

多视角大学英语四级神笔通系列

大学英语 四级考试

710分

全攻略

阅读分册

梁 伟 总主编

南开大学出版社

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囊括 2005 年全国大学英语四、六级考委会调整题型、
1995-2005 年全国大学英语四级考试全真试题分类解析

中英对照同根词辨析分类演练

写作套路全面、范文新颖、种类齐全、用语详实

本书完全依照国家教育部大学英语四、六级考试委员会于 2005 年最新公布的改革后题型以及原保留题型编写的，共分为四个分册：听力分册、阅读分册、写作分册及综合分册。全面而详尽地分析了大学英语四级考试中的每一种题型的特点及考试的要点。力求每种题型的难易程度与即将问世的改革后试题相吻合。本书的参编人员均为全国大学英语四、六级考委会任命的主考官及阅卷组成员。

本书特点：

1. 涵盖从 1995 年 6 月至 2005 年 6 月所有真题分类解析；
2. 多视角对话听力（长对话、短对话）、段落式听力及复合式听写，按主旨分类，细化技巧，并提供对话式听力常用成语及中英文对照例句；
3. 多视角词汇辨析：同根词辨析、同、近义词辨析、形近词辨析；分类练习要点明确，紧扣考题；
4. 多视角完型填空：语法与句型结构的分类分析，从词汇与结构题中转移至完型填空题的答题技巧上；
5. 多视角阅读理解（仔细阅读与快速阅读）分类讲解并提供分类高频词辅以分类练习，主客观题融为一体；
6. 简答题技巧明确；
7. 翻译题（汉译英句子）的讲解注重实效，强化固定句型及语句处理的讲解和演练，淡化翻译理论。首次推出翻译句型化的方法；
8. 多视角写作的讲解和技巧分析透彻，写作套路全面、写作范文题目新颖，经典语句充足、实用，涵盖议论文、说明文、图表文，强化写摘要、看图评论及书信等应用文写作。

本书配有由外籍语言专家朗读的录音磁带。（英音、美音相结合）

2005 年 6 月 28 日

编者于南开园

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第一章

四级考试阅读理解 Careful Reading(仔细阅读)技巧

阅读是目前大学英语课程的主要培养目标,因此在考试中,阅读的比重很大,占到40%。在大学英语四级考试试卷构成中,各部分的得分经过加权处理,阅读部分的得分占全文比重最大,这都充分体现了阅读能力是大学英语课程的主要培养目标这一思想。

数据统计表明,这部分成绩若低于26分,那么试卷的总成绩往往低于60分,不能通过;若这部分的成绩能在28分以上,那么考生有望通过考试。可见,提高阅读理解水平,尤其要掌握阅读理解考试技术,是考试中很重要的一环。

就目前大学英语四级和六级考试来看,其中阅读理解部分通常由四篇文章组成,阅读理解题一般为20题,考试时间为35分钟。此种阅读理解测试在即将出台的最新大学英语四级试卷中将被称之为仔细阅读(Careful Reading)。

另外,根据考试大纲的要求,四级阅读理解部分主要测试考生下述能力:

- ①掌握所读材料的主旨和大意的方法和能力;
- ②辨别说明主旨和大意的事实和细节的方法和能力;
- ③既能理解字面的含义,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论的方法和能力;
- ④既能理解个别句子的意义,也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

以下我们将详尽分析阅读理解题型,并建议采取与之相对应的答题技巧。

从2000年至2005年四级考试的十一套实考题中可以看出,阅读理解题的题材广泛,内容较为丰富,包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等。这些材料都反应了当今社会各种新的社会现象和新的科技发展,也有涉及社会心理方面的,人体健康方面的,以及文化和历史方面的内容。

