

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

# 2014 全国专业技术人员 职称外语等级考试 专用教材

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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

理工类 (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 2014 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及解题方法、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，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 3,000 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 2,600 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 2,200 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考试大纲所附的词汇表，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 6,000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；
- 申报 B 级的人员应认知 5,000 个左右的单词和一定数量的短语；
- 申报 C 级的人员应认知 4,000 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的词汇一般都会给出中文意思。

#### 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考生做与语法有关的多项选择题、语法改错题、分析主谓宾语等题目。但，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，无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，以及句子之间意义的关系等。

#### 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，阅读理解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。

### 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）

考查应试者理解一定语境中的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 个词或短语带有下划线，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 1 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并未直接或间接提及。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 1 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指定的 4 个段落从中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 3 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 1 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确使用词语的能力。本部分为 1 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查阅读理解能力。阅读理解部分采用单项选择题形式，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，它们实质上也是考查阅读理解能力的题型。由此可见，为了通过全国专业技术职称英语等级考试，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做了如下规定。

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，我们归纳出相应的六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 express the main idea of the passage?
4. Which of the following statements 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。

(1) **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的答案。

### 例 1

Distance learning is an educational method, which allows the students the flexibility to study at his or her own pace to achieve the academic goals, which are so necessary in today's world. The time required to study many be set aside at the student's convenience with due regard to all life's other requirements. Additionally, the student may enroll in distance learning courses from virtually any place in the world, while continuing to pursue their chosen career. Tutorial assistance may be available via regular airmail, telephone, facsimile machine, teleconferencing and over the Internet. Good distance learning programs are characterized by the inclusion of a subject evaluation tool with every subject. This precludes the requirement for a student to travel away from home to take a test.

在这一段文章中，“Distance learning is an educational method, which allows the students the flexibility to

study at his or her own pace to achieve the academic goals, which are so necessary in today's world.”为主题句。Distance learning 则是句子的信息核心。该词在第三、五句中重复出现,这就保证了主题平稳而持续的发展。请注意:最后一句是对前文的总结,而不是本段的主题句。

#### 例 2

No one should be forced to wear a uniform under any circumstance. Uniforms are demeaning to the human spirit and totally unnecessary in a democratic society. Uniforms tell the world that the person who wears one has no value as an individual but only lives to function as a part of the whole. The individual in a uniform loses all self-worth. There are those who say that wearing a uniform gives a person a sense of identification with a large, more important concept. What could be more important than the individual oneself? If an organization is so weak that it must rely on cloth and buttons to inspire its members, that organization has no right to continue its existence.

主题句是中间的第四句“The individual in a uniform loses all self-worth.”。

#### 例 3

A sense of humor may take various forms and laughter may be anything from a refined tingle to an earth quaking roar, but the effect is always the same. Humor helps us to maintain a correct sense of values. It is the one quality which political fanatics appear to lack. If we can see the funny side, we never make the mistake of taking ourselves too seriously. We are always reminded that tragedy is not really far removed from comedy, so we never get a lopsided view of things.

主题句为最后一句“We are always reminded that tragedy is not really far removed from comedy, so we never get a lop sided view of things.”。

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。

(2) 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。下面不妨看看几个例子。

#### 例 4

The most complicated problems in dealing with the cultural environment stem from the fact that one cannot learn culture—one has to live it. Two schools of thought exist in the business world on how to deal with cultural diversity. One is that business is business the world around, following the model of Pepsi and McDonald's. In some cases, globalization is a fact of life; however, cultural differences are still far from converging.

这一段的隐含主题句可概括为 “It is not easy to deal with cultural diversity.”

#### 例 5

The earliest controversies about the relationship between photography and art centered on whether photograph's fidelity to appearances and dependence on a machine allowed it to be a fine art as distinct from merely a practical art. Throughout the nineteenth century, the defense of photography was identical with the struggle to establish it as a fine art. Against the charge that photography was a soulless, mechanical copying of reality; photographers asserted that it was instead a privileged way of seeing, a revolt against commonplace vision, and no less worthy an art than painting.

