。答案 (B) 是 Rock's first superstar。(D)是 the British rock group，只有(C)中的人并非摇滚音乐家。正确答案为(C)。