四、六级考试大纲规定,阅读理解部分的文章“体裁多样化,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等”。但从实际情况看,用做阅读理解的文章基本上以后两种体裁为主,即载有一定信息量的说明文和有作者观点的论说文。它们的特点是信息量大而且比较复杂,逻辑性强,主要以抽象思维如概括、判断、推理等形式组织的。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。如何在有限的时间内顺利完成阅读理解题,阅读技巧的训练也是至关重要的。那么,首先就要对选择题的类型有所了解。从目前阅读理解题型看,相对比较固定,并日趋程式化。

一、主题、主旨类选择题

这类题包括确定短文的主题(topic or main point)、文章的大意(main idea)、题目(title)等,区别主要信息与次要信息。

常见的提问形式有:

- (1) The subject/topic of the passage/article is ...
- (2) Which of the following best expresses the main idea/the theme of the passage?
- (3) What does the passage/author mainly discuss?
- (4) What's the main point/main idea/central thought of the passage/author?
- (5) The best summary of the paragraph is...
- (6) What/Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- (7) The title that best expresses the main idea is...
- (8) The passage is mainly concerned about...
- (9) Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion?

二、事实和细节类的选择题

在测试中,有些题目是根据文章中的事实和细节而设计的,对阅读理解来说,理解字面意义是最起码的要求,也就是说起码应该理解文字已明确表达的信息,当然,这里也需要运用综合和判断的能力。此类题的目的在于考察考生对组成文章的主体部分的理解程度。这类问题包括询问人(who)、物(what)、时间(when)、地点(where)、文中的数据(data)、事情发生的原因和结果(cause and effect)等。常见的问题形式有:

- (1) According to the passage, what was the ...?
- (2) Which of the following is TRUE (or NOT TRUE)?
- (3) Which of the following is/isn't mentioned as a fact?
- (4) In which year/When did...?
- (5) Who was in favor of/was against...?
- (6) Which of the following best supports the idea of the passage?
- (7) Which of the following may lead to (cause) ...?
- (8) The main reason for ... is that ...
- (9) The main difference between ... and ... is that ...

三、推论类型选择题

推论、推理类型题要求考生阅读时,把句子水平的阅读理解提高到语篇水平的阅读理解,包括要求考生在宏观上理解上下文的逻辑关系、通过分析判断归纳总结并概括出合理的结论、理解作者的态度、根据文中内容并利用已有的知识来进行合理的预测与推断。即在考试中要能在理解原文直接陈述观点的基础上,领悟作者的言外之意(implication or implied meaning),进行合乎逻辑的推理(making logical inference),得出一个合理的结论。所谓合理,是指准确地从原文中推理,而不是说读者主观认为的合理。

此类题目常见的问题形式有:

- (1) It can be inferred/concluded from the passage that...
- (2) Which of the following can/can't be inferred from the passage?
- (3) The passage suggests/implies that...
- (4) One/We can conclude from the passage that...
- (5) What does the article/passages say about...?
- (6) According to the passage/paragraph, which of the following is true/false?
- (7) The author may probably agree with/support...
- (8) By the first/last sentence of the passage/the first, second paragraph, the author means...
- (9) The author seems to be in favor of/be against...
- (10) The tone of the passage/author may be ...
- (11) The author's purpose of writing this passage is...

四、词汇理解选择题

词汇是语言的建筑材料,这类试题主要测试考生利用上下文猜测生词的词义或确定常用词汇在特定语言环境中确切含义的能力。出题对象一般为文中的关键词语,如生词、多义词、复杂句式等。

这类题目常见的问题形式有:

- (1) The word “...” in the passage means...
- (2) According to the passage, the word “...” is known as...
- (3) The word “...” in line ... could best be replaced by...
- (4) According to the passage, what is “...” implying?
- (5) As used in the passage, the phrase “...” suggests...
- (6) From the passage, we can infer that the word “...” is ...
- (7) The word “...” is closest in meaning to...