Ironically, now that photography is securely established as a fine art, many photographers find it pretentious or irrelevant to label it as such. Serious photographers variously claim to be finding, recording, impartially observing, witnessing events, exploring themselves—anything but making works of art. They are no longer willing to debate whether photography is or is not a fine art, except to proclaim that their own work is not involved with art. It shows the extent to which they simply take for granted the concept of art imposed by the triumph of Modernism: the better the art, the more subversive it is of the traditional aims of art.

这篇短文的隐含主题可归纳为 “In the past, photography was described as a mechanical copying of reality, however, it is now considered as traditional aims of art.”。

## 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。常用于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，这些问题常与 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 (mention/true), least 等词出现。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，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，然后按照题意进行导读，找到正确答案的根据。

### 例 1

Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education in English hospitals, still less the content or quality of that education. Proper records are just not kept. We know that more than 850,000 children go through hospital each year, and that every child of school age has a legal right to continue to receive education while in hospital. We also know there is only one hospital teacher to every 1,000 children in hospital.

Little wonder the latest survey concludes that the extent and type of hospital teaching available differ a great deal across the country. It is found that half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A further quarter has only a part-time teacher. The special children's hospitals in major cities do best; general hospitals in the country and holiday areas are worst off. From this survey, one can estimate that fewer than one in five children have some contact with a hospital teacher and that contact may be as little as two hours a day. Most children interviewed were surprised to find a teacher in hospital at all. They had not been prepared for it by parents or their own school. If there was a teacher they were much more likely to read books and to do math or number work; without a teacher they would only play games.

1. The author points out at the beginning that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. every child in hospital receives some teaching.
  - B. not enough is known about hospital teaching.
  - C. hospital teaching is of poor quality.

D. the special children's hospitals are worst off.

本题具体涉及对第一段的中心意思的理解，尤其是对第一段第一句“Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education in English hospitals, still less the content or quality of that education.”的确切理解。这一段的大致意思是，让人惊讶的是，没有人知道有多少孩子在医院里能接受到教育，更少有人知道教育的内容和教学质量，这是因为没有保留适当的记录。我们知道，每一年都有超过 85 万的儿童在医院进行检查，而每一个到达教龄的儿童在住院期间都有权利继续接受教育。同时，我们还了解到，在医院，每 1,000 个儿童才只有 1 名驻院教师。所以选项 B 是正确答案，选项 A 中 every child 与原文的意思不符，同样，选项 C 和选项 D 都不对。

2. It can be inferred from the latest survey that \_\_\_\_.

- A. hospital teaching across the country is similar.
- B. each hospital has at least one part-time teacher.
- C. all hospitals surveyed offer education to children.
- D. only one-fourth of the hospitals has full-time teachers.

本文考查考生对文章第二段中关于驻院教师的数量和教学的理解。仔细阅读此段，考生可以从短文第二段第二、三句“It is found that half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A further quarter has only a part-time teacher.”可知，一半的医院没有老师，四分之一的医院有兼职老师，那么剩余的四分之一的医院就有全职老师了。所以选项 D 是正确选项，而其他选项都是不符合原文意思的。

## 例 2

Fishing adds only about one percent to the global economy, but on a regional basis it can contribute extremely to human survival. Marine fisheries contribute more to the world's supply of protein than beef, poultry or any other animal source. Fishing typically does not need land ownership, and because it remains, generally, open to all, it is often the employer of last resort in the developing world—an occupation when there are no other choices. Worldwide, about 200 million people rely on fishing for their livelihoods. Within Southeast Asia alone, over five million people fish full-time. In northern Chile forty percent of the population lives off the ocean. In Newfoundland most employment came from fishing or servicing that industry—until the collapse of the cod fisheries in the early 1990s that left tens of thousands of people out of work.

1. What is the animal source that provides the most protein for human being?

答案: Fish. (见文章的第二句)

2. How many percent does fishing add to the global economy?

答案: One percent. (见文章的第一句)

3. According to the passage, how many people rely in fishing for their livelihoods?

答案: About 200 million. (见文章的第四句)

4. Within Southeast Asia alone, how many people fish full-time?

答案: Over five million. (见文章的第五句)

5. When is the collapse of the cod fisheries that left tens of thousands of people out of work?

答案: In the early 1990s. (见文章的最后一句)

## 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. 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

Hyper-inflation in Germany in the 1930s and stagflation in industrial countries in the 1970s and 1980s support their view. It's true that moderate inflation can creep up to become high inflation. But inflation fundamentalism can also hurt. There is little if any empirical evidence that moderate inflation hurts growth. In most countries, cutting actual wages is politically difficult if not impossible. But, to regain competitiveness and balance the **books**, real wage adjustments are sometimes inevitable. A slightly higher level of inflation allows for this painful adjustment with a lower level of political conflict.