五、关于词汇问题 (Vocabulary)

词汇 (Vocabulary) 是四级阅读理解测试中非常重要的一项。词汇类其实也是就细节进行提问, 所不同的是这是唯一关于词或词组的练习项目, 词汇题往往要求对文章中的某个单词、短语甚至句子等找出近义词或最合适的解释。解答这类题需要学生拥有较大的词汇量。可是, 单词记忆似乎已成为学生普遍反映最头痛的难题。阅读理解中词汇类问题的常见提问方式有下列几种:

- (1) According to the author, the word “...” means _____.
- (2) Which of the following is nearest in meaning to “...”?
- (3) The term “...” in paragraph... can be best replaced by ...
- (4) What's the meaning of “...” in line ... of paragraph...?
- (5) As used in the line ..., the word “...” refers to _____.

一般来说, 在文章的阅读中解决释义的最佳办法是猜测词义。猜测词义也需要一定的技巧, 可以通过 1) 上下文间意义的联系; 2) 同义关系, 反义关系; 3) 词的定义; 4) 对词的解释和举例; 5) 构词法知识猜测词义。

1. 利用上下文词语意义的互相联系猜测词义

Example:

The fishermen make their canoes from tree trunks. They go from island to island in these light marrow boats and collect turtles' eggs.

我们从上下文中可以得出以下信息: “canoes”是一种渔夫用树木做的、往返于岛屿之间的、轻而狭长的、类似于小船之类的东西。尽管我们还不能肯定它的确切解释, 但这一生词已经不会影响我们的阅读和理解了。

Example:

Jogging has become very popular in some countries. It is believed to be a good exercise for old people.

“Jogging”的意思通过“a good exercise for old people”可以推断出是一种适合老年人的不剧烈的运动方式。

2. 利用文章中词与词的同义和反义关系猜测词义

Example:

If you happened to be sitting in the woods outside the city, you might have witnessed a strange sight. You would have seen a very proud looking man riding along horseback, saying something...

在文章中可以很容易地判断出“witnessed”的同义关系词是“seen”, 因此“witness”就是“看见”的意思。

Example:

In the northern regions the winters are generally cold and humid, and the summers hot and dry.

显然, 冬天和夏天的气候是截然相反的, 它们的修饰词的意思也应该截然相反。“cold”与“hot”对应, “humid”与“dry”对应。因此, “humid”是“潮湿的”意思。

3. 利用文章中对词的定义猜测词义

Example:

Such experiences are not unusual for the amateur conchologists, people who collect shells.

conchologists 的意思可以根据该词后面的同位解释“people who collect shells”理解为“收集贝壳的人”或“贝壳收藏家”。

Example:

Jack is now a florist, who keeps a shop for selling flowers in our district.

“florist”的意思就是其后定语从句“who keeps a shop for selling flowers”所描述的“拥有一家专门卖花的商店的人”，即“花店主”。

4. 利用文章中对词的举例及解释猜测词义

Example:

Today young couples who are just starting their households of ten spend lots of their money on appliances, for instance, washing machines, refrigerators and color TVs.

通过所举的例子(washing machines, refrigerators and color TVs)可以看出,“appliances”应是这些名词的总称,即“家用电器”。

Example:

Finally the enemy surrendered. They threw down their weapons and walked out of the home with their hands over their heads.

通过后一句对“surrendered”的解释:扔掉武器(threw down their weapons),举起双手(with their hands over heads),可知其意是“投降”。

5. 利用构词法知识(前缀和后缀)猜测词义

Example:

They overestimate the interviewee's ability and asked him many difficult questions.

“estimate”是“估计”的意思,“over-”是前缀,意为“过分,过度,超过”等,因此“overestimate”就是“高估”的意思。

Example:

We were told that ours was the most spacious room in the hotel. That was why we had to pay so much for it.

“spacious”是由“space(名词,空间)”+“-ious(形容词后缀)”变化而来的,因此,可猜测其词义为“宽敞的”。

各种各样的前、后缀可以构成名词、形容词、动词、副词等,这些词缀需要平时不断地积累和记忆。掌握构词法知识是扩大词汇量和猜测生词词义的最佳办法。

针对四级考试中经常出现的相关主题阅读,我们为考生安排了分项阅读分析及演练,并提供了相关的高频词。我们建议:全面掌握所提供的高频词。

第二章

仔细阅读部分分类阅读练习与高频词

一、科普

科普篇是四级考试中出现频率很高的类型之一。此类文章主要涉及物理、化学、机械等方面的问题。文章后面的选择题涉及面比较宽，但重点放在对于全文及段落的理解上。阅读时应注意掌握全文的主旨句及段落的主题句。科普文章词汇上的显著特点是专业类动词和名词比较多，使用了一定数量的专业术语，且常运用定义法。句法上的显著特点是长句使用比较多，其中定语从句最多。对于长句子，我们首先应看它是并列句还是复合句。如果是并列句，各自组成的又是什么样的分句；如果是复合句，是什么样的复合句。历年考题中涉及此类题材的如1996年1月CET4。

高频词：

substance 物质；acid 酸，酸性物质；nucleus 原子核；molecule 分子；particle 微粒，颗粒，粒子；element 元素；solution 溶液；blend 混合物；carbohydrate 碳水化合物，糖类；protein 蛋白质；petroleum 石油；conductor 导体；agent 剂；appliance 器具，器械，装置；mechanism 机械装置；friction 摩擦力；resistance 阻力，电阻；spectrum 谱，光谱，频谱；environmental protection 环境保护；warming of climate 气候变暖；ecological equilibrium 生态平衡；air-conditioner 空调设备；superconductivity 超导性质

分析例文：

Photosynthesis is a very basic process. Without it, life on earth would not exist.

In the process of photosynthesis, green plants do two things. First, they produce glucose. Glucose is a kind of sugar. It is one of the most basic foods on earth. The second thing that green plants do in photosynthesis is to release oxygen into the air. Without the oxygen made by green plants, animal life on earth would not exist.

Only green plants can carry out the process of photosynthesis. That's because green plants contain a substance that no other kind of plant or animal contains. That substance is chlorophyll.

In photosynthesis, a green plant uses three basic ingredients—water, sunlight, and carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a gas that is in the air. The first step in photosynthesis is very simple. Sunlight hits the leaves of the green plant. The chlorophyll in the leaves absorbs the sunlight. The plant uses the sun's energy to change the water that the plant has absorbed. It changes the water by breaking it down into oxygen atoms and hydrogen atoms.

Some of the hydrogen and oxygen atoms recombine to form new water. But some of the hydrogen atoms are used to produce glucose. The plant takes in carbon dioxide through its leaves. It combines the carbon dioxide with the hydrogen atoms to form glucose. Any oxygen atoms that are left over are released by the plant into the air.

1. The main idea of the passage is that photosynthesis is a process by which green plants ____.

- A. produce glucose and release oxygen
- B. make chlorophyll and release carbon dioxide
- C. grow taller and stronger

- D. turn green and flower
2. The three basic ingredients used in photosynthesis are water, sunlight, and _____.
A. oxygen B. hydrogen
C. carbon dioxide D. glucose
3. When sunlight hits the leaves of a green plant, the chlorophyll in the plant _____.
A. takes in carbon dioxide
B. absorbs the sunlight
C. changes water into oxygen atoms and hydrogen atoms
D. release oxygen into the air
4. Glucose is formed from _____.
A. hydrogen and oxygen atoms
B. hydrogen atoms and carbon dioxide
C. oxygen atoms and carbon dioxide
D. chlorophyll and sunlight
5. According to the passage, you can understand that the word "chlorophyll" (paragraph 3) means _____.
A. coloring matter for making paint
B. one of the parts of a mixture
C. what is green
D. green coloring matter in plants

这篇文章主要介绍了植物的光合作用。第一段说明光合作用很重要；第二段介绍在光合作用的过程中，植物做的两件事；第三段讲到之所以只有绿色植物能进行光合作用，是因为它含有其他植物和动物所没有的叶绿素；第四和第五段则具体介绍光合作用的过程。

1. 答案为 A，细节题。从第二段可以得出。
2. 答案为 C，细节题。从第四段第一句话可以得出。
3. 答案为 B，细节题。从第四段第四、五句话可以得出。
4. 答案为 B，细节题。从最后一段倒数第二句话可以得出。
5. 答案为 D，语义题。从第三段可以得出。

样题三篇

Passage 1

As the horizons of science have expanded, two main groups of scientists have emerged. One is the pure scientist; the other, the applied scientist.