The word “books” in the line 4 means \_\_\_\_.

- A. tickets.
- B. accounts.
- C. works.
- D. stamps.

本题考了一个熟悉的词 book，它是一个多义词，可以表示“书籍”、“名册”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。这句话的前一部分说的都是有关通货膨胀和经济的，后面还提到了工资，所以 books 一词为“账目”的意思，而 balance the books 则译为“持平账目”，所以选项 B 是正确答案。

### 例 2

Nowadays, our society is being reshaped by information technologies—computers, telecommunications networks, and other digital systems. Of course, our society has gone through other periods of dramatic change before, driven by such innovations as the steam engine, railroad, telephone, and automobile. But never before have we experienced technologies that are evolving so rapidly, altering the constraints of time and space, and reshaping the way we communicate, learn, and think.

The rapid development of digital technologies creates not only more opportunities for the society but challenges to it as well. Institutions of every stripe are grappling to respond by adapting their strategies and activities. It is no exaggeration to say that information technology is completely changing the relationship between people and knowledge.

But ironically, at the most knowledge-based entities—the colleges and universities—the pace of transformation has been relatively modest. Although research has been transformed by information technology in many ways, and it is increasingly used for student and faculty communications, other **higher-education functions** have remained almost unchanged. For example, teaching largely continues to follow a classroom-centered, seat-based paradigm. However, some major technology-aided teaching experiments are emerging, and some factors suggest that digital technologies may eventually drive significant change throughout academia.

The phrase “higher-education functions” (line3, paragraph3) probably means \_\_\_\_.

- A. increasing students' ability.

- B. broaden students' horizons.
- C. enriching students' knowledge.
- D. the way of teaching.

本题要求考生根据上下文理解 higher-education functions 的含义。此短语出现在文章的第三段，第三段第三句举的例子 “For example, teaching largely continues to follow a classroom-centered, seat-based paradigm. (例如，教学还是以教室为中心、座位为基础的范式为主。)” 是对 higher-education functions 的一个解释。由这个例子可以推出，这里 higher-education functions 指的是教学方式。选项 A、B 和 C 在文中都没有出现，所以本题选择 D。

### 例 3

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. “Is this what you like to accomplish with your careers?” an American senator asked Time Warner executives recently. “You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?” At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at different times, involves issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is Chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over from the late Steve Ross in the early 1990s. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The **flap** over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song *Cop Killer*, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. “The test of any democratic society,” he wrote in a *Wall Street Journal* column, “lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat when we face any threats.”

The word “flap” (paragraph 3) here means \_\_\_\_.

- A. controversy
- B. fear
- C. disaster
- D. solution

本题考查的是根据上下文进行词义猜测的能力。第三段的大致意思为：说唱音乐带来的争议也没使他的日子好过一点。莱文一直以表达为由，为公司的说唱音乐辩护。1992 年，时代华纳因为发行冰 T 的节奏强烈的说唱歌曲《警察杀手》而受到严厉批评时，莱文把说唱音乐描述成对街头文化的合法表达，认为它应该得到宣泄。他在《华尔街日报》的专栏里写道：“检验一个社会是否民主，不是看它控制言论控制得成功与否，而是要看它能否给予思想和言论最广泛的自由，不管结果有时是多么有争议，多么恼人。无论碰到什么威胁我们都不会后退。”因此，flap 这里指“争议”，等于 controversy，即选 A。而选项 B、C、D 都不合题意。

### 例 4

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to “**play safe**”. He will be prone to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

The expression “play safe” (line 2) probably means \_\_\_\_.

- A. to write carefully.
- B. to do as teachers say.
- C. to use dictionaries frequently.
- D. to avoid using words one is not sure of.