The pure or theoretical scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature that govern our world. The applied scientist adapts this knowledge to practical problems. Neither is more important than the other, however, for the two groups are very much related.

Sometimes, however, the applied scientist finds the "problems" for the theoretical scientist to work on. Let's take a particular problem of the aircraft industry: heat-resistant metals. Many of the metals and alloys that perform satisfactorily in car cannot be used in a jet-propelled (喷气推进式的) plane. New alloys must be used, because the jet engine operates at a much higher temperature than an automobile engine. The turbine wheel (涡轮) in a turbojet (涡轮喷气发动机) must withstand temperatures as high as 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit, so air craft designers have to turn to the research metallurgist for the development of metals and alloys that would do the job in jet-propelled planes.

Dividing scientists into two groups—pure and applied—is only one broad way of classifying them, however. When scientific knowledge was very limited, there was no need for them to specialize. Today,

with the great body of scientific knowledge, scientists specialize in many different fields. Within each field, there is even further subdivision. And, with finer and finer subdivisions, the various sciences have become more and more interrelated until no one branch is entirely independent of the others. Many new specialties—geophysics and biochemistry, for example—have resulted from combining the knowledge of two or more sciences.

1. The applied scientist _____.
 - A. does original research to understand the basic laws of nature
 - B. applies the results of research to practical problems
 - C. provides the basic knowledge for the pure scientist
 - D. is not interested in practical problems
2. The example given in the third paragraph illustrates how _____.
 - A. pure science operates independently of applied science
 - B. the applied scientist discovers the basic laws of nature
 - C. applied science defines all the areas in which basic research is done
 - D. applied science suggests problems for the basic scientist
3. Finer and finer subdivision in the field of science has resulted in _____.
 - A. the loss of the need for specialists
 - B. greater interdependence of each science
 - C. greater independence of each science
 - D. the need for only one classification of scientists
4. Geophysics and biochemistry are _____.
 - A. examples of new specialties resulting from combining sciences
 - B. totally dependent sciences
 - C. among the oldest sciences known to man
 - D. both B and C
5. "The horizons of science have expanded" (Para.1) means that _____.
 - A. scientists can see further out into space
 - B. science has developed more fields of human endeavor
 - C. the horizon changes size from year to year
 - D. scientists have made a machine for enlarging the horizon

Passage 2

Diffusion is the process by which molecules or ions scatter or spread from regions where they are in higher concentrations toward regions where they are in lower concentrations. As a rule, this phenomenon involves the movement of molecules or ions in gases or liquids.

Actually, molecules in gases and molecules and ions in body fluids are constantly moving at high speeds. Each of these particles travels in a separate path along a straight line until it collides and bounces off some other particle. Then it moves in another direction, only to collide again and change direction once more. Such motion is haphazard, but it accounts for the mixing of molecules that commonly occurs when different kinds of substances are put together.

For example, if you put some sugar into a glass of water, the sugar will seem to remain at the bottom for a while. Then slowly it disappears into solution. As this happens, the moving water and sugar molecules are colliding haphazardly with one another, and in time the sugar and water molecules will be evenly mixed. This mixing occurs by diffusion—the sugar molecules spread where they are in higher

concentration toward the regions where they are less concentrated. Eventually the sugar becomes uniformly distributed in the water. This condition is called equilibrium.

Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion. It occurs whenever water molecules diffuse from a region of higher concentration through a selectively permeable membrane, such as a cell membrane.

1. The concentration of a material in an area refers to the _____.
 - A. area in which a material is found
 - B. amount of that material found in a particular area
 - C. kind of material it is
 - D. name of the material
2. What is the purpose of the first sentence in the first paragraph?
 - A. To define diffusion.
 - B. To explain diffusion.
 - C. To give an opinion of diffusion.
 - D. To provide an example of diffusion.
3. The second sentence in the first paragraph is used _____.
 - A. to elaborate on, or extend, the definition
 - B. to give a specific example
 - C. to state the main idea
 - D. to give a conclusion
4. Which of the following titles suits the passage best?
 - A. Diffusion.
 - B. Osmosis.
 - C. How Does Diffusion Happen?
 - D. Diffusion & Equilibrium.
5. Which of the following statements about Osmosis is true?
 - A. It involves the movement of molecules in gases.
 - B. It involves the movement of ions in liquids.
 - C. It is a process by which molecules diffuse from a region of higher concentration toward that of lower concentration.
 - D. A, B and C.

Passage 3

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious under the condition of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse throughout the space available; it must therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitational field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories describing the phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be "dissolved" in a vapor without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are made up of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theories now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow readily. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Suppose a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid

expands, or in other words becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. In contrast, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished; there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - A. The Properties of Gases and Liquids.
 - B. High Temperature Zones on the Earth.
 - C. The Beginnings of Modern Physics.
 - D. New Containers for Fluids.
2. According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and a gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid _____.
 - A. is affected by changes in pressure
 - B. has a permanent structure
 - C. forms a free surface
 - D. is considerably more common
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the gases of the Earth's atmosphere are contained by _____.
 - A. a closed surface
 - B. the gravity of the planet
 - C. the field of space
 - D. its critical point
4. According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquidons and gasons as _____.
 - A. fluids
 - B. dissolving particles
 - C. heavy molecules
 - D. different types of molecules
5. According to the passage, the best definition of the critical point is that _____.
 - A. the temperature and the pressure are raised
 - B. the densities of the two phases are equal
 - C. the pressure and temperature are combined
 - D. the container explodes

二、人物

人物类文章体裁多样,有叙述文、描写文、说明文及议论文。内容新颖且生动有趣。本类型文章涉及的题型重点在于确定中心思想和进行正确的推论。在阅读时,应注意把握全文的主旨句和每个段落的主题句,掌握它们之间的关系,以概括综合出全文的中心思想。进行推论时,学生是不能直接在文章中找到答案的,只能从文章已提供的信息,透过字里行间去体会作者的遣词造句,通过积极思维,尽可能获得大量的暗示信息。

高频词:

immigrant 移民,侨民; migrant 移民者,移民; alien 外国人,外侨; specialist 专家; authority 权威,专家; intellectual 知识分子; sponsor 发起者,主办者,赞助者; exponent 倡导者,鼓吹者,拥护者; forerunner 先驱,先导

分析例文:

Grandma Moses is among the most celebrated twentieth-century painters of the United States, yet she had barely started painting before she was in her late seventies. As she once said of herself: "I would never

sit back in a rocking chair, waiting for someone to help me.” No one could have had a more productive old age.

She was born Anna Mary Robertson on a farm in New York State, one of five boys and five girls. (“We came in bunches, like radishes (小萝卜).”) At twelve she left home and was in domestic service until, at twenty-seven, she married Thomas Moses, the hired hand of one of her employers. They farmed most of their lives, first in Virginia and then in New York State, at Eagle Bridge. She had ten children, of whom five survived; her husband died in 1927.