本题考查的是对上下文进行词组含义的猜测能力。要想知道 play safe 的意思，就要往下阅读，根据它后面的一句话 “He will be prone to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language.” 去猜测 play safe 的意思。这句话可译为：他更喜欢只写他会拼写的词而避免使用新奇的语言。所以选项 D 是正确答案。

#### 例 5

In the 1960s the West Coast an important center for rock music. Los Angeles and Southern California are famous for sunshine and surfing. There, a quieter kind of rock called surf rock became famous. The Beach Boys sang songs like “Surf in’ U. S.A.”, “California Girls” and “Fun, Fun, Fun”. These songs made people dream about the good life in California.

San Francisco was a center for young people and rock music in the late 1960s. This was the time of the Vietnam War, student protest, hippies, and drugs. **Hippies** talked about love and peace. They wore brightly colored clothes and had long hair. They listened to rock and folk-rock music.

The term “Hippies” (line 2, paragraph 2) refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. three young rock stars
- B. four Liverpool boys
- C. the rock group of the Rolling Stones
- D. the lost generation

本题要求考生推测 hippies 的意思。hippies 可译为“嬉皮士”，根据文章中第二段的话“Hippies talked about love and peace. They wore brightly colored clothes and had long hair.” 可知，Hippies 指迷失的一代，所以选项 D 才是正确答案，其他选项均不正确。

#### 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，因而对整篇文章讲的是什么不能准确掌握。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 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

You can't beat it, but you don't have to join it. Maybe it got the name common cold because it's more common in winter. The fact is, though, being cold doesn't have anything to do with getting one. Colds are caused by the spread of rhinoviruses, and, at least so far, medical science is better at telling you how to avoid getting one than how to get rid of one.

Children are the most common way cold viruses are spread to adults, because then have more colds than adults—an average of about eight per year. Why do kids seem so much more easily to get colds than their parents? Simple. They haven't had the opportunity to become immune to many cold viruses.

There are more than 150 different cold viruses, and you never have the same one twice. Being infected by one makes you immune to it—but only it.

Colds are usually spread by direct contact, not sneezing or coughing. From another person's hand to your hand and then to your nose or eyes is the most common route. The highest concentration of cold viruses anywhere is found under the thumbnails of a boy, although the viruses can survive for hours on skin or other smooth surfaces.

Hygiene is your best defense. Wash your hands frequently preferably with a disinfectant soap, especially when children in your household have colds.

But even careful hygiene won't ward off every cold. So, what works when a coughing, sneezing, runny nose strikes?

The old prescription of two aspirins, lots of water, and bed rest is a good place to start. But you'll also find some of the folk remedies... worth using. Hot mixture of sugar (or honey), lemon, and water have real benefits.

1. According to the essay, you may have a cold because \_\_\_\_.

- A. the weather is too cold.
- B. the spread of rhinoviruses gets people infected.
- C. another person's coughing passes the cold to you.
- D. you wash your hands too often.

本题问的是因果关系。回答这一问题，要仔细阅读文章，尤其是细节，才能选出正确的选项。由文章第一段最后一句话就可以知道，感冒是由病毒感染引起的，所以正确选项应该是 B。其他选项都不合题意。注意：不要凭一些常识去进行选择，要根据原文提供的信息选出正确答案。

2. The best way to keep yourself from getting colds is \_\_\_\_.

- A. to keep yourself clean
- B. to use a disinfectant soap
- C. to take two aspirins every day
- D. to drink lots of water

本题考查考生对文章具体内容的理解。第五段第一句就指出，预防感冒的最有效办法就是保持个人卫生，而 B 选项只是保持个人卫生的具体办法，所以应该选 A。而选项 C 和 D 则是得了感冒之后应该采取的措施，不合题目要求，所以都是错误的。

3. Children have more colds because \_\_\_\_.

- A. they are usually infected about eight times each year.
- B. they are not immune to many cold viruses yet.
- C. they never wash their hands so that their thumbnails are dirty.
- D. they don't like eating lemon.

本题问的是因果关系，也属于一道细节题。由第二段最后一句 “They haven't had the opportunity to become immune to many cold viruses.” 可知，免疫力低是儿童容易得感冒的原因，因此选项 B 是正确答案。