Grandma Moses painted a little as a child and made embroidery pictures as a hobby, but only switched to oils in old age because her hands had become too stiff to sew and she wanted to keep busy and pass the time. Her pictures were first sold at the local drugstore and at a fair, and were soon spotted by a dealer who bought everything she painted. Three of the pictures were exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, and in 1940 she had her first exhibition in New York. Between the 1930's and her death she produced some 2000 pictures: detailed and lively portrayals of the rural life she had known for so long, with a marvelous sense of color and form. “I think real hard till I think of something real pretty; and then I paint it,” she said.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 - A. Grandma Moses: A Biographical Sketch.
 - B. The Children of Grandma Moses.
 - C. Grandma Moses: Her Best Exhibition.
 - D. Grandma Moses and Other Older Artists.
2. According to the passage, Grandma Moses began to paint because she wanted to _____.
 - A. decorate her home
 - B. keep active
 - C. improve her salary
 - D. gain an international reputation
3. From Grandma Moses' description of herself in the first paragraph, it can be inferred that she was _____.
 - A. independent
 - B. pretty
 - C. wealthy
 - D. timid
4. Grandma Moses spent most of the life _____.
 - A. nursing
 - B. painting
 - C. embroidering
 - D. farming
5. In paragraph 3, the word “spotted” could best be replaced by _____.
 - A. speckled
 - B. featured
 - C. noticed
 - D. damaged

本文主要介绍了摩西祖母的一生。

1. 答案为 A。因为本文主要介绍了摩西祖母的一生，所以标题应为 A“摩西祖母：传记体素描”。
2. 答案为 B。由文章第三段第一句得出。

3. 答案为 A。由文章第一段第二句得出：摩西祖母有独立精神。
4. 答案为 D。由文章第二段第三句得出。
5. 答案为 C。由文章第三段第二句得出。spotted 在此句中意为：注意到。

样题三篇

Passage 1

Ask Steveland Morris and he'll tell you that blindness is not necessarily disabling. Steveland was born prematurely and totally without sight in 1950. He became Stevie Wonder—composer, singer, and pianist. The winner of ten Grammy awards, Stevie is widely acclaimed for his outstanding contributions to the music world.

As a child, Stevie learned not to think about the things he could not do, but to concentrate on the things that he could do. His parents encouraged him to join his sighted brothers in as many activities as possible. They also helped him to sharpen his sense of hearing, the sense upon which the visually disabled are so dependent.

Because sound was so important to him, Stevie began at an early age to experiment with different kinds of sound. He would bang things together and then imitate the sound with his voice. Often relying on sound for entertainment, he sang, beat on toy drums, played a toy harmonica, and listened to radio.

Stevie soon graduated from toy instruments to real instruments. He first learned to play the drums. He then mastered the harmonica and the piano. He became a member of the junior church choir and a lead singer. In the evenings and on weekends, Stevie would play different instruments and sing popular rhythm and blues tunes on the front porches of neighbors' homes.

One of Stevie's sessions was overheard by Ronnie White, a member of a popular singing group called The Miracles. Ronnie immediately recognized Stevie's talent and took him to audition for Berry Gordy, the president of Hitsville USA, a large recording company now known as Motown. Stevie recorded his first smash hit "Fingertips" in 1962 at age twelve, and the rest of Stevie's story is music history.

1. This passage could be entitled _____.
 - A. The Music World
 - B. Stevie Wonder
 - C. Great Musicians
 - D. Blind People
2. Which of the following is not true about Stevie's childhood?
 - A. Stevie often tells people that a blind person is not necessarily disabled.
 - B. He learnt to concentrate on things that he could do.
 - C. He played as often as possible with his brothers, who had normal sight.
 - D. He tried very hard to train his sense of hearing.
3. By saying "Stevie soon graduated from toy instruments to real instruments," the author means that _____.
 - A. Stevie finished his study at a toy instruments school
 - B. Stevie began to study in a real instruments school
 - C. Stevie gave up all his toy instruments and began to buy many real instruments
 - D. Stevie started to play real instruments
4. The author mentions all the following facts except that _____.
 - A. Stevie's neighbors could often enjoy his playing and singing
 - B. it was Ronnie White who recognized Stevie's talent and led him to a successful career
 - C. Berry Gordy helped him to set up his own recording company
 - D. Stevie's parents played a very important part in training his sense of hearing